Baedeker's

SWITZERLAND.

MONEY TABLE.

(Comp. p. xvii.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			Swiss Money		German Money	
Doll.	*Cts.*	*L.*	*S.*	*D.*	*Fr.*	*Cent.*	*M.*	*Pf.*
—	1	—	—	1/2	—	5	—	4
—	2 1/2	—	—	1 1/4	—	12 1/2	—	10
—	5	—	—	2 1/2	—	25	—	20
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40
—	12 1/2	—	—	6 1/4	—	62 1/2	—	50
—	20	—	—	9 3/4	1	—	—	80
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—
—	45	—	1	8 1/2	2	15	1	75
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—

SWITZERLAND.

Scale : 1 to 1.000.000

10 5 0 10 20 Engl. miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 Kilometres
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Swiss Leagues

Railways — High roads — Roads
Footpaths & Bridle-paths

Longitude East from Greenwich

Drawn engraved & printed by Wagner & Debes Leipzig

SWITZERLAND

AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF

ITALY, SAVOY, AND TYROL

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 54 MAPS, 12 PLANS, AND 12 PANORAMAS

EIGHTEENTH EDITION

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER.

1899

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

PREFACE.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to supply the traveller with all needful information, to point out the most interesting places and the best way of reaching them, to render him comparatively independent of the services of guides and others, and thus to enable him thoroughly to enjoy his tour in this magnificent country.

With improved facilities for travel, the number of visitors to Switzerland has greatly increased of late years, and mountaineering ambition has been proportionally stimulated. Summits once deemed well-nigh inaccessible are now scaled annually by travellers from all parts of the world. The achievements of the modern Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, and even ladies now frequently vie with the stronger sex in their deeds of daring.

The Handbook is based on the Editor's personal acquaintance with the places described, most of which he has carefully and repeatedly explored. This edition, which corresponds with the twenty-eighth German edition, has been thoroughly revised, and furnished with the latest information obtainable. Its contents are divided into SEVEN SECTIONS (I. North Switzerland; II. Lake of Lucerne and Environs, and St. Gotthard; III. Bernese Oberland; IV. South-Western Switzerland, Lake of Geneva, Lower Rhone Valley; V. Chamonix, the Valais, and the adjacent Italian Alps; VI. South-Eastern Switzerland, Grisons; VII. Lakes of North Italy), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimize the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents or the general index.

The Editor will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. The information already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, are based on *Siegfried's Atlas of Switzerland* and

on *Dufour's Map* (pp. xxv, xxvi), and revised with the aid of other recent authorities and from the Editor's own experiences. Seven of them appear for the first time in this issue.

TIME TABLES. The best Swiss publications are the '*Kursbücher*' (time-tables) of *Bürkli* of Zürich (60 c.) and *Stämpfli* of Bern (60 c.), sold at most of the railway-stations.

HEIGHTS are given in the text in English feet, on the maps in mètres (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre; 1 mètre = 3.281 Engl. ft., or about 3 ft. $3^1/_3$ in.). Comp. p. xxxiv. — DISTANCES on highroads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle-paths and mountain-routes are expressed by the time which they usually take. The number of miles at the beginning of a paragraph denotes the distance from the starting-point, while the distances from place to place are generally stated within brackets; but on railway-routes the mileage is always reckoned from the starting-point.

HOTELS. Besides the first-class hotels, the Handbook mentions a number of the more modest inns also. The usual charges are stated in accordance with the Editor's own experience, or from the bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel-charges, like carriage-fares and fees to guides, generally have an upward tendency, but an approximate statement of these items will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his probable expenditure. The value of the asterisks, which are used as marks of commendation, is relative only, signifying that the houses are good of their class. The Editor has distributed these asterisks as fully and impartially as his knowledge warrants, but there are doubtless many equally deserving houses among those not starred or even mentioned.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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Abbreviations.

R. = Room, Route.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
L. = Light.
A. = Attendance.
Déj. = déjeûner, luncheon.
Rfmts. = refreshments.
M. = English mile.
ft. (′) = Engl. foot.
N. = North, northern.
S. = South, southern.
E. = East, eastern.
W. = West, western.
r. = Right.
l. = Left.
hr. = Hour.
min. = Minute.
c., ca. = circa, about.
carr. = Carriage.
S.A.C. = Swiss Alpine Club.
I.A.C. = Italian Alpine Club
S.B.G.H. = Société des Bibliothèques des Grands Hôtels (see p. xviii).

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.
With regard to distances, see **Preface**.

I. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Distribution of Time.

The traveller will save both time and money by planning his tour carefully before leaving home. The Handbook will help him to select the most interesting routes and the pleasantest resting-places, and point out how each day may be disposed of to the best advantage, provided the weather be favourable.

Season. The great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of September; but to those who wish to see the scenery, the vegetation, and particularly the Alpine flowers in perfection, June is recommended as the most charming month in the year. For expeditions among the higher Alps the month of August is the best season; but above a height of 6500 ft. snow-storms may occur at any time except in thoroughly settled weather. In ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi and the more frequented routes through the Bernese Oberland at the beginning of June. On the other hand snow sometimes lies throughout the whole season on the Furka, the Grimsel, the Gemmi, etc. The most loftily situated hotels are generally closed till the end of June.

Distribution of Time. ONE MONTH, as the annexed plan shows, suffices for a glimpse at the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Bâle, where the scenery is least interesting, is a good starting-point, but the traveller may find it more convenient to begin with Geneva or Neuchâtel.

	Days
By railway from *Bâle* to *Neuhausen;* visit the *Falls of the Rhine;* by railway viâ *Eglisau* to *Zürich* (RR. 1, 8, 9, 12).	1
Zürich and the *Uetliberg* (R. 13)	1
From Zürich by railway viâ *Zug* and *Arth-Goldau* to the *Rigi-Kulm* (RR. 25, 30, 28)	1
From the Rigi by railway to *Vitznau* (or on foot to *Wäggis*); by steamboat to *Lucerne*, and one day at Lucerne (RR. 28, 27, 26)	1
By steamer on the *Lake of Lucerne* to *Brunnen;* visit the *Rütli*, *Axenstein*, etc. (R. 27)	1
By steamer from Brunnen to *Flüelen* (or by steamer to the *Tells-Platte* and thence on foot by the Axenstrasse to Flüelen); by the St. Gotthard Railway to *Göschenen;* by omnibus or on foot to *Andermatt* (RR. 27, 32, 33)	1
By carriage or on foot over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier* (R. 35); walk over the *Grimsel* to the *Grimsel Hospice* (R. 52)	1-2
Drive or walk down the *Hasli-Thal* (Handegg Fall) to *Meiringen* (RR. 52, 50)	1
Walk from Meiringen (Falls of the Reichenbach) through the *Bernese Oberland*, by the *Scheidegg*, to *Grindelwald*, with ascent of the *Faulhorn* (RR. 51, 49)	1-2
By railway from Grindelwald over the *Kleine Scheidegg (Eiger Glacier, Lauberhorn)* to *Lauterbrunnen* (Staubbach; R. 49) and *Mürren* (R. 47)	1
Walk viâ the *Obere Steinberg* to *Trachsellauenen* and back to Lauterbrunnen; by railway to *Interlaken* (R. 47)	1

	Days
Excursions from *Interlaken* (*St. Beatenberg*, *Schynige Platte*, *Brienzer Rothhorn*, etc.; RR. 46, 45, 50)	2
By railway or steamer to *Spiez*; drive or walk to *Kandersteg* (R. 53)	1
(Excursions from Kandersteg to the *Oeschinensee*, *Gastern-Thal*, etc.)	(1)
Walk from Kandersteg over the *Gemmi* to *Bad Leuk* (with visit to the *Torrenthorn*); walk or drive to *Leuk* station (R. 53); by railway to *Visp* (R. 79) and *Zermatt* (R. 83)	1-2
Excursions from Zermatt (*Gorner Grat*, *Schwarzsee*, etc.; R. 83)	2
Railway to *Visp* (R. 83) and *Martigny* (R. 79)	1
To *Chamonix* by the *Col de Balme*, the *Tête-Noire*, or *Salvan* (RR. 73, 74)	1
Chamonix (R. 72)	1-2
By omnibus to *Geneva* (R. 71)	1
Geneva and Environs (R. 65)	1
By steamboat on the *Lake of Geneva* (R. 66) to *Montreux* (*Chillon*, *Glion*, etc.)	1-2
By railway to *Lausanne*; several hours at Lausanne; by railway in the afternoon to *Freiburg* (RR. 66, 62)	1
By railway to *Bern* (R. 62); at Bern (R. 42)	1
By railway to *Bâle* (R. 4); at Bâle (R. 1)	1

A fortnight additional may be pleasantly spent in **Eastern Switzerland** (Appenzell, Bad Pfäfers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the **Italian Lakes** are easily visited.

	Days
From Rorschach or Zürich to *Pfäfers* and *Coire* (RR. 14, 18, 20, 88)	1
Railway to *Thusis* (R. 93); visit the *Via Mala* as far as the third bridge, and return to Thusis (R. 96)	1
Diligence through the *Schyn Pass* and over the *Julier* to *Silvaplana* (R. 98) and *St. Moritz* (R. 100)	1
Drive to the *Maloja* and back (R. 100); in the evening to *Pontresina* (R. 101)	1
Pontresina (*Morteratsch* and *Roseg Glaciers*; ascent of the *Piz Languard*, etc.; R. 101)	2-3
Diligence over the *Bernina* to *Tirano* and *Sondrio* (R. 103); railway to *Colico* (R. 103); steamer to *Bellagio* (R. 112)	1½
Bellagio (*Villa Serbelloni*, *Villa Carlotta*, etc.); then viâ *Menaggio* and *Porlezza* to *Lugano* (RR. 112, 111)	1
Environs of Lugano (*Mte. San Salvatore* or *Mte. Generoso*; R. 107)	1-1½
Steamboat to *Ponte Tresa*, railway to *Luino* (R. 111); steamer to the *Borromean Islands* and to *Pallanza* or *Stresa* (R. 109)	1
Steamboat to *Laveno*, and back by the St. Gotthard Railway to *Lucerne*	1
Or by railway and diligence over the *Simplon* to *Brieg* (R. 79)	1

So comprehensive a tour as the above is of course rarely undertaken; but it will enable the traveller to plan an excursion of suitable length, such as one of the following: —

I. Eight Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Rhone Glacier, St. Gotthard Route.)

1st. From *Bâle* (or *Constance* or *Romanshorn*) to *Zürich*. *Uetliberg*.

2nd. To *Zug*, *Arth*, the *Rigi*, and *Lucerne*.

3rd. By the *Brünig Railway* to *Meiringen* (*Gorge of the Aare*; *Pilatus* or *Brienzer Rothhorn* ½-1 day extra) and *Brienz*; by steamboat to the *Giessbach* and *Interlaken*.

4th. Railway to *Lauterbrunnen*, *Mürren*, and over the *Wengern-Alp* to *Grindelwald* (better partly on foot, taking another day).
5th. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Im Hof*.
6th. Through the *Hasli-Thal (Handegg Fall)* to the *Grimsel Hospice*.
7th. By the *Grimsel*, the *Rhone Glacier*, and the *Furka* to *Andermatt* or *Göschenen*.
8th. To *Flüelen*, *Lucerne*, and *Bâle*.

II. Twelve or Fourteen Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Gemmi.)

1st-6th. As in Tour I.
7th. Over the *Grimsel* to the *Rhone Glacier*. Drive to *Fiesch;* walk or ride to the *Hôtel Jungfrau*.
8th. Ascend the *Eggishorn;* walk viâ the *Riederalp* to *Brig*.
9th. By railway to *Visp* and *Zermatt*.
10th. Ascend the *Riffelberg* and *Gorner Grat*, etc.
11th. Railway to *Visp* and *Louèche;* walk or drive to *Bad Leuk*.
12th. Over the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg;* drive to *Spiez;* train to *Bern*.

III. Eighteen Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Chamonix, Lake of Geneva.)

1st-10th. As in Tour II.
11th. By train to *Visp* and *Martigny*.
12th. Over the *Tête-Noire* or the *Col de Balme* to *Chamonix*.
13th, 14th. Excursions from *Chamonix*.
15th. By *Salvan* to *Vernayaz;* by train to *Montreux*.
16th, 17th. To *Glion (Naye)*, *Vevey*, *Lausanne*, and *Geneva*.
18th. To *Freiburg*, *Bern*, and *Bâle* (or from Bern to *Neuchâtel*).

IV. Eighteen to Twenty Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Southern Valais, Chamonix.)

1st-9th. As in Tour II.
10th. Ascend the *Gorner Grat* and return to *St. Niklaus*.
11th. Cross the *Augstbord Pass* (ascent of *Schwarzhorn*) to *Meiden*.
12th. Cross the *Meiden Pass* (ascent of *Bella Tola*) to *St. Luc*, *Hôtel Weisshorn*, or *Vissoye*.
13th. To *Zinal* and back.
14th. Cross the *Col de Torrent* to *Evolena*.
15th, 16th. At *Evolena (Arolla* and *Ferpècle)*, and return to *Sion*.
17th, 18th. Cross the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg* and *Thun* (or by railway to *Lausanne*, *Freiburg*, and *Bern*).
(Or: 16th. From *Evolena* to *Sion* and *Martigny*. 17th-20th. To *Chamonix*, *Geneva*, etc., as in Tour III.)

V. Seven Days from Bâle.

(Bernese Oberland, Rigi, St. Gotthard Railway, Italian Lakes.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Bern* and *Interlaken*.
2nd. To *Lauterbrunnen*, *Mürren*, and over the *Wengern-Alp* to *Grindelwald*.
3rd. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Meiringen*.
4th. Over the *Brünig* to *Alpnachstad* (ascent of *Pilatus*) and *Lucerne*.
5th. By the *St. Gotthard Railway* to *Laveno;* steamboat to *Stresa (Borromean Islands)*.
6th. By *Luino* and *Lugano* to *Bellagio*.
7th. Steamer to *Como;* St. Gotthard Railway to *Lucerne*, etc.

VI. Eight or Ten Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Lake of Lucerne, St. Gotthard, Italian Lakes, Splügen.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Lucerne*, and by railway to the *Rigi-Kulm*.
2nd. Descend to *Vitznau;* steamer to *Brunnen* (*Axenstein*, *Rütli*, etc.).

(One or two additional days: visit the *Maderaner-Thal* from *Amsteg*, and return by the *Staffeln*. By train or carriage to *Göschenen*.)
3rd. By the St. Gotthard Line to *Locarno*.
4th. To the *Borromean Islands*, *Luino*, and *Lugano*.
5th. By *Como*, or by *Porlezza*, to *Bellagio*.
6th. Walks at Bellagio; steamer to *Colico*; drive to *Chiavenna*.
7th. Cross the *Splügen* to *Coire*.
8th. To *Zürich* and *Neuchâtel* (or to the *Falls of the Rhine* and *Bâle*)

VII. Twelve to Fourteen Days from Bâle.

(Same as Tour VI, with the addition of the *Upper Engadine*.)
1st-5th. As in Tour VI.
6th. To *Chiavenna* and through the *Val Bregaglia* to *Casaccia*.
7th. Cross the *Maloja* to *St. Moritz* and *Pontresina*.
8th, 9th. At Pontresina (*Schafberg*, *Piz Languard*, etc.).
10th. Cross the *Albula* to *Tiefenkasten* and through the *Schyn Pass* to *Thusis*.
11th. *Thusis (Via Mala)* and thence to *Coire*.
12th. To *Ragatz (Pfäfers)* and *Zürich*.

VIII. Sixteen to Eighteen Days from Bâle.

(Same as Tour VII, with the addition of the *Valtellina* and *Lower Engadine*.)
1st-8th. As in Tour VII.
9th. Cross the *Bernina* to *Tirano*.
10th. Through the *Valtellina* to *Bormio*.
11th. Cross the *Wormser Joch (Piz Umbrail)* to *St. Maria* in the *Münster-Thal* (or cross the *Stelvio* to *Trafoi* and *Spondinig*).
12th. Over the *Ofen Pass* to *Zernetz* (or drive by *Nauders* and *Martinsbruck* to *Schuls*).
13th. Cross the *Flüela Pass* to *Davos*.
14th. *Landwasser Road* to *Tiefenkastell* and *Thusis*.
15th, 16th. As 11th and 12th of Tour VII.

All the above tours are adapted for moderate walkers, and may of course be varied at pleasure.

Lastly, to travellers who are disinclined for a prolonged tour, the following notes may be acceptable: —

Famous Points of View.

1. In the Jura (with the Alps in the distance, the lower Swiss hills in the foreground, and, from the westernmost points, the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (p. 28), by the Falls of the Rhine; the **Weissenstein* (p. 16), near Soleure; the *Frohburg* (p. 14), near Olten; the *Chaumont* (p. 219) and the *Tête de Rang* (p. 220), in Canton Neuchâtel; the **Signal de Chexbres* (p. 228), the **Signal de Bougy* (p. 247), the *Dôle* (p. 248), and the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 231), in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps, or among the **Lower Alps**:

(a). On the N. side of the Alps: the *Kaien* (p. 60), *Hohe Kasten* (p. 63), and *Sentis* (p. 62), in Canton Appenzell; the **Uetliberg* (p. 41) and *Bachtel* (p. 48), near Zürich; the *Speer* (p. 49), near Weesen; the *Alvier* (p. 52), near Sargans; the ***Rigi* (p. 100), **Pilatus* (p. 108), **Stanserhorn* (p. 134), *Myten* (p. 116), *Niederbauen* (p. 95), and *Fronalpstock* (p. 98), near the Lake of Lucerne; the *Napf* (p. 148), in the Emmen-Thal; the **Schänzli* (p. 159) and the *Gurten* (p. 159), near Bern; the *Moléson* (p. 266) and *Jaman* (p. 267), in Canton Freiburg; the *Salève* (p. 243), the *Voirons* (p. 244), and the *Môle* (p. 279), in Savoy, near Geneva; the **Rochers de Naye* (p. 255), near Glion; the *Chamossaire* (p. 259), near Villars.

(b). On the S. side of the Alps: **Monte Generoso* (p. 452), **Monte San Salvatore* (p. 451), and *Monte Brè* (p. 451), near the Lake of Lugano; *Monte*

Mottarone (p. 464) and *Monte Nudo* (p. 465), on Lago Maggiore; the *Monte San Primo* (p. 473), near the Lake of Como; the *Becca di Nona* (p. 304), near Aosta; the *Crammont* (p. 302), near Pré St. Didier.

3. Among the **High Alps**: *Niesen* (p. 162), *Amisbühel* (p. 167), *Heimwehfluh* (p. 171), **Schynige Platte* (p. 173), **Mürren* (p. 177), *Schilthorn* (p. 177), *Obere Steinberg* (p. 176), *Wengern-Alp* (p. 182), **Lauberhorn* (p. 184), *Männlichen* (p. 184), **Faulhorn* (p. 188), **Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 192), **Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 198), and **Gemmi* (p. 204), in the Bernese Oberland; the **Pizzo Centrale* (p. 127), on the St. Gotthard; the *Furkahorn* (p. 133), **Eggishorn* (p. 327), *Sparrhorn* (p. 320), *Torrenthorn* (p. 205), *Pierre à Voir* (p. 263), **Gorner Grat* (p. 346), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 342), **Bella Tola* (p. 341), and *Pic d'Arzinol* (p. 334), in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 296), **Flégère* (p. 286), and **Brévent* (p. 287), near Chamonix; *Piz Umbrail* (p. 441), on the Stelvio route; *Muottas Muraigl* (p. 422), *Schafberg* (p. 421), **Piz Languard* (p. 422), *Piz Ot* (p. 417), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 374), *Stätzerhorn* (p. 380), *Piz Mundaun* (p. 386), and *Piz Muraun* (p. 389), in the Grisons.

Principal Alpine Passes.

Pre-eminent in point of scenery is the *St. Gotthard* (RR. 32, 33), rendered easily accessible by the railway across it; but it need hardly be said that its attractions are not seen to advantage from the windows of a train. Next to it ranks the *Splügen* (R. 96), particularly on the N. side, where it coincides with the *Bernardino Route* (R. 97). The finest approach to the Engadine is by the *Schyn Road* (R. 98) and the *Albula Pass* (R. 99); and the beautiful *Maloja Pass* (RR. 100, 104) leads thence to the Lake of Como. From the Engadine the interesting *Bernina Pass* (R. 103) crosses to the somewhat monotonous Valtellina, the journey through which has, however, been much facilitated by the railway from Sondrio to Colico (p. 409). In Western Switzerland the *Simplon* (R. 79) is justly a favourite pass, though inferior to several of the above, while the famous *Great St. Bernard* (R. 77), apart from its hospice, is undoubtedly the least interesting of the series.

Headquarters for Mountaineering.

The most important are *Grindelwald* (p. 185), *Zermatt* (p. 344), *Chamonix* (p. 283), *Courmayeur* (p. 300), *Macugnaga* (p. 356), and *Pontresina* (p. 417), at all of which experienced guides abound.

Health Resorts.

Switzerland can boast of few mineral springs, but 'Luftkurorte' ('air-cure places') and summer pensions abound in every part of the country. A few of the most important only need be mentioned here.

MINERAL BATHS. *Tarasp*, in the Lower Engadine (p. 431); *St. Moritz*, in the Upper Engadine (p. 414); *Ragatz* (p. 68); *Stachelberg* (p. 74); *Weissenburg* (p. 213); *Lenk* (p. 210); *Leuk* or *Loëche* (p. 204); the saline baths of *Bex* and *Aigle* (pp. 259, 258); *St. Gervais* (p. 280).

WINTER RESORTS for invalids: *Davos* (p. 376); *Montreux* (p. 254).

SUMMER RESORTS, see p. xviii.

Alpine Glow *(Alpenglühen)* is the name given to the rich glow seen on the snowy peaks and rocky summits of the Alps a few minutes after the setting sun has disappeared from view, while the valleys are already in twilight.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

Expenses. The cost of a tour in Switzerland depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure, exclusive of guides, may be estimated at 12-15 fr., or even less, if he selects the more modest inns. The traveller, on the other hand, who prefers driving and riding to walking, who always goes to the best hotels, and never makes an ascent without a guide, must be prepared to spend at least twice the above sum; while the mountaineer's expenses will often amount to several pounds for a single glacier-expedition (comp. p. 289).

Money. The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. In gold there are coins of 20 fr., in silver of 5, 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr., in plated copper 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen'), and in copper 2 and 1 c. pieces. The only silver coins with legal currency are the Swiss pieces of 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr. issued since 1873, the French pieces of the same value issued since 1864-66, the Belgian coins of the same denomination with the portrait of Leopold II., and the Greek ones with the portrait of George I. All others should be refused, as they cannot be exchanged without serious loss. A few banks issue legal tender notes of 50, 100, 500, and 1000 fr. One franc = 100 c. = (in German money) 80 pfennigs = $9^3/_4 d$. Twenty-franc-pieces are the most convenient money, and English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received almost everywhere at the full value; but the circular notes, issued by many of the English and American banks, are safer for carrying large sums. German gold and banknotes also realize their full value (20 marks = 24 fr. 60-70 c.). — For *Savoy* (Chamonix) gold pieces or French banknotes are requisite. — In *Italy* the paper currency is much depreciated, and, as this is not always taken into account at hotels and railway-stations, it is advisable to provide oneself at a money-changer's with a supply of notes.

III. Hotels and Pensions.

Hotels. Switzerland is famous for its hotels. The large modern establishments at Geneva, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, etc., are models of organisation; the smaller hotels are often equally well conducted, and indeed a really bad inn is rarely met with in French or German Switzerland.

The ordinary charges at the first-class hotels are: bedroom, light, and attendance $3^1/_2$-5 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) $1^1/_2$ fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the traveller's apartment; luncheon ('déjeûner', 'Gabelfrühstück'), 3-$3^1/_2$ fr.; table-d'hôte dinner ('dîner') 4-5 fr.; supper generally *à la carte*. Absence from table-d'hôte is apt to be looked at askance. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for

families and parties, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges.

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bedroom $1^1/_2$-2 fr., breakfast 1-$1^1/_4$ fr., table-d'hôte 2-3 fr., service discretionary, and no charge for 'bougies'. In many of the more remote mountain-inns, however, the prices are higher owing to the difficulty and cost of the transport of supplies. The sensible traveller will easily make allowance for this; and he will generally find the entertainment remarkably good under the circumstances. Previous enquiry as to charges is quite customary.

Opinions regarding hotels often differ; but travellers will rarely have much cause to complain if they endeavour to comply with the customs of the country, restrict their luggage to a moderate quantity (p. xxx), and learn enough of the language to make themselves intelligible.

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be asked for every three or four days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is not an uncommon practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion of starting render overcharges less liable to discovery.

In the height of the season the hotels at the favourite resorts of travellers are often crowded. To prevent disappointment rooms should be telegraphed for (p. xxix).

Most travellers err in giving too large **Gratuities.** When attendance is charged in the bill, nothing more need be given except to the boots and porter. In any case the amount of the fees should never exceed 5-10 per cent of the bill. In some of the best hotels the servants are forbidden to accept gratuities. When practicable, the bill should be settled at the cashier's office, not through a waiter.

Many of the large hotels of Switzerland contain depots of the *Société des Bibliothèques des Grands Hôtels* (S. B. G. H.), a company formed for the sale of books (English, French, German) and maps in places not possessing a regular bookseller.

Pensions. Boarding-houses or 'pensions' abound at Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and in many other parts of Switzerland; and most of the hotels also make pension arrangements with guests who stay for 4-5 days and upwards. The charge for board and lodging varies from $4^1/_2$ to 10 fr. or more, and at some of the most famous health-resorts and watering-places sometimes amounts to 20 fr. per day. As the word 'pension' is sometimes used to signify board only, the traveller should ascertain whether rooms are included in the charge or not. It is always advantageous, when possible, to make arrangements for 'pension' in advance by writing to the landlord on a 'reply post-card'.

Among the Swiss **Summer Resorts** may be mentioned: —

In NORTHERN SWITZERLAND: The *Weissenstein* (4220′; p. 16), near Soleure; *Macolin* (2960′; p. 12); *Langenbruck* (2355′; p. 13) and *Frenkendorf* (1120′; p. 13), near Liestal; the *Frohburg* (2772′; p. 14), near Olten; *Friedau* (2180′; p. 15); the *Chaumont* (3845′; p. 219), near Neuchâtel; *Zürich* (1345′; p. 35) and the *Uetliberg* (2864′; p. 41); *Wädensweil* (1348′; p. 47) and other places on the Lake of Zürich (1342′); *Schönfels* and *Felsenegg* (3085′; p. 86), near Zug; *Immensee* and *Walchwyl* on the Lake of Zug (1368′; p. 110);

Weesen (1410′; p. 49), *Walenstadt* (p. 51), and *Quarten*, on the Walensee; *Obstalden* (2237′; p. 52), *Stachelberg* (2178′; p. 74), *Vorauen* (2640′), and *Richisau* (3590′), in the Klönthal (p. 80); *Walzenhausen* (2207′; p. 64); *Heiden* (2645′; p. 59), *Gais* (3075′; p. 61), and *Weissbad* (2680′; p. 61), in Appenzell; *Wartenstein* (2463′; p. 71) and *Vättis* (3120′; p. 72), near Ragatz.

On the Lake of Lucerne (1435′): *Lucerne* (p. 87); *Meggen* (p. 111); *Hertenstein* (p. 94); *Weggis* (p. 94); *Beckenried* (p. 95); *Vitznau* (p. 94); *Gersau* (p. 96); *Brunnen* (p. 97); *Axenstein* (2460′) and *Axenfels* (2065′; p. 97); *Seelisberg* (2628′; p. 96); *Bürgenstock* (2855′; p. 107); *Stoos* (4232′; p. 98); *Rigi-Klösterli* (4262′; p. 103), *Kaltbad* (4700′), *First* (4750′), *Staffel* (5262′), and *Scheidegg* (5405′).

In Canton Lucerne: *Sonnenberg* (2350′; p. 88); *Schwarzenberg* (2760′; p. 146). In the Emmen-Thal: *Rüttihubelbad* (2414′; p. 149). In Unterwalden: *Engelberg* (3315′; p. 135); *Wolfenschiessen* (1700′; p. 135); *Nieder-Rickenbach* (3830′; p. 135); *Flüeli-Ranft* (4250′; p. 141); *Melchsee-Frutt* (6115′; p. 140); *Lungern* (2475′; p. 141); *Brünig* (3295′; p. 141). In Uri: *Amsteg* (1760′; p. 118); the *Maderaner-Thal* (4790′; p. 129); *Unterschächen* (3345′; p. 78); *Elm* (3215′; p. 81); *Andermatt* (4738′; p. 126); *Hospenthal* (4800′; p. 126); *Oberalpsee* (6654′; p. 391); *Göschenen-Alp* (5740′; p. 124); *St. Gotthard* (6867′; p. 127).

In the Bernese Oberland: *Bern* (1765′; p. 152); *Thun* (1844′; p. 160); *Oberhofen* (p. 164), *Gunten* (p. 164), *Sigriswyl* (2620′; p. 164), *Spiez* (p. 164), and *Faulenseebad* (p. 165) on the Lake of Thun (1837′); *Aeschi* (2818′; p. 165); *Gurnigelbad* (3783′; p. 159); *Interlaken* (1863′; p. 167); *St. Beatenberg* (3775′; p. 166); *Wilderswyl* (p. 168); *Abendberg* (3737′; p. 171); *Bönigen* (p. 168); *Iseltwald* (p. 194); the *Giessbach* (1857′; p. 193); *Axalp* (4985′; p. 193), on the Lake of Brienz; *Lauterbrunnen* (2640′; p. 174); *Mürren* (5350′; p. 177); *Wengen* (4327′; p. 181); *Grindelwald* (3468′; p. 185); *Rosenlauibad* (4363′; p. 195); *Meiringen* (1968′; p. 190); *Hasleberg* (3443′; p. 191); *Engstlen-Alp* (6033′; p. 143); *Adelboden* (4450′; p. 206); *Kandersteg* (3840′; p. 202); *Lenk* (3527′; p. 210); *Zweisimmen* (3215′; p. 214).

On the Lake of Geneva, in the Rhone Valley, etc.: *Geneva* (1243′; p. 232); *Mornex-Monnetier* (2336′; p. 243); *St. Cergues* (3432′; p. 246); *Ouchy* (p. 247); *Lausanne* (p. 248); *Vevey* (p. 251); *Clarens* (p. 252); *Montreux* (p. 254); *Les Avants* (p. 255); *Glion* (2270′; p. 255); *Aigle* (1375′; p. 258); *Bex* (1427′; p. 259); *Villars* (4166′; p. 258); the *Ormonts* (3815′; p. 264); *Les Plans* (3610′; p. 260); *La Comballaz* (4475′; p. 263); *Gryon* (3632′; p. 268); *Château d'Oex* (3498′; p. 267); *Charmey* (2955′; p. 213); *Ste. Croix* (3635′; p. 225); *Ballaigues* (2855′; p. 231); *Champéry* (3450′; p. 273); *Finhaut* (4060′; p. 293); *Salvan* (3035′; p. 294); *Hôt. de la Pierre à Voir* (5250′; p. 263); *Lac de Champex* (4820′; p. 307); *Mayens de Sion* (4267′; p. 332); *Montana* (5085′; p. 317); *Torrentalp* (8005′; p. 205); *Belalp* (7153′; p. 320); *Riederalp* (6315′; p. 327); *Eggishorn* (7195′; p. 326); *Berisal* (5005′; p. 321); *Zermatt* (5315′; p. 344), *Riffelalp* (7305′; p. 345), and *Riffelberg* (8430′; p. 345); *Saas-Grund* (5125′) and *Saas-Fee* (5300′; p. 353); *St. Luc* (5495′; p. 341); *Vissoye* (3980′) and *Grimentz* (5150′; p. 338); *Hôtel Weisshorn* (7550′; p. 338); *Zinal* (5505′; p. 339); *Evolena* (4520′; p. 333); *Arolla* (6570′; p. 334); *Chamonix* (3445′; p. 283).

In the Grisons: *Samaden* (5670′; p. 416); *Pontresina* (5915′; p. 417); *St. Moritz* (6090′; p. 414); *Silvaplana* (5958′; p. 411); *Sils-Maria* (5895′; p. 410); *Maloja* (5960′; p. 408); *Zuoz* (5548′; p. 428); *Schuls* (3970′; p. 431); *Davos* (5115′; p. 375); *Arosa* (6035′; p. 369); *Klosters* (3966′; p. 372); *Seewis* (2985′; p. 371); *Valzeina* (3670′; p. 371); *Waldhaus-Flims* (3615′; p. 384); *Thusis* (2448′; p. 383); *Disentis* (3773′; p. 389); *Wiesen* (4720′; p. 378); *Churwalden* (3976′; p. 380); *Parpan* (4956′; p. 380).

On the South Side of the Alps: *Airolo* (3755′; p. 120), *Hôtel Piora* (6000′; p. 122), *Faido* (2485′; p. 122), and *Bignasco* (1424′; p. 456), in Ticino; *Macugnaga* (5115′; p. 357); *Alagna* (3955′; p. 358); *Gressoney* (5370′; p. 359); *Courmayeur* (4360′; p. 300); *Lugano* (932′; p. 448); *Bellagio* (p. 472), *Cadenabbia*, *Menaggio*, etc., on the Lake of Como (700′); *Locarno* (p. 454), *Pallanza* (p. 461), *Baveno* (p. 462), and *Stresa* (p. 463), on the Lago Maggiore (646′); *Monte Generoso* (3960′; p. 453) and *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (3117′; p. 469), near the Lake of Lugano.

IV. Passports. Custom House.

Passports. In Switzerland passports must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity. For walking tours in the French and Italian frontier districts a passport is indispensable. A passport is also necessary (even for minors) to obtain the 'permis de séjour' without which no foreigner is allowed to reside in a canton. The principal passport-agents in London are: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur St., Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street (charge 2*s.*; agent's fee 1*s.* 6*d.*).

Custom House. Luggage undergoes a slight examination at the Swiss frontier. The duty on cigars is $1^1/_2$ fr. per kilogramme ($2^1/_5$ lbs.), but 50 or so are usually passed free. At the French, Italian, and Austrian frontiers the examination is sometimes strict, and tobacco and cigars pay a heavy duty, but at the German frontier the *visite* is usually lenient. As a rule the traveller should restrict his belongings as far as possible to wearing apparel and articles for personal use.

V. Walking and Cycling Tours.

In a mountainous country like Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that many of the finest points are accessible, and even where driving or riding is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to a table-d'hôte dinner. Rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3), and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m. (comp. p. xviii), when a substantial meal (evening table-d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of.

Equipment. A superabundance of luggage infallibly increases the delays, annoyances, and expenses of travel. To be provided with enough and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, which is far less irksome to carry than a knapsack, suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the 'objets de toilette' may, with a little practice, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leathern drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, stout gloves, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing materials,

a supply of strong cord, sticking plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. Special attention should be paid to the boots, which must be strong, well-tried, and thoroughly comfortable, as the slightest tendency to rub or blister may seriously mar the enjoyment of the walk. For glacier-tours and mountain-ascents the soles must be supplied with nails, which, however, may be added on reaching the mountainous district. The traveller's reserve of clothing should be contained in a portmanteau of moderate size, which he can easily wield himself when necessary, and which may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried *Alpenstock* of seasoned ash, 5-6′ long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an *Ice-Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary; the former may usually be borrowed at the hotel and the latter is generally furnished by the guide. The best ropes, light and strong, are made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10′ between each pair. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock. — Requisites for Alpine travelling may be obtained in London from *Adams & Sons*, 59 Fleet Street.

General Hints. The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once overtaxed he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate; and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts', and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace (*'chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'*). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that — 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

To prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking tour, they may be rubbed morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Mountaineering among the higher Alps should not be attempted before the middle or end of July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should be traversed as early in the morning as possible, before the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Experienced guides are indispensable for such excursions.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless absolutely necessary. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in

'a fragrant bed of hay', the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the grunting of the pigs, and the undiscarded garments, hardly conduce to refreshing slumber. As a rule, therefore, the night previous to a mountain-expedition should be spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts which the Swiss, German, and Italian Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers.

Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long expeditions. The chalets usually afford nothing but Alpine fare (milk, cheese, and stale bread). Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

Health. Tincture of arnica is a good remedy for *bruises*, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue; but it should never be applied to broken skin, as it is apt to produce erysipelas. Saturnine ointment or oxide of zinc ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, vaseline or glycerine, are also recommended.

For *diarrhoea* 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor (5 drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is also a good remedy. The homœopathic camphor-globules are convenient, but are more apt to lose their strength.

Cycling Tours. The cyclist goes to Switzerland for the scenery and for nothing else, and the distinctive part of Swiss scenery lies in its mountains; hence cycling in Switzerland means riding on mountain-roads. Switzerland is, therefore, a country to ride through on one's way to somewhere else, rather than one in which to settle down and make short excursions from fixed centres. That can be done on the plain, or on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, or by the Lake of Lucerne, but the ambitious rider aspires to the mountains.

The machine taken should be adapted to mountain work. It should be well-tried and trusted rather than new. It should be fitted with strong brakes, rim brakes for preference, one on each wheel. The tyres should be new and of good material, and before the journey is undertaken the machine should be thoroughly over-

hauled by a competent repairer, so that the cyclist may have reasonable assurance that there is no hidden flaw in any part. The gear should be low (under 60 inches). There are few satisfactory repairers to be met with outside the larger towns, and the rider should consequently take with him the articles most likely to be required for a summary repair, and should, in addition, be sufficiently skilful to remedy the more common accidents to machines. If he is not, he would do well to ride in the company of some one who is.

No one who is not fairly strong and in good condition should attempt the Swiss passes. Long stretches of country have to be covered at a time, and there is usually a vast amount of walking and pushing one's machine to be gone through. Some of this may occasionally be avoided by hiring boys to do the pushing, but even then the amount of walking is apt to be fatiguing to any but a hardy pedestrian. At one time it was a simple matter for the tired cyclist to hoist his machine on to a passing diligence and himself take a seat in the vehicle, but postal diligences are no longer allowed to carry unpacked cycles. German and French cyclists sometimes hire a horse to walk up a steep road, and tie their machines one after the other to a long rope, the end of which is fastened to the animal's traces. They are thus enabled to sit their machines on the way up, but must of course be ready to put foot to earth every time the horse stops. English cyclists usually prefer to plod on foot; hence the necessity for good condition.

All-wool underclothing is essential on account of the frequent and sudden changes of temperature. Boots are preferable to low shoes, as the dust consists of hard particles which work their way through socks and penetrate between the toes, where they are apt to cause inflammation and render riding extremely painful. The same hard granitic dust is very trying to pneumatic tyres.

The question of drinks is an important one. Water from mountain rivulets should not be taken, as, though limpid and fresh, it springs from glaciers and if the rider is perspiring freely the result may be colic. Beer is not good to ride on as it induces lassitude. Milk is perhaps the safest drink, or wine diluted with water.

The journey should be carefully planned beforehand, especial study being given to the matter of gradients. There is a right way and a wrong way of riding most mountain-passes. For instance the Tête-Noire should be taken from Chamonix to Martigny, and the Simplon from Brig to Domodossola. The cyclist should begin at the steeper side, where the walk up is comparatively short, and ride down the gentler slope; he thus secures short walks and long 'coasts'. Going in the opposite direction, he would have long, tiring walks up, and would be obliged to walk down the other side as well, as it would be too steep for riding. Then, again, river valleys should as far as possible be taken in the direction of the

stream. Good cycling maps, preferably those showing gradients, are therefore necessary to plan an intelligent tour.

The mountain-roads are as a rule open from June to September inclusively, though that of course depends on the melting of the snow and the time that must ensue to bring the roads into good dry condition. Information must be sought locally as to the state of the roads at any particular time, but it is usually safest, early and late in the season, to cross the Alps by the St. Gotthard route, as, in case the road is found to be impracticable, we can take the train. The best time for the passes is July and early August: in mid-August road-mending begins. Swiss roads vary in condition more than those of any other country, largely owing to the action of frost and snow; hence the diametrically opposite reports with regard to the condition of certain roads. On the whole it may be said that they have been well constructed and are indifferently maintained. There is no uniform law with regard to cycling throughout Switzerland. The matter is left in the hands of the cantonal authorities, and the result is sometimes bewildering to the cyclist who passes through several cantons. Certain rules are, however, generally adopted, such as that every machine must have a lamp and a bell. In the Canton of Geneva a continuously ringing bell, like a sheep bell, is prescribed. In the Canton of Valais a cyclist is compelled to dismount on meeting a restive horse, and, if called upon to do so by the horseman, to hide his machine. The old practice of tying a young tree behind one's machine to check the velocity of the cycle in its downward course has been forbidden in most mountain cantons, and with good reason, for it raised a cloud of dust that was a nuisance to other travellers, and the swishing, leaping tree often frightened horses. A rider should trust his brake and keep it on when descending. The machine should always be kept under perfect control, so that one may at any time be able to jump from it without discomfort. The roads are narrow and often border on precipices, while drivers of diligences usually take the inside, leaving the edge of the precipice to the cyclist.

The cost of living will, of course, vary with the requirements of different riders, but the cyclist of frugal habits may travel on 12 frcs. or 10 *s.* per day. It is apt to prove expensive to sit down at a table in front of a large mountain hotel and call for a casual drink.

The customs duty on cycles is 70 francs per 100 kilogrammes. The amount must be deposited on entering the country, when the machine is marked with a leaden seal and a *laissez-passer* is handed to its owner, who is thereby authorised to keep his machine a certain time in the country. When he leaves Switzerland his deposit will be returned on his presenting his machine for identification (with the lead in position) and the *laissez-passer*. If he

loses the paper or the lead, or exceeds his time, the money is forfeited. Many cyclists leave the country by train and lose their deposits because the train does not stop sufficiently long on the Swiss side of the frontier to allow of the money being recovered.

For the above and many other reasons the wheelman would do well to join the Cyclists' Touring Club before undertaking the journey. The address of this club is 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., and its subscription is 5*s.* yearly. The club issues a ticket which admits its members' machines into Switzerland without deposit or other formality whatever. It also publishes a Road Book (Vol. III) which carefully describes the cycling qualities of every important road in the country. It has concluded agreements with a host of hotel-keepers whereby reduced terms and discounts are secured for its members. It supplies the best maps for the cyclist and helps intending riders with useful information and advice.

The English Railway Companies carry cycles to Switzerland at ordinary luggage rates (56 lbs. being allowed free) plus a special fee of 5 *s.* for each machine. On Swiss railways cycles are treated as luggage. There is no free allowance, and the rate for carriage is 6 centimes per 100 kilogrammes per kilomètre. Swiss railway porters have the reputation of treating cycles less tenderly than those of other Continental countries. As a general rule, a machine that is sent on unaccompanied should be packed in a crate. When it is accompanied by the owner, all that is required is to swathe the frame and bright parts in cloth to protect them from corrosion by the sea-air. Packed cycles pay more for carriage and for duty, as both are calculated on the weight.

VI. Maps.

1. Maps on a Large Scale: —

**Topographischer Atlas der Schweiz*, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1 : 25,000, mountains 1 : 50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office under the superintendence of *Col. Siegfried* and known as the 'Siegfried Atlas'. The conformation of the ground is indicated by contour-lines at intervals of 10 and 30 mètres. Price, 1 fr. per sheet; four sheets in one, lithographed, 2 fr., mounted 3 fr. 30 c. Some of the more important districts are published in a special edition, in which the system of contour-lines is combined with graduated colouring (price 5 fr., mounted 6 fr. 30 c.).

The four-sheet lithographs include Zürich and environs, Bern and environs, Thun and environs, *Thun with the Stockhorn and Niesen district, Stockhorn chain and Jaun-Thun, *Bernese Oberland I and II, Thun-Interlaken, Brienz-Guttannen, Jungfrau and Upper Valais, Gemmi and Blümlisalp, Evolena-Zermatt-Mte-Rosa, *Upper Engadine, *Albula district, and the *St. Gotthard.

Older than the above is the *Topographische Karte der Schweiz*, also from surveys made by order of the Federal authorities (under

the superintendence of *General Dufour*; scale 1 : 100,000, 25 sheets, each 1 to 2 fr. (not mounted).

For Chamonix, *Imfeld's* new Map of 'La Chaîne du Montblanc' (1 : 50,000), *Reilly's* Map of Mont Blanc, and *Mieulet's* Massif du Montblanc (1 : 40,000).

2. MAPS ON A SMALLER SCALE : —

Generalkarte der Schweiz (1 : 250,000), reduced from Dufour's Map; four sheets at 2 fr., mounted 3 fr. 30 c.

Leuzinger's Neue Karte der Schweiz (1 : 400,000); mounted 6 fr.

Leuzinger's Reise-Reliefkarte der Schweiz (1 : 530,000); mounted 5 fr.

Müllhaupt's Karte (1 : 300,000); two sheets at 4 fr.

Distanzenkarte der Schweiz in Marschstunden (1 : 500,000), 3 fr. 50 c.

Kümmerly's Distanzenkarte des Berner Oberlandes in Marschstunden (1 : 300,000); 3 fr., mounted 4 fr. 50 c.

The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland, published by *R. C. Nichols* (1 : 250,000); four sheets, 42*s*.

VII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern-Alp, Faulhorn, Scheidegg, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide are unnecessary in good weather; the maps and directions of the Handbook will be found entirely sufficient. The traveller may engage the first urchin he meets to carry his bag or knapsack for a trifling gratuity. Guides are, however, indispensable for expeditions among the higher mountains, especially on those which involve the passage of glaciers. The novice alone undervalues their services and forgets that snow-storms or mist may at any moment change security to danger. As a class, the Swiss guides will be found to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Martigny, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Zermatt, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages. The charges for guides and porters are fixed by the GUIDES' TARIFF issued by the Central Committee of the Swiss Alpine Club. This consists of three sections: 1. Valaisian and Vaudois Alps; 2. Bernese Oberland; 3. Alps of Central and E. Switzerland. The following extracts from this tariff should be noted.

The guide is bound to show the tourist his book both at the beginning and end of an expedition. Even when he has served as porter only, he must ask the traveller for a testimonial. The guide must also ascertain that the tourist is properly equipped for the

proposed expedition. If the tourist persists in attempting an expedition against the guide's wish and advice, or if he ill-treats the guide, the latter is entitled to refuse to serve him. In this case the guide is bound to inform the Sectional President without delay.

In ordinary inns and in occupied club-huts the guide provides his own board; in the mountaineering district proper the employer has to furnish him with food. In an engagement lasting for several days the terms are fixed by mutual consent. In this case guides usually receive 8-12 fr. a day and porters 6-8 fr., according to the season and the nature of the expedition, and even more when difficult ascents are included. The guide is bound to carry 7 kilogrammes (15 lbs.) of luggage in addition to the necessary rope; the porter carries 15 kilogrammes (33 lbs.). For each kilogramme additional the charge is 20 c. per 'hour of march'; but the guide may decline to carry more than 10 kil. (22 lbs.) in all, and the porter more than 20 kil. (44 lbs.). In tours of special difficulty the guide is entitled to refuse to carry any baggage, but he must give his employer due notice of this beforehand.

When carriages are used the employer pays the whole fare. If an expedition for which a guide has been engaged is given up for any reason other than bad weather, the guide or porter is entitled to half the fee. If the guide or porter is dismissed at a distance from home, he is entitled to 6 fr. a day for the return-journey; but he is bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

VIII. Carriages and Horses.

Carriages. The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15-20 fr., with two horses 25-30 fr. per day; the driver expects 10 per cent of the fare as a gratuity. In the height of summer the charges are slightly increased. In most cases there is now an official tariff, which also fixes the amount to be paid as the return-fare to the place where the driver was engaged. When this is not fixed, the driver is entitled to claim the full rate for his return-journey by the shortest route, a day being reckoned as 12 hrs.' driving. On the most frequented routes carriages may generally be ordered at the hotels, but it is usually more advantageous to deal personally with the driver. The carriage and horses should be inspected before the conclusion of the bargain. When the bargain is made for a future day the driver usually deposits a sum with his employer as earnest-money *(arrhes, caparra)*, afterwards to be added to the account. The hirer selects the hotels at which the nights are to be passed. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law. Return-vehicles may sometimes be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places prohibited.

Horses. A horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, and the attendant expects a gratuity of 1-2 fr. in addition; but in some places,

as at Chamonix, as much is charged for the attendance as for the animal. If he cannot return home with his horse on the same day, the following day must be paid for. Walking, however, is preferable. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, and the descent of a steep hill is disagreeable. Even ladies may easily ascend some of the finest points of view on foot, but if unequal to the task they may either ride or engage 'chaises-à-porteurs'. In the Bernese Oberland, however, the numerous mountain-railways make horses and chaises-à-porteurs alike superfluous.

IX. Diligences. Post Office. Telegraph.

Diligences. The Swiss coaching system is well organised. The diligences are generally well fitted up, the drivers and guards are respectable, and the fares moderate. These vehicles consist of the *coupé*, or first-class compartment in front, with 2-3 seats, the *intérieur*, or second-class compartment at the back, with 4-6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the *banquette* (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. In some cases there is only one outside-seat, which is reserved for the *conducteur*, or guard, but will be ceded by him on payment of the difference between the ordinary and the coupé fare. At the most important places, but not at all the intermediate stations, the traveller has a right to insist on transportation; and 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages, are supplied when the diligence is full. When there are many passengers it is advisable to keep an eye on one's luggage (see below), especially at a change of carriage.

On important routes the coupé is generally engaged several days beforehand. This may be done by letter or telegraph, giving the traveller's name, and the day and hour of departure. The fare must also be forwarded.

The *coupé* or *banquette* fare is on ordinary routes 20 c. per kilomètre (about 32 c. per Engl. M.), on Alpine passes 30 c. per kilom. (about 48 c. per Engl. M.); fare in the *intérieur* or *cabriolet* 15 or 25 c. per kilomètre (24 or 40 c. per Engl. M.). Children of 2-7 years of age pay half-fare. Each passenger is allowed 33 lbs. of luggage on ordinary routes, but 22 lbs. only on the high Alpine routes. Overweight is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage should be booked one hour before starting. The average speed of these sedate mail-coaches of Switzerland is about 6 M. per hour on level ground, and 4 M. per hour on mountain-routes.

Extra-Post. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is $^1/_2$ fr. per kilomètre (80 c. per M.); for a carriage with 2-5 seats 20 c. per kilom. (32 c. per M.), for one with 6 seats 25 c. per kilom. (40 c. per M.), for one with 7 or more seats 30 c. per kilom. (48 c. per M.). Besides these charges, a booking-fee of 2-4 fr. must be paid according to the size of the carriage. If the same vehicle is required for a journey of several stages, double carriage-money is exacted. The postilions are strictly forbidden to demand gratuities. Extra-post may be ordered at the

principal post-offices on the mountain-routes at one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

Letters of 250 grammes (about $8^1/_2$ oz.), prepaid, to any part of Switzerland 10 c.; if within a radius of 10 kilomètres, 5 c.; letters of 15 grammes (about $^1/_2$ oz.) to all countries in the postal union 25 c., and 25 c. for each 15 gr. more. Registration-fee for Switzerland 10 c., for other countries 25 c. — Post-cards for Switzerland 5 c., for other countries 10 c. — Printed matter under 50 gr. for Switzerland 2 c., for other countries 5 c. — On Sun. the post-offices are usually open 10-12 and 6-8 p.m. only.

Post Office Orders within Switzerland must not exceed 1000 fr. for the larger, and 500 fr. for the smaller towns. The charge for an order not exceeding 20 fr. is 15 c., for 100 fr. 20 c., for each additional 100 fr. 10 c. more. Money-orders for foreign countries 25 c. for every 25 fr. Money-orders, up to 200 fr., may also be transmitted by telegraph, at the ordinary money-order rate plus the cost of the telegram and a small extra fee.

Parcel Post. The rate of postage for an inland parcel from any post-office in Switzerland to any other is 15 c. for a weight not exceeding 500 grammes ($1^1/_{10}$ lb.); 25 c. from 500 to 2500 gr.; 40 c. from 2500 gr. to 5 kilogrammes (11 lb.); 70 c. from 5 to 10 kgr.; 1 fr. from 10 to 15 kgr.; 1 fr. 50 c. from 15 to 20 kgr. The tariff for parcels exceeding 20 kgr. varies according to the distance from 30 c. to 1 fr. 20 c. for every 5 kgr. Luggage can often be sent by post much more cheaply than by other means.

The **Telegraph System** of Switzerland is very complete, the aggregate length of the wires being at present greater than in any other country in proportion to the population. There are now upwards of 2000 offices; those in the large towns are open from 6 or 7 a.m. till 11 or 10 p.m. according to the season. The tariff for a telegram within Switzerland is 30 c., together with $2^1/_2$ c. for each word; to Germany 50 c. and 10 c. for each word; to England 29 c. for each word; to France 10 c. for each word; to Italy 10 c. per word for telegrams to the frontier, or 17 c. for greater distances; to Austria 10 c. (Tyrol or Vorarlberg 7 c.) per word; to the United States from 1 fr. 50 c. per word. The rates for other foreign telegrams may be ascertained at the offices. For telegrams handed in at railway-stations an additional charge of 50 c. is made. Telegrams may be handed in at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph-office, they are transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing stamps of the requisite value. If in an envelope, the word 'telegram' should be added to the address. Telegrams from foreign countries should be addressed 'telegraph restante' (instead of 'poste restante'), as in this case they may be called for at any time and not merely during the official post-office hours.

X. Railways.

The **Carriages** on most of the Swiss lines are constructed on the American plan, holding 32-72 passengers, and furnished at each end with steps of easy access. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. Tickets are examined and collected in the carriages. — In French Switzerland passengers' tickets are checked as they leave the waiting-room before starting, and given up at the '*Sortie*' on their arrival.

Luggage must be booked and paid for after the traveller has obtained his own ticket, but small portmanteaus and travelling-bags may generally be taken into the carriage without objection. Indeed the forbearance of the Swiss railway officials in this respect is shamefully abused by inconsiderate travellers. Travellers with through-tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versâ, should see that their luggage is safe on reaching the frontier (Bâle, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn, etc.). Where a frontier has to be crossed, ordinary luggage should never be sent by goods-train. Luggage booked through to Bern, Lucerne, or Zürich is examined at the railway-stations of these places only.

The enormous weight of the large trunks and boxes used by some travellers causes not only great labour but not infrequently serious and even lifelong injury to the railway and hotel porters who have to handle them. Heavy articles should be placed in the smaller packages, and only the lightest articles in the larger trunks.

Circular Tickets and return-tickets (available for 3 days; over 6 M. for 10 days) are issued at reduced rates on most of the Swiss lines, and also by the German and French railways to Switzerland. Information regarding them will be found in the time-tables; but they are apt to hamper the traveller's movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

General Tickets. A recent innovation in the Swiss railway service is the so-called *General Season Tickets* (*'Generalabonnements'*), which entitle the holder to travel at will over almost all the Swiss railway and steamer lines during a given time. A fortnightly ticket of this kind costs 60, 42, or 30 fr. (1st, 2nd, and 3rd class), a monthly ticket 100, 70, 50 fr.; quarterly 240, 170, 120 fr.; half-yearly 380, 270, 190 fr.; yearly 600, 420, 300 fr. These tickets must be ordered at the booking-offices of the chief stations at least 2 hrs. (at other stations 24 hrs.) in advance; and the applicant must at the same time furnish an *unmounted* photograph of himself (*carte de visite* size).

A deposit of 5 fr., made when the ticket is taken, is returned if the ticket be presented at any ticket-office on (at latest) the forenoon of the day after its expiry.

These tickets are not available on the Rigi railway, the Bernese Oberland railways, the Visp-Zermatt railway, the Rhætian railway, and the steamers on the lakes of Constance, Lucerne, and Geneva.

XI. History. Statistics.

The limits of this work preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country the traveller is now visiting, whose inhabitants have ever been noted for their spirit of freedom and independence.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the *Rhaeti*, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the *Helvetii*, a Celtic tribe. The latter were conquered by the *Romans*, B. C. 58, and the Rhæti were subdued in B. C. 15. The Romans made good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 310) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 404), Septimer (p. 404), and Splügen (p. 398) to Bregenz (p. 446), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were *Aventicum* (Avenches, p. 229) in the Canton of Vaud, *Vindonissa* (p. 21) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, p. 19) near Bâle, and *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire, p. 360) in the Grisons. E. Switzerland as far as Pfyn *(ad fines)* in Thurgau, and *Pfin* (p. 318) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of Rhætia, while W. Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name Helvetii had become extinct even before the time of Constantine. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period exists in the Romanic dialect, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

About A.D. 400 a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The *Alemanni* occupied the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken; the *Burgundians* the W. part, where French is spoken; and the *Ostrogoths* S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These races were gradually subdued by the *Franks*, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of *Disentis* (p. 363), *St. Gallen* (p. 49), and *Einsiedeln* (p. 103) were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as vicegerents of the Franconian kings.

After the dissolution of the great Franconian empire, the E. half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of *Alemannia* or *Swabia*, and the W. part with the kingdom of *Burgundy* (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) the *German Emperors* took possession of the country, and governed it by their vicegerents the dukes of Zähringen (p. 154), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Freiburg, Bern, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zürich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant *Counts of Hapsburg*, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after *Count Rudolph of Hapsburg* had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son *Albert* in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch *Adolph of Nassau*, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however, favoured Albert, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but

does not appear to have treated them with ——— To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of William Tell.†

After the assassination of Albert by John of Swabia in 1308, *Emperor Henry VII.*, who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgers, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of Henry had declared their adherence to Lewis the Bavarian, the opponent of Frederick the Handsome. This army was destroyed at *Morgarten* (p. 86) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at *Sempach* (p. 19) in 1386, at *Näfels* (p. 72) in 1388, and at the *Stoss* (p. 61) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and therefore attempted to conquer Bern, but were defeated by the citizens at *Laupen* (p. 225) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even *Charles the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of *Grandson* (1476, p. 224), *Morat* (1476, p. 230), and *Nancy*, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at *St. Jacob* on the Birs (1444, p. 8).

In the Swabian war (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of *Dornach* (p. 10). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty captured in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb, 'Pas d'argent, pas de Suisses!'

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of Zwingli was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at *Kappel* (p. 87) in 1531, at *Villmergen* in 1656, and during the Toggenburg war (p. 67) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of conscience are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exemplified by the affairs of *Rothenthurm* (p. 114) and *Stans* (p. 134), but the national vigour was gone. The resistance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the *Helvetian Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in

† The legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of John of Winterthur (Vitoduranus, 1349) or that of Conrad Justinger of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the Sarner Chronik of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by Ægidius Tschudi of Glarus (d. 1542), and still more by Johann von Müller (d. 1809), while Schiller's famous play has finally secured to the hero a worldwide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.

1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 12th September, 1848, a new federal constitution was inaugurated. Since that period the public tranquillity has been undisturbed, and the prosperity and harmony which now prevail throughout the country are not unworthy of the glorious traditions of the past.

Two useful books for the visitor to Switzerland are 'The Rise of the Swiss Republic' and 'Romance and Teutonic Switzerland', both by *W. D. McCrackan*.

Area and Population

according to the census of 1st Dec., 1888.

Cantons.	Sq. Leagues	Confession.				Totals.
		Rom.Cath.	Prot.	Jews	Sects	
1. *Zürich* . . .	74,8	40,408	294,336	1,416	2,960	339,014
2. *Bern*	294	68,246	468,120	1,245	1,694	539,305
3. *Lucerne* . . .	54	127,533	7,939	215	93	135,780
4. *Uri*	47	16,892	378	3	11	17,284
5. *Schwyz* . . .	40	49,289	1,097	2	8	50,396
6. *Unterwalden* .	33,5	27,096	457	—	3	27,556
7. *Glarus* . . .	29,8	7,790	25,935	15	60	33,800
8. *Zug*	10,2	21,696	1,394	18	12	23,120
9. *Freiburg* . .	71,1	100,425	18,869	127	42	119,562
10. *Soleure* . . .	34,5	63,539	21,898	154	125	85,720
11. *Bâle-ville* . .	1,5	22,402	50,326	1,078	441	74,247
Bâle-camp. . .	18,5	12,961	48,847	165	160	62,133
12. *Schaffhausen* .	12,9	4,813	32,887	26	150	37,876
13. *Appenzell* . .						
(Rhodes ext.) .	10,7	4,502	49,555	26	117	54,200
(Rhodes int.) .	7,3	12,906	697	—	3	12,906
14. *St. Gallen* . .	87,7	135,796	93,705	575	365	229,441
15. *Grisons* . . .	304,1	43,320	52,842	43	86	96,291
16. *Aargau* . . .	60,4	85,962	106,414	1,064	394	193,834
17. *Thurgau* . .	42,8	30,337	74,782	61	411	105,091
18. *Ticino* . . .	121,6	125,622	1,079	13	434	127,148
19. *Vaud* . . .	138,7	22,428	227,475	638	755	251,296
20. *Valais* . . .	226,5	100,925	865	3	44	101,837
21. *Neuchâtel* . .	34,7	12,689	95,040	774	534	109,037
22. *Geneva* . . .	12,2	52,692	51,532	723	1,791	106,738
Total	1769,3	1,189,662	1,724,869	8,384	10,697	2,933,612
Census of 1880 .	—	1,161,055	1,666,984	7,380	10,683	2,846,102
Increase . . .	—	28,607	57,885	1004	14	147,510

XII. Comparative Tables of Measures.

Engl. Feet	Mètres	Mètres	Engl. Feet	Engl. Miles	Kilomètres	Kilomètres	Engl. Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres
1	0,30	1	3,28	1	1,61	1	0,62	1	0,40	1	2,47
2	0,61	2	6,56	2	3,22	2	1,24	2	0,81	2	4,94
3	0,91	3	9,84	3	4,83	3	1,86	3	1,21	3	7,41
4	1,22	4	13,12	4	6,44	4	2,48	4	1,61	4	9,88
5	1,52	5	16,40	5	8,04	5	3,10	5	2,02	5	12,35
6	1,83	6	19,69	6	9,65	6	3,73	6	2,42	6	14,82
7	2,13	7	22,97	7	11,26	7	4,35	7	2,83	7	17,30
8	2,44	8	26,25	8	12,87	8	4,97	8	3,23	8	19,77
9	2 74	9	29,53	9	14,58	9	5,59	9	3.63	9	22,24
10	3.04	10	32,81	10	16,09	10	6.21	10	4,04	10	24,71
11	3,35	11	36,09	11	17,70	11	6,83	11	4,44	11	27,19
12	3,66	12	39,37	12	19,31	12	7,45	12	4,85	12	29,65
13	3,96	13	42,65	13	20,92	13	8,07	13	5,25	13	32,12
14	4,27	14	45,93	14	22,53	14	8,69	14	5,66	14	34,59
15	4,57	15	49,21	15	24,13	15	9,31	15	6,06	15	37.05
16	4,88	16	52,49	16	25,74	16	9,93	16	6.46	16	39,53
17	5.18	17	55,78	17	27.35	17	10,55	17	6,87	17	42,00
18	5,49	18	59.06	18	28,96	18	11,18	18	7,27	18	44,47
19	5,79	10	62,34	19	30,67	19	11,80	19	7,67	19	46.95
20	6,10	20	65,62	20	32,18	20	12,42	20	8,08	20	49,42

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius
+30,22	+100	+37,78	+21,78	+81	+27,22	+13,33	+62	+16,67	+4,89	+43	+6,11
29,78	99	37,22	21,33	80	26,67	12,89	61	16,11	4,44	42	5,56
29,33	98	36,67	20,89	79	26,11	12,44	60	15,56	4,00	41	5,00
28,89	97	36,11	20,44	78	25,56	12,00	59	15,00	3,56	40	4,44
28,44	96	35,56	20,00	77	25,00	11,56	58	14,44	3,11	39	3,89
28,00	95	35,00	19,56	76	24,44	11,11	57	13,89	2,67	38	3,33
27,56	94	34,44	19,11	75	23,89	10,67	56	13,33	2,22	37	2,78
27,11	93	33,89	18,67	74	23,33	10,22	55	12,78	1,78	36	2,22
26,67	92	33 33	18,22	73	22,78	9,78	54	12,22	1,33	35	1,61
26,22	91	32,78	17,78	72	22,22	9.33	53	11,67	0,89	34	1,11
25,78	90	32.22	17,33	71	21,67	8,89	52	11,11	0,44	33	0,56
25,33	89	31,67	16,89	70	21,11	8,44	51	10,56	0,00	32	0,00
24,89	88	31,11	16,44	69	20,56	8.00	50	10,00	—0,44	31	—0,56
24,44	87	30,56	16,00	68	20,00	7,56	49	9,44	0,89	30	1,11
24,00	86	30,00	15,56	67	19,44	7,11	48	8,89	1,33	29	1,67
23,56	85	29,44	15,11	66	18,89	6,67	47	8.33	1,78	28	2,22
23,11	84	28,89	14,67	65	18,33	6,22	46	7,78	2,22	27	2,78
22,67	83	28,33	14,22	64	17,78	5,78	45	7,22	2,67	26	3 33
22,22	82	27,78	13,78	63	17,22	5,33	44	6,67	3,11	25	3,89

I. NORTHERN SWITZERLAND.

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1. Bâle.

Railway Stations. The BADEN STATION (Pl. F, 1; **Restaurant*), at Klein-Basel, is on the right bank of the Rhine. — The Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the CENTRAL STATION (Pl. D, E, 6; **Restaurant*, B. 1 fr.), in Bâle, on the S. side of the town. These two stations are connected by a *Junction Line* (10 min.; fares 1 fr., 70 c., 50 c.), and also by *Electric Tramways* (p. 3; every 6 min.).

Hotels. *TROIS ROIS (Pl. a; D, 2, 3), on the Rhine, R., L., & A. 4½-8, B.

BASEL.
1:16.500
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
A
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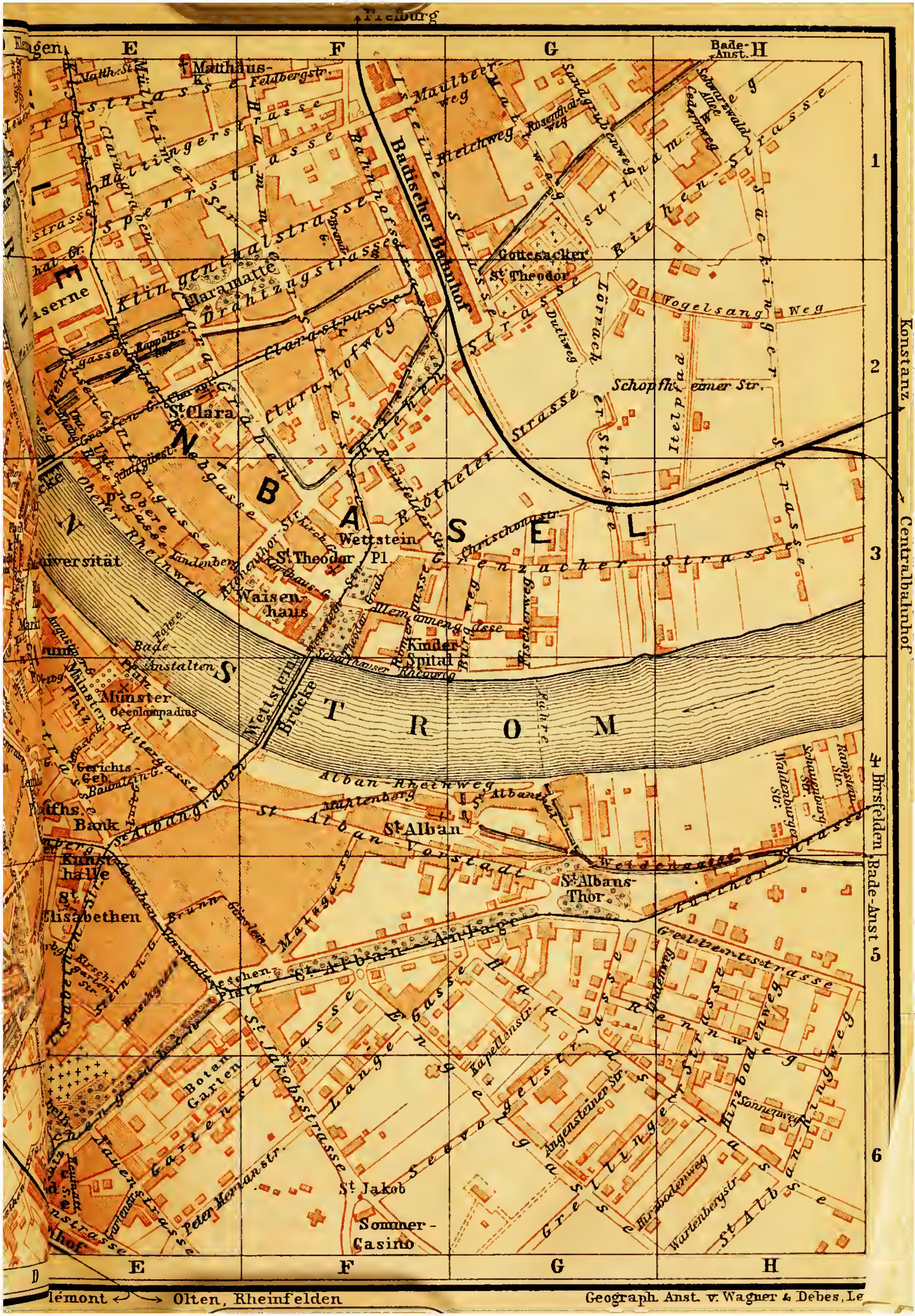
Mülhausen
Gottesacker
Kannenfeld
Burgfelder Str.
Hagenthaler Str.
Hegenheimer Strasse
Colmarer Str.
Allschwyler Strasse
Spalenring
Spalenthor
Bernoullianum
Bernoulli-Str.
Bibliothek
Botan. Garten
Vesalianum
Peters Platz
Missions-haus
Pilgerstr.
Strafanstalt
Johanniter Brücke
St. Johann Vorstadt
Rheinweg
RHEIN
Prediger K.
Spital
Rathaus
Markt
Post
St. Martin
Stadt-haus
Fisch-Markt
Peters-K.
Holbein-Platz
Französ. K.
St. Leonhard
Polizei
Marien-K.
Schützen-Matte
Militärstrasse
Neubad
Arnold Böcklin-Strasse
Birsigstrasse
Steinenring
Zoologischer Garten
Birsig
Centralbahn
Kleinhüningen
elektrische Strassenbahn



Freiburg
E
F
G
Bade-Anst.
H
1
2
3
4
5
6
Matthäus-K.
Feldbergstr.
Maulbeerweg
Badischer Bahnhof
Klingenthalstrasse
Claramatte
Drahtzugstrasse
Clarastrasse
Clarahofweg
St. Clara
Gottesacker
St. Theodor
Vogelsang Weg
Schopfheimer Str.
Lörracher Strasse
Riehenstrasse
Rötheler Strasse
Grenzacher Strasse
BASEL
Wettstein Pl.
St. Theodor
Waisenhaus
Kinder Spital
Universität
Münster
Oecolampadius
Bade-Anstalten
Wettstein Brücke
STROM
Gerichts-Geb.
Bank
Alban-Rheinweg
St. Alban
St. Alban-Vorstadt
St. Albans-Thor
Kunsthalle
St. Elisabethen
Aeschen Platz
St. Alban-Anlage
St. Jakobsstrasse
Lange Gasse
Botan. Garten
Gellertstrasse
Peter Merianstr.
St. Jakob
Sommer-Casino
Hirzbodenweg
Wartenbergstr.
Konstanz
Centralbahnhof
Birsfelden
Bade-Anst.
Olten, Rheinfelden
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Le

1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. from 12, omn. 1 fr. — At the Central Station, to the right: *Hôtel Suisse (Pl. c; E, 6), R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 4-5, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôtel National (Pl. d; E, 6), R., L., & A. 3½-5, D. 4 fr.; *Hôtel Victoria (Pl. e; E, 6), R., L., & A. 3½-5½, lunch 3, D. 4½ fr.; *Hôtel St. Gotthard, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôtel-Restaurant Strassburg, Centralbahn-Str. 17. To the left of the station: *Hôtel Euler (Pl. b; D, 6), R., L., & A. 4-6, lunch 3½, D. 5, omnibus 1 fr., first-class; Hôtel Hofer (Pl. f; D, 6), R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½ fr.; *Bernerhof (Pl. g; D, 6) R., L., & A. 2½-4, D. 3 fr.; Hôtel du Jura, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Gehrig, R. 2½, B. 1 fr., the last three with restaurants. — In the town: Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. n; D, 5), 3 min. from the Central Station, well spoken of; *Métropole (Pl. h; D, 4), R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. Central zum Wilden Mann (Pl. i; D, 4), R., L., & A. 2½-3½, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Cigogne (Pl. k; D, 3), R., L., & A. 2½-4, D. 3-3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Couronne (Pl. l; D, 3), on the Rhine, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr. — At *Klein-Basel:* *Hôtel Krafft (Pl. p; E, 3), R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr., on the Rhine; Hôtel de Bâle (Pl. r; F, 2), R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 2½ fr.; *Hôtel Schrieder (Pl. s; F, 1), opposite the Baden Station, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr. — **Pension Internationale*, Mühlen-Strasse 3, on the Rhine (6-10 fr.).

Cafés. *Casino*, Barfüsser-Platz, corner of the Steinenberg; *Trois Rois*, adjoining the hotel of that name (p. 2); *Cigogne*, at the hotel of that name (see above); *Spitz*, in Klein-Basel, by the old bridge, with a terrace overlooking the Rhine; these all restaurants also. — **Confectioners** (who sell 'Basler Leckerli'): *Koch*, near the old bridge; *Kissling-Kuentzy*, Freie-Str. 19; *Schiesser*, Markt-Platz; *Speiser*, Freie-Str. 61.

Restaurants (all with Markgräfler wine on draught). **Casino* (see above); **Kunsthalle*, see p. 8; **Zum Safran*, in the guild-house of that name; **Veltliner-Halle*, Freie-Str. 25; *Cardinal-Halle*, Freie-Str. 36 (Munich beer; handsome room); *Bühler's Bierhalle*, close to the Casino (in summer, *Bühler's Bier-Garten*, in the Sternengässlein); **Cigogne*, see above. — In Klein-Basel: *Burgvogtei*, Rebgasse 14, with garden; *Goebel's Wine Rooms*, Bahnhof-Str. 13, opp. the Baden Station; *Natter, Warteck Brewery*, near the Baden station. — **Sommer-Casino* (Pl. F, 6), near the St. Jacob Monument (p. 8), with a pleasant garden, music on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 7.30, on Sun. at 6 p.m. (50 c.); *Schützenhaus* (Pl. B, 4), built in 1651 and restored in 1881-83, with old and new stained glass, good wine.

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Baden Station* viâ the *Markt-Platz* to the *Central Station* from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. every 6 min.; time 16 min., fare 20 c. (no luggage carried). — 2. From the *Baden Station* viâ the *Wettstein-Platz* to the *Central Station* in 11 min., every 6 min. from 7.14 a.m. to 8.26 p.m.; fare 10 c. — 3. From the *Missions-Strasse* viâ the *Barfüsser-Platz* to *Birsfelden* every 22 minutes. — 4. From the *Clara-Platz* to *Klein-Hüningen*.

Cabs. For ¼ hr., 1-2 persons, 80 c.; second ¼ hr. 60, each additional ¼ hr. 50 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., the second ¼ hr. 90, each additional ¼ hr. 70 c. From either station into the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 80 c.; from one station to the other 1-2 pers. 1½, 3-4 pers. 2½ fr., each box 20 c. extra. At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 1-4 pers. 3 fr. for the first ½ hr. and 1 fr. for each additional ¼ hr., and 10 c. per ¼ hr. for lights.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. D, 4), Freie-Str. 12 (see p. 7).

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, 3, 4), entered from the Pfalz (p. 5), 80 c. Warm Baths: Leonhard-Str. 12, Clara-Str. 29, near the Baden Station, etc.

The **Verkehrsbureau** *(General Enquiry Office)*, Stadthausgasse 13, near the Markt-Platz, gives information of all kinds.

Theatre (P. E, 4, 5); opera and drama from Sept. to Easter. *Summer Theatre* in the Hôtel de Bâle at Klein-Basel (see above).

Picture Gallery in the *Kunsthalle* (p. 8; open 9.30 to 12.15 and 1.45 to 5; adm. 50 c., Sun. afternoons 20 c.).

English Church Service in a chapel at the Hôtel des Trois Rois (10.30 and 3). — **United States Consul,** *Mr. George Gifford.*

Bâle, or *Basel* (830′), the capital of the half-canton Bâle-Ville

or Basel-Stadt (pop. 99,365), is first mentioned in the year 374 as *Basilēa*, having probably been founded by the Roman armies, when they fell back on the Rhine, near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, established in B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now *Basel-Augst*, $5^1/_2$ M. to the E.; p. 19). In the middle ages Bâle was a free town of the Empire, and it has been a member of the Swiss Confederation since 1501. The university was founded in 1460 by Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius). The city lies on both banks of the *Rhine*, which here receives the waters of the *Birs* and the *Birsig* on the S. and of the *Wiese* on the N. On the left bank of the Rhine lies *Gross-Basel*, on two hills separated by the valley of the Birsig, through which run the Freie-Strasse and Gerber-Strasse, the ancient arteries of traffic. On the right bank lies *Klein-Basel*, with numerous manufactories.

Three **Bridges** cross the river, all affording admirable views. The wooden *Alte Rhein-Brücke* (Pl. D, E, 3), 165 yds. long, 16 yds. wide, and partly supported by stone piers, was originally built in 1225. In the middle of it rise a chapel of the 16th cent. and a column with a barometer and weather-cock. Above the old bridge the river is crossed by the iron *Wettstein-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1879, with three spans of 200 ft. each. At each end of the bridge are two basilisks, the heraldic symbol of Bâle. Below the old bridge is the five-arched *Johanniter-Brücke* (Pl. D, 1), completed in 1882.

The ***Münster** (Pl. E, 4), a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with a brilliantly coloured new roof and two slender towers, is conspicuous in every view of the city. Down to the Reformation (1529) it was the cathedral of the old see of Bâle. Its foundation is ascribed to Emp. Henry II. (1010-19), but the oldest existing parts belong to a building of 1185, which was damaged in 1356 by an earthquake and a fire. It was then rebuilt in the Gothic style and reconsecrated in 1365. Of the Romanesque structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus Gateway* (built about 1200), still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists and John the Baptist; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in six niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the judgment-seat and the angels at the Last Day. The exterior of the *Choir*, with its round-arched arcades, is also Romanesque. The *W. Front*, with the towers, the chief portal, and two side-entrances, is entirely Gothic. The tasteful *N. Tower* is 210′, the *S. Tower*, completed in 1500, is 206′ high. The sculptures on the façade represent the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, with a model of the church, and the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the left St. George and the dragon, and on the right St. Martin. The building underwent a thorough restoration in 1852-56 and 1880-90.

The **Interior** is open to the public on Wed., 2-4 p.m.; at other times admission 25 c. for each person. The sacristan lives in the Münster-Platz

No. 13, but in summer he is generally in the church (knock). The church, 213′ long and 107′ wide, originally consisted of nave and aisles, but is now provided with double aisles owing to the inclusion of the chapels. The general effect is very imposing, especially when seen from the galleries. The stained-glass windows are modern. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 supports the large and excellent organ. The pulpit dates from 1486. In the left outer aisle are monuments of the 13-15th cent. and (farther on) two reliefs with the martyrdom of St. Vincent and of St. Lawrence. The font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. The right outer aisle contains a relief of six Apostles (11th cent.). In the transept are late-Gothic choir-stalls, with satirical representations (15th cent.). In the retro-choir are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. — In 1431 the great *Council* began to sit in the Münster. It consisted of upwards of 500 clerics, including many great dignitaries, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having debated for years without result and been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was dissolved in 1448.

On the S. side of the choir are extensive *Cloisters, at the entrance to which from the Rittergasse stands a statue of *John Œcolampadius* (d. 1531), the Reformer. The vaulting of the cloisters is partly Romanesque, partly late-Gothic (1470-90). They were restored in 1869-73, and used until 1850 as family burial-places. They extend to the **Pfalz,** a terrace behind the Münster, 65′ above the Rhine, planted with chestnuts, overlooking the green river and the hills of the Black Forest. Near it (Bäumleingasse 18) is the house of *Froben* the printer, in which Erasmus died in 1536.

In the Augustinergasse, which descends N.W. from the Münster-Platz to the bridge, is the **Museum** (Pl. E, 3), constructed in 1843-49. On the groundfloor are two rooms containing an *Ethnographical and Prehistoric Collection* (lacustrine remains). On the staircase are three frescoes by *Böcklin* (1866-71), representing Gæa, Flora, and Apollo. The first floor contains the *Aula of the University*, with portraits of 107 scholars of Bâle, and the *Natural History Collections.* In the ante-room are marble busts of ten recent professors of the university. — The second floor is occupied by the ***Picture Gallery** (director, *Dr. Daniel Burckhardt*), chiefly interesting for its paintings and drawings by *Hans Holbein the Younger* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. in London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32. Adm. free on Sun. 10.15-12.30, and in summer on Wed. 2-4; at other times fee 50 c.; closed from 12.30 to 1.30. Catalogue 50 c.

The staircase from the first to the second floor is adorned with cartoons by *Cornelius*, *Schnorr*, and *Steinle*, and by a painting by *Benner* (No. 178) of a Street in Capri. — Ante-Room. Seven fragments of *Holbein's* obliterated frescoes in the Council Chamber and old and modern copies from them; painted organ-shutters from the Münster, by *Holbein*. — Room to the left. Modern Swiss Masters. To the left: *Arnold Böcklin* (b. at Bâle in 1827), 10. Lady with a green veil, 15. Life a dream, *11. Pietà, 15b. Head of Medusa, 15a. Portrait of himself, 14. Naiads, *12. Battle of Centaurs; 27. *Ed. Girardet*, Fortune-teller; *21. *Zünd*, Forest-landscape with the Prodigal Son; *43. *Steffan*, Forest-landscape; *Böcklin*, 13. Sacred grove, 9. Diana hunting, Calypso; *Sandreuter*, The Fountain of Youth; 20. *Zünd*, Harvest; 37. *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, Tasso and Leonora; *Diethelm Meyer*, 44. Girl of the Hasli-Thal, 45. Girl of the Valais; 26. *Ed. Girardet*, Wounded

Turcos; 49. *Staebli*, River-scene; 54. *Ruaisuhli*, marshy ground, 75. *E. de Pury*, Among the Lagoons; *A. van Muyden*, 29. Roman street-scene, 30. Italian woman with child; *1. *Alexander Calame*, Evening-landscape; *Koller*, 32, 33. Cows at water, *31. Horses on a road through a dale; 25. *E. Girardet*, Barber's shop; 74. *Arthur Calame*, Nile landscape by moonlight; 57. *Castan*, Harvest; 18. *Anker*, Children's breakfast; *Vautier*, 16. Rustic debtor compelled by a rich neighbour and his agent to sell his property, 17. The involuntary confession; *23. *Zünd*, Noon; 24. *Ed. Girardet*, Snow-balling; *Stückelberg*, 7. The painter's children, 6. Marionettes, 5. Pilgrimage among the Sabine Mts.; 50. *S. Durand*, Wayfarers; *2, 3. *Al. Calame*, Forest-landscapes; 19. *Anker*, Quack; 36. *Gleyre*, Nymph. Near the exit: **Hoffmann*, Marble statue of a girl. We now return to the ante-room and enter the —

Room of the Drawings. These include, on the walls and in cabinets, admirable examples of *Hans Holbein the Elder* (15-27a), *Albrecht Dürer* (30-32), and ***Hans Holbein the Younger* (61-138, 142). Among the last may be mentioned: 111. Family of Sir Thomas More, 113. Combat of foot-soldiers, 114. Samuel and Saul (these two sketches for the lost pictures in the Council Chamber), 123-128. Women's costumes of Bâle, 91-100. The Passion. Between the first and second window are the original drawings (1515) of *Holbein's* Praise of Folly (Laus stultitiæ) and drawings by other German masters of the 16th century. — We next enter the —

Large Saloon. Here we turn to the left, pass *Imhof's* statue of Rebecca, cross the old-German room, pass between the so-called *Steinhäuser Apollo* and the replica of the *Farnese Hercules* (two ancient heads), and reach the North Ante-Room, with a continuation of the pictures by Swiss masters. No. 64. *Veillon*, Lagoons of Venice; 76. *Frölicher*, Spring landscape; 48. *Grob*, Pestalozzi; 63. *Bosshardt*, Hans von Hallwyl at the battle of Morat; 39. *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, Fiesco; *Buchser*, 62. Capuchins and worldlings, 61. Rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, Canada; 82. *Sandreuter*, Heroic landscape; 69. *Bocion*, The harbour of Ouchy; 65. *Humbert*, Cattle watering. We return to the First Section of the Large Saloon. To the right: *H. Holbein the Younger*, 6a. and 6b. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; *7. Erasmus; 10. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife (1516); *11. Last Supper; 12. Adam and Eve; 13. Ecce Homo; *14. The Passion, in eight separate scenes, formerly in the Rathhaus; *15. The dead body of Christ, of startling realism (1521); *16. Boniface Amerbach (1519); 17. Erasmus; *18. Laïs Corinthiaca, the portrait of a lady of the noble family of Offenburg (1526); 19. The same lady with Cupid; *20. Wife and children of the painter (1528); 21. A London merchant. *Ambrose Holbein*, *Portrait of the Bâle painter Hans Herbster (lent by Lord Northbrook at London), 23, 24. Portraits of boys; *M. Grünewald*, 32. Crucifixion, 33. Resurrection; *Hans Baldung Grien*, 34. Crucifixion, 35. Nativity, *36, *37. Pictures with figures of Death; 41-43. *N. Manuel Deutsch;* 58, 59. *Tob. Stimmer*, Full-length portraits of Jac. Schwytzer and his wife (1564). — Second Section. In the centre, marble statue of Jason, by *Schlöth*. Nos. 65-72, Paintings by *Conrad Witz*, of Bâle (ca. 1440); *Dutch Master* of the 15th cent., 73. Pius Joachim, 74. Coronation of the Virgin; 90. *Strigel*, St. Anna; 102. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Luther and Catharine von Bora; 107. *Schoreel*, The Anabaptist David Joris; 108-111. In the style of *H. met de Bles*, Altar-piece. — At the entrance to the next section, to the right, 166a. *Bronzino*, Portrait of a man; to the left, 73a. *Early French School*, Jacques de Savoie, Count of Romont. — Third Section. On the wall, ancient Greek head of a youth. To the left, 140. *Fr. Mieris the Elder*, Fishmonger; 146. *S. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 131. *Teniers the Younger*, Dutch interior; 139. *C. Dusart*, Peasants; 137. *C. du Jardin*, Before the inn; above, 124. *Peter Thys*, Pietà; 192. *Teniers the Younger*, Boors; 138. *Berchem*, Cattle crossing a stream; *118. *Rubens*, Bearing of the Cross (sketch); 136. *Wouverman*, Horses and ass; 145. *Decker*, Landscape; 133. *Teniers the Younger*, Tavern-music; 183a. *Matt. Merian*, Portrait of G. J. Müller (1687); *156. *Dutch Master*, Forest-scene; 125. *Dirk van Sandvoort*, Strolling singers; 145. *J. van Rombouts*, Forest-scene; 165. Old copy of Raphael's Joanna of Aragon. — Fourth Section. Marble statuette of a runner, by *Kissling*, and a bust of S. Birman. To the left,

213. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 218. *Moucheron*, Landscape; to the right, 237. *Teniers the Younger*, Smoker; 208. *N. Poussin*, Bacchus. — Fifth Section. Marble statue of Psyche, by *Schlöth*. To the left, *Leopold Robert*, 288. Wounded bandit and his wife, 289. Bandits' wives in flight, 289a. Palm Sunday; 305. *Landerer*, Federal representatives entering Bâle in 1501 to administer the federal oath; 302. *Lud. Burckhardt*, Canine family; 292-297. Landscapes by *J. Frey*, of Bâle; 300. *Fr. Diday*, Lake of Brienz; 306. *Lessing*, Forest-scene; 280, 281. *J. Schraudolph*, Angels; 265-268. *J. A. Koch*, Landscapes; 307. *Feuerbach*, Idyl. — The South Ante-Room contains German drawings of the first half of the 19th century. In the centre, a *Relief of the Jungfrau on the scale of 1:10,000, by *S. Simon*.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. D, 3), or Town Hall, in the Marktplatz, was erected in the Burgundian late-Gothic style in 1508-21 and restored in 1824-28. By the flight of steps in the court is a *Statue of Munatius Plancus* (p. 4), erected here in 1580. The handsome *Council Hall* is adorned with fine panelling and stained glass. — The late-Gothic *Fischmarkt-Brunnen* (Pl. D, 3) dates from 1467. — The *Post Office* (Pl. D, 4), in the Freien-Strasse, was formerly the Exchange. Opposite, in the Gerbergasse, in the court of the *Smiths' Guild House*, is a statue of *Isaac Iselin*, a philanthropist of last century.

The large *Barfüsser-Kirche* (Pl. D, E, 4), of the beginning of the 14th cent., with a very lofty choir, now contains the ***Historical Museum**, ranking with that at Zürich (p. 41) as one of the two chief collections of the kind in Switzerland (Sun. 10.30-12.30 and 2-4, and Wed. 2-4, free; other days 8-6 in summer, 10-4 in winter, fee 50 c.; director, *Prof. Albert Burckhardt-Finsler*).

Nave. Architectural fragments and sculptures from the churches and secular edifices of Bâle. *St. Martin*, from the Minster. To the left, the so-called *Holbein Fountain* (p. 9). Above St. Martin, the '*Lällenkönig*', a curious piece of mechanism, formerly on the exterior of the tower (removed in 1839) of the Rhine bridge; when the clock struck, the head stuck out its tongue and rolled its eyes. — The adjoining *Waffensammlung* or *Collection of Weapons* contains the chief curiosities of the arsenal of Bâle: interesting cannon (in the middle a finely ornamented twelve-pounder of 1514), Bâle uniforms, trophies of war (in the case to the right, hauberk supposed to have belonged to Charles the Bold), handsome weapons, tent, guild-banners, etc. Next come some *State Sleighs* and fine specimens of *Smith's and Locksmith's Work*. — To the right and left of the nave and in the aisles is a series of rooms intended to exhibit the development of the furnishing and adorning of dwelling-houses from the 15th cent. onwards. To the right of the entrance: *1. *Room from the Spiesshof* (1601), with panelling and a large bed; 2. *Room from the Spiesshof* (1580), with fine cabinets and doors and the old Bâle council-table; 3. *Room from the Strassburger Hof* (1600), with a large bed, cabinet, and chests; *4. *Dining Room of Councillor Iselin* (1607), with beautiful panelling; 5. *Room from Schwyz* (1650), with heavy coffered ceiling; 6. *State Room from the Haus zum Cardinal* (1540). — We now cross to the other side of the nave. 7. *Old Kitchen*, with large chimney-piece; 8. *Schönau Room* from the Château of Oeschgen (17th cent.); 9. *Gothic Room* (15th cent.), with a large bedstead of 1510 and other Gothic furniture; 10. *Rococo Room* (1760); 11. *Neustück Room* (1787), with a collection of models of gates of Bâle and of neighbouring castles. *Room 12* (at the entrance to the church) contains the *Collection of Coins*, including coins, medals, and dies of Bâle and other Swiss towns, and also a few ancient coins and vases.

The Choir contains several state sledges and ecclesiastical antiquities. To the left, Fragments of the famous **Death Dance* of Bâle, a fresco which once adorned the wall of the Dominican burial-ground (taken down

in 1805), painted early in the 15th century; bells of the 15th cent.; fine choir-stalls of 1598; *Carved Altars* of the 15-16th centuries. On the high-altar, *Altar of St. Maria Calanca*, in the Grisons (1512); to the right, *Votive Tablet of the Duchess Isabella of Burgundy* (1433), in enamelled bronze; above the last, kneeling figure of the knight Hügelin von Schönegg (1378); farther on, winged altar-piece from the church of Baden in the Aargau (15th cent.). — To the left is the entrance to the TREASURY, which contains reliquaries, monstrances, crosses, and chalices of the 13-18th cent.; cups and goblets belonging to the University (16-17th cent.); handsome plate of the guilds and trade-companies of Bâle; three Swiss daggers with silver-gilt sheaths of the 16th cent.; arms of Hans Holbein, painted by himself; dagger, cup, hour-glass, and case of Erasmus of Rotterdam. To the left of the entrance, cast of the golden antependium presented to the Cathedral of Bâle by Emp. Henry II. (beginning of the 11th cent.), which, along with other objects of value, was assigned to Bâle-Campagne at the division of the canton in 1833 and forthwith sold (now in the Musée de Cluny at Paris).

We now return to the nave and ascend the staircase to the right to the GALLERIES of the aisles, in which the smaller objects of the collection are exhibited. *Musical Antiquities.* — Bâle *Looms* and specimens of *Ribbon Weaving* at Bâle in the 17-18th centuries. — Embroidery, fans; Bâle and other Swiss *Costumes* of the 17-18th centuries. — On the old organ-screen (above the entrance), *Roman*, *Alemannian*, *and Burgundian Antiquities*, found at Augst (p. 19) and elsewhere. Beautiful **Stained Glass.* — Farther on, *Small Works of Art.* Wood-carvings (in a case to the right, Adam and Eve, box-wood figures of 1500), ivory carvings, enamels, book-bindings, goldsmiths' models, small bronzes. — *Domestic Utensils:* porcelain, fayence, glass, pottery, tin-ware, works in leather, book-bindings, toys, clocks and watches, armorial windows. — *Government and Judicial Antiquities:* weights and measures of the 14-18th cent.; staves for the officers of justice, judicial swords, executioner's dress. — We now descend to the nave and enter, from the end of the right aisle, the —

COURT, which contains stone monuments of the Roman, mediæval, and Renaissance periods, gates in hammered iron, and other objects.

Near the Historical Museum, in the Steinenberg, is the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. E, 5), built by Stehlin in 1870-72. The staircase is adorned with a fresco by *Stückelberg* (the Awakening of Art), and on the garden-façade are a sgraffito frieze and stone masks by *Böcklin.* The restaurant contains mural paintings by *Brünner* (exhibition of pictures, see p. 3). — In the Elisabethen-Strasse is the handsome **St. Elisabethenkirche** (Pl. E, 5), built in the Gothic style in 1857-65, with stained-glass windows from Munich and an open-work tower, 232′ high.

The S.E. SUBURBS are occupied by the richer classes. From the *St. Albans-Thor* (Pl. G, 5), in this quarter, the promenades of the St. Alban-Anlage and of the Æschengraben extend on the site of the old ramparts to the railway-station. In the Æschen-Platz (Pl. E, F, 5) is a fountain (jet 80′ high), which, however, plays on 26th August only. The old *St. Alban's Convent* (Pl. F, 4) has fine Romanesque cloisters. The *Monument of St. Jacob* (Pl. F, 6), by *F. Schlöth*, completed in 1872, commemorates the heroism and death of 1300 Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) in 1444. Beyond, to the right, is the *Sommer-Casino* (p. 3). — In the promenades, near the station (Pl. E, 6), is the *Strassburg Monument*, a marble group erected in 1895 by Baron Gruyer of Strassburg in memory of the assistance

rendered by Switzerland to the aged and the women and children of Strassburg during and after the siege of 1870, by Bartholdi of Paris.

In the W. QUARTER, in the Spalen Suburb (Pl. C, 3, 4), is the *Holbein Fountain*, with a relief of dancing peasants (after Holbein) and the figure of a bagpiper, restored in 1887. The **Spalen-Thor** (Pl. C, 3), erected about 1400, is the handsomest of the remaining gates of Bâle. Near it are three modern buildings belonging to the *University:* the *Vesalianum* (Pl. C, 3), or institute for anatomy and physiology (anatomical collection open on Sun., 10 30-12); the *Library*, erected in the baroque style by La Roche in 1894-96 (week-days 10-12.30 and 2.30-5), which contains 200,000 vols., including many incunabula, and 5000 MSS., mainly from the time of the Council of Bâle and the Reformation; and the *Bernoullianum* (Pl. C, 2, 3), for physics, chemistry, and astronomy. In the vestibule of the last are busts of the famous mathematicians of Bâle, Jakob and Johann Bernoulli (d. 1705 and 1748). — In the Hebel-Strasse is the house (tablet) where the Alemannian poet *Hebel* (1760-1826) was born. A tasteful monument, with his bust by Max Leue, was erected to him in 1899 in front of the *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. D, 3). — The *Mission House* (Pl. B, 3) contains an ethnographical collection, mainly from the E. Indies, China, and W. Africa (catalogue 1 fr.).

In Klein-Basel is the handsome **Church of St. Matthew** (Pl. E, 1), built in the Gothic style by Henry of Breslau in 1896, with a good interior. The tower is 240′ high.

The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. B, C, 6; *Restaurant*) contains good examples of Swiss and other animals (adm. 50 c.; concerts on Sun. afternoons). — About $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the Baden Station (Pl. F, 1), on the *Wiese*, is the **Erlen-Park**, much frequented on Sun. (rfmts.).

FROM BÂLE TO FLÜHEN, 8 M., narrow-gauge railway ('Birsigthalbahn') in 40-48 min. (fares 1 fr. 30, 95 c.). The train, starting from the Steinenthor-Strasse (Pl. D, 5), passes the Zoological Garden (see above) and traverses the fertile valley of the *Birsig*. Stations: $1^1/_4$ M. *Binningen* (Hirsch), a large village with 4700 inhab. and the church of *St. Margaret*, commanding a good view; $1^3/_4$ M. *Bottminger-Mühle;* $2^1/_2$ M. *Bottmingen*, with the *Bottminger Schlösschen* (inn and pretty park); 3 M. *Oberwil* (Krone), with an extensive parquetry-factory; $4^1/_4$ M. **Therwil** *(Rössli)*, a substantial village in the *Leimen-Thal;* $5^1/_2$ M. *Ettingen* (Badhaus), with a chalybeate spring. The line then skirts the hills to the W. viâ *Witterswil* and *Bättwil* to (8 M.) **Flühen** (1250′; *Inn* and *Baths*), a small village with a chalybeate spring, prettily situated in a defile at the foot of the *Blauen*, close to the frontier of Alsace. Interesting excursion hence viâ *Tannwald* to the ($1^1/_2$ M.) well-preserved ruin of ***Landskron** (1790 ft.), the tower of which commands a wide view (key at the last house in Tannwald). — A road leads to the S. from Flühen to ($1^1/_2$ M.) **Mariastein** (1685′; *Kreuz; Post; Engel*), formerly a Benedictine abbey, with a frequented pilgrimage-church, picturesquely situated on a steep crag. A spacious rock-cavern beneath the church contains the chapel of *Maria im Stein*. From Mariastein the *Landskron* may be reached viâ Tannwald in 25 minutes. — The road goes on beyond Mariastein to *Metzerlen* and ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Burg* (1740′; *Inn), a charmingly-situated village with a mineral spring and a château commanding fine views. — The **Blauen** (2690′), which may be ascended from Ettingen (see above) or Mariastein in $1^1/_2$ hr., commands a wide prospect, extending on the S.E. to the Bernese Alps.

2. From Bâle to Bienne and Bern through the Val Moutier.

77 M. Railway (*Jura-Simplon Line*) to Bienne (56 M.) in 3-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 70 c.); from Bienne to Bern (21 M.) in 3/4-1 1/4 hr. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 80 c.). [Railway from Bienne to Neuchâtel (20 M.) in 3/4-1 1/4 hr.; to Geneva (102 M.) in 3 1/2-6 1/4 hrs.; from Bâle to Geneva, express in 6 3/4-7 3/4 hrs.]

Bâle (870′), see p. 2. Leaving the Central Station, the train soon diverges from the Central Line (p. 13) to the right, passes the cemetery, and near (3 M.) *Mönchenstein*, the scene of a terrible railway accident in 1891, crosses the *Birs*. On the hills to the left are several ruined castles. — 5 M. *Dornach-Arlesheim* (Munzinger's Restaurant). On a wooded hill, 3/4 M. to the E., near *Arlesheim* (1130′; Löwe; Ochs), rises *Schloss Birseck*, once a château of the bishops of Bâle, with a pleasant park, interesting grottoes, and a hermitage. (Apply to the gardener at the foot of the hill.)

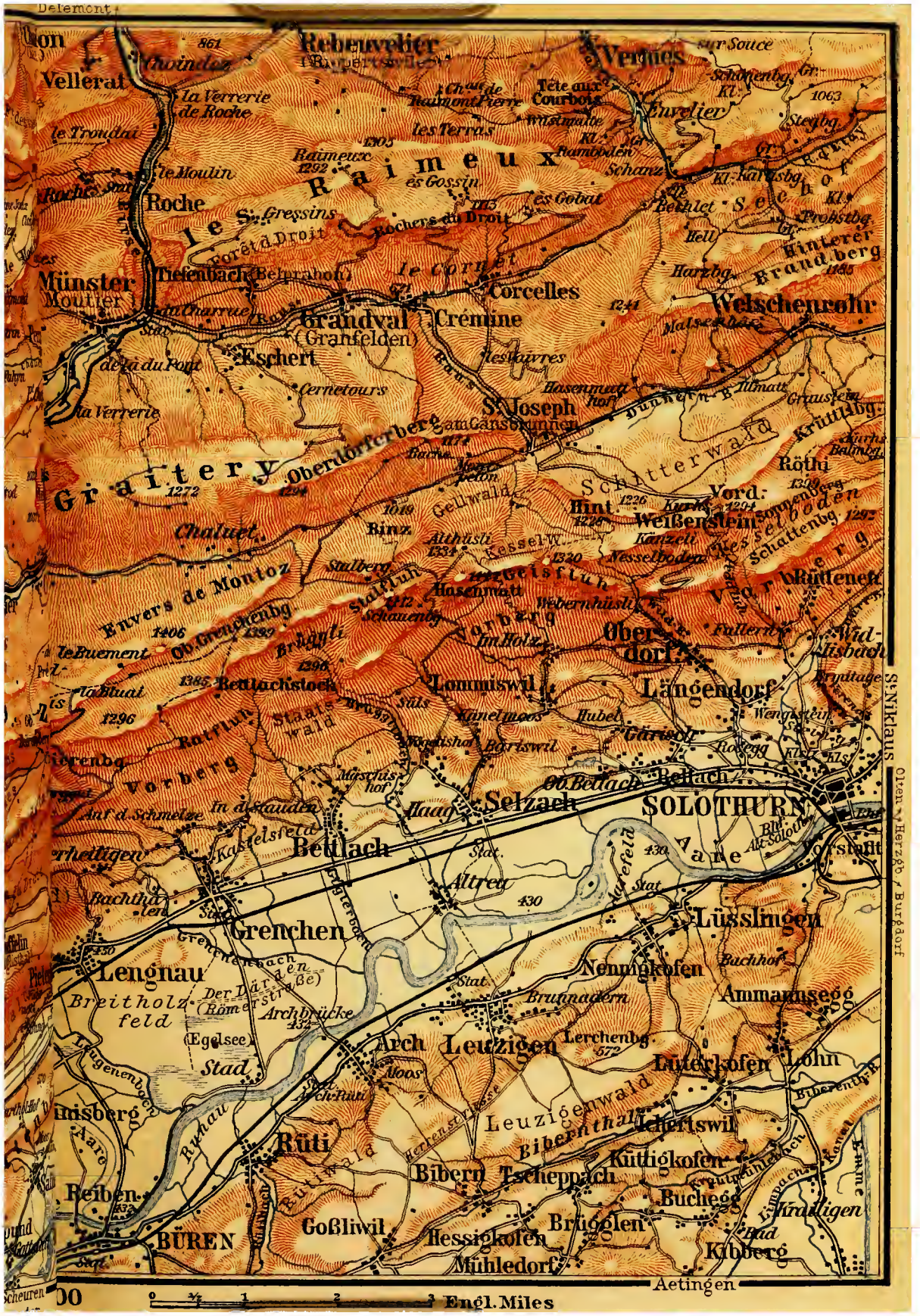
The train follows the right bank of the Birs. On the left is the village of *Dornach*, with its picturesque ruined castle. The **Gempenfluh* (2510′), 3 M. to the E., commands an extensive panorama (view-tower at the top). — 7 M. *Aesch* (1056′; Ochs; Herzog-Vogel Restaurant), a village on the left bank. The valley contracts. The train passes through a tunnel under the modernised château of *Angenstein*, and enters the canton of Bern. On a hill to the right is the picturesque ruin of *Pfeffingen* (1850′). On the right, near (9 1/4 M.) *Grellingen* (Bär), are several factories. The train passes through a deep cutting and crosses the Birs twice. 14 M. *Zwingen*; the château, on the right, was formerly the seat of the episcopal governors.

14 1/2 M. **Laufen** (1155′; *Hôt. Jura; Sonne*) lies at the confluence of the *Lützel* and Birs. The train traverses a narrow, wooded valley. Beyond (16 M.) *Bärschwyl* (Croix Fédérale) two tunnels and two bridges across the Birs. 18 1/2 M. *Liesberg*. At (22 1/2 M.) *Saugern*, Fr. *Soyhières* (Hôt. de la Gare), the language changes from German to French. On the right is the ruin of that name. At the rocky egress of the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain, lies *Bellerive*, on the left, now a factory. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Vorburg*.

24 1/2 M. **Delémont** (1430′; **Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1 1/2 fr.; **Faucon; Lion d'Or; Soleil, Hôtel Lachat*, these two near the station, fair) is an old town (4300 inhab.) on the *Sorne*, with a château of the former Bishops of Bâle.

From Delémont to Porrentruy, 18 M., railway in 3/4-1 1/4 hr. (fares 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 50 c.). The line traverses the grassy valley of the *Sorne*. Stations: *Courtetelle*, *Courfaivre*, *Bassecourt*, and (7 1/2 M.) *Glovelier*. We next thread a tunnel, 3200 yds. in length, and two others, cross the large viaduct of *Combe-Maran*, and reach (11 M.) *Ste. Ursanne* (Bœuf; Demi-Lune), a picturesque old town in the romantic valley of the *Doubs* (p. 220), with a ruined château on a lofty rock. Another tunnel pierces the *Mont Terrible*. Stat. *Courgenay*. Then (18 M.) **Porrentruy**, Ger. *Pruntrut* (1390′; **Hôt. National*, near the station; **Cheval Blanc*), a considerable old town (6800 inhab.) with a château, once the residence of the

Châtillon (Kastel)
Undervelier
Forges d'Undervelier
La Racine
Rebévelier
Soulce (Sulz)
Riere Château
Mont-dessus
Fr des vieux Pont
R. de Soulce
Roches du Pichoux
le Pichoux
Pré de Vigne
Domont
ès Lodez
Mgne de Moutier
Tramont
Pratrin
Perrefitte
les Cernies de Rebévelier
Monible
Fornet dessous
Châtelat
Sornetan (Sornethal)
Souboz
les Ecorcheresses
Plain Fahyn
Pt Champoz
le Petit Val
Moron
Champoz
Bellelay
Combe des Peux
les Bouts de Saules
la rouge Eau
la Bottière
Montgirod
Pâturage du Droit
Saules
Loveresse
Pontenet
Moulin des Pécas
le Fuet
Chindon
Malleray
Bévilard
Sorvilier
Court
St Léonard
Reconvillier (Rokwiler)
Pâturage de l'Envers
Forêt de l'Envers
Tavannes (Dachsfelden)
Bellevue
Tramelan
Pierre Pertuis
Montoz
Ob. Bürenberg
Sonnenberg
Sombeval
Sonceboz
Péry (Büderich)
Prés d.l. Montagne
la Cernière
Ordons
les Coupèries
Haute Mgne
Pâturage de la Mgne
F. du Droit
laHeutte
Reuchenette
Basse Mgne
Plagne (Plentsch)
Vauffelin (Füglisthal)
Romont
Pieterlen
Chaux de Fonds
F. de l'Envers
les Boveresses
Steinersbg.
Jobert
Métairie de Nidau
Saisseli du haut
Rondchâtel
Frinvillier
Rieder
Vorberg
Prés Vaillons
Orvin (Ilfingen)
le Jorat
Bözingen
Boujean
Mett (Mache)
Barthol-Hof
Büttenberg
Safneren
Mooshühle
Evilard (Leubringen)
Mt Sujet
Magglingen
Macolin
Hohmatt
Kurhaus
Orpund
Gottstatt
Meienried
BIEL (BIENNE)
Bieler See
Scheuren
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer
1:150000



Delemont
Rebeuvelier
Vergues
Vellerat
la Verrerie de Roche
le Troudai
le Moulin
Roche
Münster
Moutier
Tiefenbach
Grandval
(Granfelden)
Eschert
Cernetours
la Verrerie
Raimeux
les Raimeux
Gressins
Forêt d. Droit
Rochers du Droit
Corcelles
Crémine
Welschenrohr
Hinterer Brandberg
Schanz
Envelier
Tête aux Courbois
Schlitterwald
Graitery
Oberdörferberg
Chaluet
Binz
Gellwald
Hint.
Weißenstein
Vord.
Röthi
Nesselboden
Schattenberg
Rüttenen
Vorberg
Envers de Montoz
Ob. Grenchenberg
le Buement
Bettlachstock
Lommiswil
Oberdorf
Längendorf
Wid-lisbach
Hubel
Gärisch
Bärtswil
Selzach
Bettlach
Ob. Bettlach
SOLOTHURN
Aare
Altreu
Grenchen
Lengnau
Breitholzfeld
Der Därden (Römerstraße)
Archbrücke
Stad
Arch
Leuzigen
Lerchenberg
Nennigkofen
Brunnadern
Lüsslingen
Ammannsegg
Lüterkofen
Lohn
Leuzigenwald
Biberntal
Ichertswil
Rüti
Bibern
Tscheppach
Küttigkofen
Buchegg
Krailigen
Kibberg
Reiben
BÜREN
Goßliwil
Hessigkofen
Brügglen
Mühledorf
Aetingen
St. Niklaus
Olten
Herzgb.
Burgdorf
Engl. Miles

Bishops of Bâle. At *Réclère*, 7 M. to the W. of Porrentruy, near the French frontier, a large stalactite grotto has been discovered and made accessible. — The line leads hence to *Delle*, the French frontier-station, *Belfort*, and *Paris* (night-express from Bâle to Paris in 8 hrs.; fares 59 fr. 5, 40 fr. 10 c.).

Beyond (26½ M.) *Courrendlin* (Cerf) the train enters the ***Val Moutier**, Ger. *Münster-Thal*, a wild, romantic ravine of the Birs, flanked with huge limestone rocks. In the Roman period it was traversed by the road from Aventicum (p. 229) to Augusta Rauracorum (p. 4). The line is carried through these '*Gorges de Moutier*' by means of a series of tunnels, galleries, and cuttings. (A walk from Courrendlin to Moutier is recommended.) — Above (28½ M.) *Choindez*, and opposite the *Glass Works of Roche*, which lie on the right bank of the stream, we traverse a short tunnel and reach (30 M.) *Roche* (1650′; *Cheval Blanc, moderate). The train threads nine short tunnels, crosses the Birs by a lofty bridge, and then, at the mouth of the defile, the *Raus*.

32 M. **Moutier**, Ger. *Münster* (1730′; *Hôtel de la Gare*, moderate). The thriving village (1750′; **Cerf; Couronne; Cheval*, well spoken of), with 2346 inhab. and a new Protestant church, is prettily situated in a green dale, on the left bank of the Birs.

Ascent of the Weissenstein from Moutier (3½ hrs.; comp. p. 16). About 10 min. to the N.E. of Moutier, or 6 min. from the station, at the *Restaurant Sperisen*, a road (diligence to Crémine daily in ½ hr.) ascends to the right to (2 M.) *Grandval* (2010′) and (¾ M.) *Crémine* (2065′; Croix). It next ascends the gorge of the *Raus* to (2 M.) *St. Joseph am Gänsbrunnen* (2450′; inn), at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, the hotel on which (p. 16) may easily be reached hence by a narrow road in 1¾-2 hrs. The footpath to the left is shorter (1½ hr.). Carriage from Moutier to the Weissenstein 25 fr., there and back 30 fr.; from Gänsbrunnen 15 fr.

The line traverses another very picturesque gorge, the *Roches de Court*, running high above the Birs, and beyond three tunnels reaches (35½ M.) **Court** (2200′; *Ours; Couronne*).

From Court, or better from *Bévilard* (see below), a steep path crosses the **Montoz** (4370′) to (3 hrs.) *Reuchenette* (see p. 12; guide advisable). View similar to that from the Weissenstein.

We traverse pleasant grassy dales, pass *Sorvilier*, *Malleray-Bévilard*, and *Reconvilier*, and reach —

43 M. **Tavannes** (2500′; *Hôtel de la Gare*, well spoken of; *Brasserie*, good restaurant with rooms), a large village near the source of the Birs (branch-line in 35 min. to *Tramelan*). The train ascends slightly, and passes (tunnel, 1500 yds.) under the *Pierre Pertuis*, a natural opening in the rock, fortified in Roman times (inscription), through which the highroad runs. It then descends the slope to the right, describes a sharp curve between *Sombeval* and *Corgémont*, and crosses the *Suze* or *Schüss*.

47½ M. **Sonceboz** (2150′; **Rail. Restaurant; Couronne; Cerf*, well spoken of), the junction for *La Chaux-de-Fonds* (see p. 220).

The train again crosses the Suze, and passes through the S.W. spur of the *Montoz* (see above). The stream is crossed several times in its beautiful wooded valley. 50½ M. *La Heutte* (2015′); 53 M.

Reuchenette (1940′; Hôtel de la Truite). The line now turns S., and enters the narrow passage which the Suze has forced through the last heights of the Jura. Five tunnels between this point and Bienne. On the right beyond the first tunnel is a fall of the Suze, and on the hill is the ruined château of *Rondchâtel* (1950′). Two more tunnels. Pleasant view of the green valley of *Orvin* to the right, with the industrial village of *Frinvillier* (see below) at its mouth. Beyond another long tunnel the train crosses the deep and wild ravine of the Suze (*Taubenloch*, see below) by a lofty bridge, and quits the ravine. We now obtain a striking view of the rich plains of Bienne, with the whole of the Alpine chain from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc in the distance. We then descend vine-clad slopes and thread a short tunnel.

56 M. **Bienne.** — **Hotels.** *Couronne, R. from 2, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; *Hôtel de Bienne et Terminus, near the station, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½ fr.; Victoria, Hôt. de Paris, both at the station; *Hôt. Suisse, R. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 3-3½ fr.; Croix; Hôt. de la Gare, near the station, well spoken of. — **Restaurants.** **Rail. Restaurant; Augustinerbräu; Central-Halle* (Munich beer); *Burgvogtei* (Pilsner beer).

Bienne, Ger. *Biel* (1405′), an ancient and thriving town (23,000 inhab.) near the lake of the same name, has important watch-factories and is the seat of the W. Swiss Technical Institute (with a watch-makers' school). The *Museum Schwab* is an interesting collection of antiquities from the lake-villages, Celtic and Roman weapons, implements, coins, etc. (adm. 50 c.). The beautiful avenues enclosing the town stretch to the (½ M.) *Lake of Bienne* (p. 216; lake-baths).

Tramway from the station into the town, to Nidau, and to the N. to (20 min.) *Boujean*, Ger. *Bözingen* (Cerf; Cheval). An attractive walk leads hence through the picturesque ***Taubenloch-Schlucht**, watered by the copious Suze, to the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Frinvillier* (Restaurants des Gorges and de la Truite, good trout), and thence past the ruin of *Rondchâtel* to (¾ hr.) the station of *Reuchenette* (see above).

A Wire-Rope Railway (station 10 min. to the N.W. of the railway station at Bienne, where an omnibus is waiting) ascends in ¼ hr. (50 c., return 1 fr.) to the health-resort of **Macolin**, Ger. *Magglingen* (2960′; **Curhaus*, R., L., & A. 2½-6, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. from 9 fr.; **Hôtel-Pens. Bellevue*, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôtel-Pens. Magglingen*, unpretending, pens. 3½-4 fr.), splendidly situated on the slopes of the Jura, 1¼ hr. above Bienne. Large wooded grounds, and fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. English Church Service in August.

Another wire-rope railway (opened in 1898) from Bienne (station in the Quellgasse) ascends in 8 min. (50 c., return-fare 65 c.) to the village of **Evilard**, Ger. *Leubringen* (2312′; **Drei Tannen; Restaur. Beaulieu*, with rooms), prettily situated 25 min. from Macolin. Pleasant excursion (2 hrs.) hence through magnificent pine-woods or viâ *Orvin* (p. 11) to *Frinvillier*, and by the *Taubenloch-Schlucht* to *Boujean* (tramway to Bienne). — The ascent of the **Chasseral** (5280′) takes about 4 hrs. from Macolin. From the hotel a good path crosses the hill to the S.W. past the (1½ hr.) *Curhaus Twannberg* (p. 216) to *Lamboing*, *Diesse*, and (1 hr.) *Nods*, at the N.E. foot of the mountain, which may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. (see p. 216).

From Bienne to *Soleure*, p. 17; to *Neuchâtel* and *Geneva*, RR. 58, 61.

The Railway from Bienne to Bern crosses the *Aare Canal* near (58½ M.) *Brügg* (Hôt. du Pont) and the *Aare* before reaching

(61 M.) *Busswyl* (*Hotel at the station). — 63 M. **Lyss** (*Hirsch; Restaurant zur Post, Ritter*, at the station) is the junction of the lines to *Payerne* on the S. (p. 230) and to *Soleure* on the N. (p. 17). — 64½ M. *Suberg;* 68 M. *Schüpfen;* 71 M. *München-Buchsee* (Hôt. Käch; Krone; Bär). On the right the Bernese Alps from the Jungfrau to the Balmhorn become visible, but soon disappear. — 72½ M. *Zollikofen*, a station on the Central Line (Bâle-Olten-Bern). Thence to (77 M.) *Bern*, see p. 18.

3. From Bâle to Bienne viâ Olten and Soleure.

63 M. Railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 70 c.).

Bâle, see p. 2. The train crosses the *Birs*. 3 M. *Muttenz;* 5 M. *Pratteln* (p. 19). On the Rhine, 1 M. to the N.W., are the well equipped salt-baths of *Schweizerhall* (pens. 4-6 fr.).

The line leaves the valley of the Rhine, enters the Jura Mts., and follows the left bank of the *Ergolz*. Near (8 M.) *Nieder-Schönthal*, on a hill to the right, lies *Frenkendorf* (1120′; Wilder Mann; Löwe), a pretty summer-resort.

9½ M. **Liestal** (1033′; pop. 4950; **Falke*, with salt-baths and garden, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; *Schlüssel; Engel; Sonne; Hôt. de la Gare*), prettily situated on the Ergolz, is the seat of government of the half-canton of Basel-Land or Bâle-Campagne. In the town-hall are a collection of coins and the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy (1477).

Bienenberg (1415′; *Curhaus*, with salt-baths), 1½ M. to the N.W. of Liestal, is a pleasant summer-resort, and about 1½ M. beyond it is *Bad Schauenburg* (1590′; pens. 4½-7½ fr.), below the ruin of the same name (1975′; *View). Road to Nieder-Schönthal, see above.

To Waldenburg, 8½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 hr., through the pretty *Frenkenthal*. 2½ M. *Bad Bubendorf* (1215′), with mineral and salt baths. (The village with its ruined castle lies 1 M. to the right.) 4 M. *Lampenberg;* 5½ M. *Hölstein*, in a narrow part of the valley, with manufactories of silk ribbon. Passing *Niederdorf* and *Oberdorf*, we reach (8½ M.) **Waldenburg** (1713′; *Löwe; Schlüssel*), a little town with a ruined castle and a pretty church. A good road leads hence (diligence 4 times daily in 50 min.) to (3 M.) **Langenbruck** (2355′; **Curhaus*, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Ochsen*, pens. 5 fr.; *Pens. Bider*, etc.), situated beyond the pass of the *Obere Hauenstein* (2460), a quiet and pleasant hill-sanatorium. — A highroad leads from Langenbruck to the S.E. to *Friedau* and (5 M.) *Egerkingen* (p. 14); another to the S.W. viâ *Holderbank* and the picturesque ruin of *Falkenstein* to *Balsthal* (Rössli, Kreuz), and through the *Œnsinger Klus*, a defile formerly fortified, with the rebuilt château of *Blauenstein*, to (10½ M.) *Œnsingen* (p. 15). On the hill to the left is the restored château of *Bechburg*.

11 M. *Lausen*. Near (13½ M.) **Sissach** (1230′; *Löwe*), a thriving village, we pass (r.) the small château and park of *Ebenrain*. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2300′), 1 hr. to the N.

From Sissach over the Schafmatt to Aarau (4½ hrs.). Electric railway viâ *Böckten* in ¼ hr. to (2½ M.) *Gelterkinden* (1370′; *Rössli), a manufacturing village; thence road through a picturesque valley past the *Hanggiessen* waterfall to (1½ M.) *Tecknau* (1440′); 1½ M. *Wenslingen* (1860′); 1½ M. *Oltingen* (1940′; Ochs), with a mineral spring. The path ascending the (½ hr.) **Schafmatt** (2515′) diverges close to the 'Ochs', and

is easily found, being provided with finger-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura and the Alps, which we enjoy until we reach a point overlooking the deep valley of *Rohr*. Turning to the left here, we reach the upper part of a meadow, at the foot of which (1/2 hr. from the summit) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. From this point we enjoy a view of the environs of the Lake of Lucerne, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. From the chalet to *Aarau* (p. 23) in 1 1/4 hr., past the *Laurenzenbad* (p. 23), situated in a side-valley to the left, and *Erlisbach*.

To the S. of Sissach lies (7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1 1/4 hr. viâ *Zunzgen*, *Tenniken*, and *Diegten*) **Eptingen** or *Ruch-Eptingen* (1873'; **Curhaus*, with saline and mineral baths, pens. 4-5 fr.), situated in a narrow valley at the base of the *Hauenstein* (footpath to *Läufelfingen*, see below, 1 hr.; to *Langenbruck*, see p. 13, 1 1/4 hr.).

The train turns to the S. into the narrow *Homburger-Thal*, and beyond (16 M.) *Sommerau* passes through two tunnels. — 19 1/2 M. *Läufelfingen* (2010'; Sonne), at the foot of the *Hauenstein*.

From stat. Läufelfingen a road (one-horse carr. 5 fr.) ascends in 3/4 hr. viâ *Reisen* and *Erlimoos* (each of which has a Curhaus) to the ***Frohburg** (2770'; **Hotel & Pension*, R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, pens. 5-7 fr.), situated on the summit of the Hauenstein and commanding a beautiful view of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mont Blanc; in the foreground, the Wartburg (see below) and the Wigger-Thal with the railway to Lucerne; on the right rises Pilatus, on the left the Rigi. About 10 min. from the inn are some scanty ruins of a castle. Descent by *Trimbach* in 1 hr. to *Olten*.

Beyond the *Hauenstein Tunnel* (2970 yds.; 5 min.) we observe on a hill to the right the *Neu-Wartburg* (see below), to the right of which, farther on, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn, with the Jungfrau in the middle (comp. Panorama, p. 153). The train descends by a long curve to the *Aare*, crosses it, and ascends on the right bank to —

25 M. **Olten.** — *Hôtel Suisse, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 4 fr.; St. Gotthard, unpretending, both at the station; Halbmond, well spoken of. — **Rail. Restaurant.*

Carriages generally changed here. Detention of 1/4-1/2 hr. As we leave the waiting-rooms, the trains for Bâle and Zürich are to the *left*, those for Lucerne and Bern to the *right*. Pocket-picking not uncommon here.

Olten (1295'; 6000 inhab.), prettily situated on the *Aare*, is the junction of the lines to Aarau and Brugg (R. 7), to Aarburg and Lucerne (R. 5), to Bern (R. 4), and to Soleure and Neuchâtel (see below). The *Parish Church* contains an Ascension by Distěli, and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by Deschwanden. Extensive railway-workshops and large shoe-manufactories.

To the S.E. of Olten, on an isolated hill on the right bank of the Aare, rises the **Neu-Wartburg** or *Sälischloss* (2235'; *Restaurant*), a small château with a fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau. Good paths from Olten and from Aarburg to the top in 3/4 hr.

About 4 1/2 M. to the N.E. of Olten (diligence twice daily in summer in 1 1/4 hr.) are the sulphur-baths of **Lostorf** (**Curhaus*, R. 1-2 1/2, pens. 5 fr.), prettily situated at the foot of the Jura. On a cliff above (1/4 hr.) rises the small château of *Wartenfels* (2060'), with a fine view.

The train crosses the Aare and traverses the plain watered by the *Dünnern*, at the base of the Jura. To the left the view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Altels is gradually unfolded. 26 M. *Olten-Hammer*; 27 1/2 M. *Wangen*; 29 M. *Hägendorf*. — 31 M. *Egerkingen* (Kreuz).

Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to **Friedau** (2180'; **Curhaus*, pens. 6-7 fr.), situated on the slope of the Jura, and well fitted up. Beautiful view of the Alps from Sentis to Mont Blanc. Shady grounds and extensive wood-walks. — The road leads on to *Langenbruck*, 3 M. farther (see p. 13; diligence in summer daily).

32 M. *Oberbuchsiten;* 36 M. *Œnsingen* (diligence twice daily in $1^3/_4$ hr. to *Langenbruck*, p. 13); 37 M. *Niederbipp* (to the right is *Oberbipp*, with a handsome modern château). At (41 M.) *Wangen* we cross the Aare. 43 M. *Deitingen.* Beyond (45 M.) *Luterbach* we obtain a view of Soleure; to the right is the long ridge of the Weissenstein (p. 16). The train crosses the *Emme*, not far from its confluence with the Aare. — 47 M. *Neu-Solothurn.*

Soleure. — Soleure has two RAILWAY STATIONS: *Neu-Solothurn*, on the right bank of the Aare, for the lines to Olten, Herzogenbuchsee, Burgdorf, Lyss, and Bienne; and *Alt-Solothurn*, on the left bank, to the W. of the town, for the line to Bienne.

Hotels. At the Neu-Solothurn station: *HÔTEL TERMINUS. In the town: *KRONE, R., L., & A. $2^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, S. $2^1/_2$ fr.; *STORCH; *ADLER, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; HIRSCH; THURM; SCHWAN, well spoken of.

Soleure, or *Solothurn* (1425'; 9500 inhab.), the capital of Canton Soleure, on the *Aare*, the Roman *Salodurum*, claims to be the oldest town on this side of the Alps next to Trèves. ('*In Celtis nihil est Salodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror*', is the inscription on the clock-tower.) It was incorporated with the Confederation in 1481.

The CATHEDRAL OF ST. OURS, a cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle (p. 4), was built in 1762-73 on the site of an edifice of 1050, in the form of a cross, covered with a dome and two half-domes. A flight of 36 steps leads to the façade. One of the adjoining fountains has a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from the fleece. The ten large altar-pieces (close of 18th cent.) are unimportant. The treasury, in the sacristy, contains good artistic work in metal and textile fabrics (14-18th cent.).

The *ARSENAL, not far from the cathedral, contains (on the second floor) a collection of ancient armour and weapons. Among the curiosities are the shield of Philippe le Bon and a mitrailleuse of the 15th century. A large plastic group represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans in 1481 by Brother Klaus (p. 139).

The oldest building in Soleure is the CLOCK TOWER, recently restored, which is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. B.C., but really an early Burgundian building of the 5th or 6th cent. A.D. The figures and mechanism of the clock resemble those at Bern (p. 154).

The *Natural History Cabinet*, in the suburb on the right bank of the Aare, contains valuable collections of zoology and palæontology. In the Cantonal School are a number of *Roman and Mediaeval Antiquities* and the *Cantonal Library*. The *Town Library* contains about 40,000 vols. and 200 incunabula, besides coins and medals. The *Municipal Picture Gallery* possesses a *Virgin and Child, with

SS. Ours and Martin of Tours, one of the altar-pieces of *Holbein the Younger* (1522), much restored. — A tablet on No. 5 Gurzelngasse marks the house in which *Thaddeus Kosciuszko* died (1817).

The ***Weissenstein** (4220′; comp. Map, p. 10), 3 hours' walk or drive to the N. of Soleure, is deservedly a very favourite point of view. It is reached either by the carriage-road viâ *Längendorf* and *Oberdorf* (diligence at 7.50 a.m., returning at 5.30 p.m., fare 3 fr.; two-horse carr. in 2½ hrs., up 20, down 10, there and back 25 fr. and fee), or (preferable) by the footpath (guide or porter 4-5 fr.) ascending the Verena-Thal. Taking the latter (numerous guide-posts), we pass the cathedral of St. Ours, and through the handsome Bâle gate, and then bear to the left towards the *Villa Cartier* with its two towers, where we turn to the right. Farther on we enter the avenue to the left, at the end of which we turn to the right towards the church of *St. Nicholas*. Before reaching the church our route passes the *Restaurant Wengistein* and turns to the left into the ***St. Verena-Thal** (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, ½ M. in length. The path to the left, at the beginning of the gorge, leads to the Wengistein (see below). At the exit of the valley are quarries of Portland limestone, where interesting fossils are found. The blocks of granite on the neighbouring slopes are believed by geologists to have been deposited by ancient Alpine glaciers. At the N. end of the ravine is the **Hermitage of St. Verena** (1620′). On the right are the hermit's dwelling and a chapel; on the left is a rock-hewn chapel, reached by a broad flight of steps, and containing a representation of the Holy Sepulchre with lifesize figures. We may now ascend by the chapel to the crosses, pass near the large quarries (with 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the glaciers), and traverse the wood to the **Wengistein**, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder here bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the restaurant beyond the hermitage we take to the right, in the direction of the Weissenstein; at (10 min.) the village of *Widlisbach* we turn to the left and cross the hill to (12 min.) the hamlet of *Fallern* (1827′), at the foot of the Weissenstein. Above it we enter the wood to the left by a finger-post, ascend gradually, and then in steep zigzags to the (40 min.) first bench, above which there are several others. The path soon quits the wood and ascends an abrupt rocky gully, partly by steps. Farther up, the ascent is through wood and more gradual. In 40 min. we regain the road (to the left) above the *Nesselboden Alp* (3447′), and, following it, reach in 40 min. the ***Curhaus** on the *Vordere Weissenstein* (4220′; R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; telephone to Soleure), a sanatorium surrounded by woods and pastures, and much resorted to in summer (Engl. Church Service). The footpath, diverging to the right at the end of the wide curve, 8 min. from the Nesselboden Alp, and then ascending abruptly to the left at the post on the top, is a short-cut.

The *View is less picturesque, but more extensive than that from the Rigi; and no spot commands a better view of the whole Alpine chain from Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the E. are the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty saddle of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; beyond Soleure, the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and Doldenhorn; then the Balmhorn, Altels, Wildstrubel, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and to the S. Mont Blanc. To the S.W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains, and the Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

Pleasant walks to the S.W. through the wood to the (10 min.) *Känzeli* (4093′), and to the W. to the *Dilitschkopf* (4350′; ascent viâ the arête in 55 min., descent by the stepped path in 40 min.). — The **Röthi** (4590′), ½ hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands an extensive view to the N. and E. of the Black Forest and Vosges, which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura. — Towards the W. the view is concealed by the ***Hasenmatt** (4745′), 1¾ hr. from the hotel, whence an uninterrupted panorama may be enjoyed. The path to

it (white marks) leads across the pastures to the W. to (25 min.) the *Hintere Weissenstein* (4027′; inn). A pleasanter route leads by the shady footpath, which enters the woods to the right above the pastures, but this must be quitted as soon as it begins to ascend more steeply. Shortly before reaching the Hintere Weissenstein we descend a little to the left and cross the ridge to (20 min.) the end of the meadows; then descend for 1/4 hr. in the *Kesselwald*, and ascend across pastures to (20 min.) the chalet of *Althüsli* (4375′; simple rfmts.), on the saddle, with a good spring. An easy path leads hence to the summit in 20 min. (the path diverging to the left, 10 min. before the chalet, is shorter but steeper). — We may descend from the Hasenmatt or the chalet on the S. side, pass *Lommiswyl*, and regain Soleure, or the nearer station of Selzach (see below). Those returning from the Curhaus to Soleure follow the road from Fallern (p. 16) to (1/2 M.) a sign-post with four arms, whence a path between pine-woods and large quarries brings them in 1/2 hr. to the N.W. gate of Soleure. Or, at the *Nesselboden Alp* (p. 16) we may take the red-marked path to the right, which reaches the road at the *Webernhüsli*, above Oberdorf. (From the Webernhüsli another red-marked path leads to the Hintere Weissenstein, 1 1/2 hr.) Carriages may also be directed to return by a route affording an opportunity of visiting the St. Verena gorge.

From Soleure to Herzogenbuchsee, see below.

From Soleure to Burgdorf (13 M.) by the Emmenthal railway in 40-50 minutes. The principal station is (7 M.) *Utzenstorf*, the largest village in the lower Emmen-Thal. *Burgdorf*, see below.

From Soleure to Lyss (15 M.) by railway, skirting the right bank of the Aare, in 1-1 1/2 hour. The chief intermediate station is (10 M.) *Büren* (Krone), a small town with an old château. *Lyss*, see p. 13.

The Bienne line crosses the Aare. 48 M. *Alt-Solothurn* (p. 15); 51 M. *Selzach*, where passion-plays are performed; 54 M. *Grenchen* or *Granges* (Curhaus Bachtelen, pens. from 5 fr.), with large watch factories; 57 M. *Pieterlen*. — 63 M. *Bienne*, see p. 12.

4. From Bâle to Bern viâ Aarburg.

66 M. Railway in 2 1/2-4 1/2 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 50, 8 fr. 5, 5 fr. 75 c.).

To (25 M.) *Olten*, see pp. 13, 14. The line skirts the right bank of the Aare; to the left, the château of *Neu-Wartburg* (p. 14).

27 M. **Aarburg** (1285′; **Krone; Falke*), a thriving little town (2079 inhab.), picturesquely situated on the Aare (junction for *Lucerne*, p. 18). The old castle on a hill, built in 1660, is now a factory.

As we proceed we have glimpses of the Alps, right and left. 30 M. *Rothrist*; 33 M. *Murgenthal*, where we cross the *Murg*; 35 M. *Roggwyl*; 37 1/2 M. *Langenthal* (*Bär; Löwe), a prosperous village with a busy timber-trade (narrow-gauge line viâ *Huttwil* and *Willisau* to *Wolhusen*, see p. 146); 39 1/2 M. *Bützberg*.

42 M. **Herzogenbuchsee** (1540′; 2316 inhab.; **Sonne; Hôt. de la Gare*) is a considerable place, with a loftily situated church.

To Soleure (9 1/2 M.) railway in 40 min.: 2 1/2 M. *Inkwyl*; 5 1/2 M. *Subigen*; 7 M. *Derendingen*; then across the *Emme* to *Neu-Solothurn* (p. 15).

Near (45 1/2 M.) *Riedwyl* we enter a grassy valley with wooded slopes. Beyond (48 M.) *Wynigen* a tunnel (560 yds.). The train crosses the *Emme* to —

52 1/2 M. **Burgdorf**, Fr. *Berthoud* (1750′; pop. 7500; **Hôt. Guggisberg, Hôt. de la Gare*, both at the station; *Maison de Ville; Ours*),

a busy town, picturesquely situated. The houses are flanked with arcades, as at Bern. The public buildings, the hospital, schools, orphanage, and technical institute are highly creditable. In the château of Burgdorf, in 1798, Pestalozzi established his famous school, which he removed to Yverdon in 1804; in the court is a memorial to the pastor *Albert Bitzius* (d. 1854), a popular author well known as 'Jeremias Gotthelf' (see below). Beautiful views from the church and château; finer from the *Lueg* (2885'), 2 hrs. to the E.

From Burgdorf to Langnau, 14 M., railway in 3/4-1 hr. The line ascends the fertile *Emmen-Thal*. 2½ M. *Oberburg;* 4½ M. *Hasle-Rüegsau*. From Rüegsau, 1½ M. to the N.E. of the railway, the *Rachisberg* (2768'; fine view of the Alps and the Jura) may be ascended in ½ hr. — 6 M. *Lützelflüh-Goldbach*. Lützelflüh (Ochs) was the home of the pastor Albert Bitzius (see above), to whom a monument was recently erected here. Near Lützelflüh, to the N.W., is the *Britternbad* (1640'), with chalybeate springs.— 7½ M. *Ramsey-Sumiswald* (the latter lying 3 M. to the N.); 9 M. *Zollbrück;* 14 M. *Langnau* (p. 148).

From Burgdorf to Thun, 26 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 5 c.; Emmen-Thal Railway to Hasle-Rüegsau, and thence electric railway). — To (4½ M.) *Hasle-Rüegsau*, see above. The electric line runs through the peaceful *Bigen-Thal*, with its woods and meadows, passing *Schafhausen* and *Bigenthal*. 10 M. *Walkringen* (2295'; Bär), a pleasant village at the head of the valley. Beyond the large village of (12 M.) *Biglen* (2475'; Bär) we thread two short tunnels. — From (14 M.) *Gross-Höchstetten* (2510'; Löwe; Stern), an interesting type of an Emmen-Thal village, a good footpath ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the **Wacht* (3000'), affording an extensive view of the Alps. — At (16 M.) *Konolfingen* we intersect the railway from Lucerne to Berne (p. 148). Farther on we descend the *Kiesenbach-Thal* to (17 M.) *Stalden* and (19½ M.) *Diesbach* (2015'; Bär; Löwe), the latter a pretty village with an old castle, at the E. base of the *Falkenfluh* (p. 160). The next stations are *Brenzikofen* and the scattered village of (23 M.) *Heimburg*, with its potteries. 24½ M. *Steffisburg* (p. 161) lies to the left of the line. — 26 M. *Thun*, see p. 160.

From Burgdorf to *Soleure*, see p. 17.

54½ M. *Lyssach*. Beyond (56 M.) *Hindelbank* a monument, to the left of the railway, commemorates the battle between the Bernese and the French in the *Grauholz*, 5th March, 1798. — 59 M. *Schönbühl*. Beyond (61½ M.) *Zollikofen* (junction for *Bienne*, p. 13) the train crosses the iron *Worblaufen Bridge* (below, to the right, the handsome *Tiefenau Bridge* over the Aare) and then ascends through a cutting to the *Wyler Feld*, where, to the left, we obtain a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps. To the right is the suburb *Lorraine*, beyond which we cross the Aare by a bridge 200 yds. long and 142' high. To the right is the imposing new *Kornhaus Bridge* (p. 155). — 66 M. *Bern*, see p. 152.

5. From Bâle to Lucerne viâ Olten.

59 M. Railway in 2-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 20 c.).

To *Olten* and (27 M.) *Aarburg*, the junction for *Bern* (R. 4), see p. 17. The Lucerne line traverses the broad grassy *Wigger-Thal*.

30½ M. **Zofingen** (1430'; pop. 4496; *Rössli; Ochs*), a busy little town. The library in the Town Hall contains coins, autographs of Swiss reformers, and the album of a society of artists, founded in

806, which formerly met at Zofingen. On the branches of the fine ld lime-trees near the *Schützenhaus* are two 'ball-rooms'. In the *leichegut*, near the town, are the remains of a Roman bath.

FROM ZOFINGEN TO SUHR, railway in 36 minutes. Stations: *Safenwyl*, *ölliken*, *Entfelden*, well-to-do villages, and (10½ M.) *Suhr*, the junction or Aarau and Baden (p. 24).

33½ M. *Reiden*, an old lodge of the Knights of Malta, now a parnage. 35½ M. *Dagmersellen;* 37½ M. *Nebikon*. To the right appear he Bernese Alps; in the centre the Jungfrau; the Mönch and Eiger the left of it, and the Altels to the right. Beyond (40 M.) *Wauyl* the little *Mauensee*, with its island and castle, lies on the right.

44 M. **Sursee** (1690′; pop. 2135; *Sonne; Hirsch*), an old town, ver whose gates the double eagle of Hapsburg is still enthroned. he *Town Hall* recalls the Burgundian style. — About 3½ M. to ie N.E. (omnibus, 3 fr.) are the chalybeate baths of *Knutwil* pens. 4½-5½ fr.).

Near (46½ M.) *Nottwyl* we approach the *Lake of Sempach* (1663′), M. long, 1½ M. broad, and abounding in fish. On a hill to the ight rises *Schloss Wartensee*. — 49½ M. **Sempach**. The small town pop. 1097; *Kreuz; Adler*, moderate) lies 1½ M. to the N., on the .E. bank. Near Sempach Duke Leopold of Austria was signally efeated on 9th July, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing, as ie story goes, to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. he duke and 263 of his knights were slain. A column surmounted y a lion was erected near the church in 1886 on the 500th anniverary of the victory.

A CHAPEL (2064′), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Sempach, marks the spot where eopold fell. His uncle, another Duke Leopold, had been defeated by the wiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 86). The anniversary is still kept.

The train intersects plantations of firs. On the right appear the old cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the long crest of the igi; between these tower the snowy Alps (see p. 90). 53 M. *Rothenurg;* 56½ M. *Emmenbrücke* (Hôtel Emmenbrücke; Restaurant Seeal), junction of the 'Seethal' line to Lenzburg (p. 149). The line rosses the *Emme*, above its confluence with the *Reuss*, and follows ie latter, being joined on the left by the Zürich and Lucerne line p. 87), and on the right by the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 147). astly it passes through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* (p. 92) and nother under the hill of *Schönheim*, and, describing a wide curve, nters the station of —

59 M. *Lucerne*, see p. 87.

6. From Bâle to Zürich.

56 M. RAILWAY in 2-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 75 c.).

To (5 M.) *Pratteln*, see p. 13. Near (7½ M.) *Augst*, picturesquely situated, we cross the *Ergolz* and approach the Rhine. On he left is *Kaiser-Augst*, with salt-works and an old church; opposite, n the left bank of the Ergolz, is the hamlet of *Basel-Augst* (p. 4).

10½ M. **Rheinfelden.** — *Grand Hôtel des Salines, 5 min. above the town, with dépendances, R., L., & A. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 2¼, pens. 8-12, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôtel Dietschy, with terrace on the Rhine, R., L., & A. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2¼, pens. 6-8, omn. ¾ fr.; *Hôtel zum Schützen, R. & A. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 1¾, pens. 6-7½, omn. ½ fr.; *Dreikönig, with garden, pens. 5 fr.; Engel, pens. 4-6 fr.; Schiff, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4-6 fr., all with salt-baths; *Bellevue, well situated on the right bank of the Rhine, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr. — Beer at the *Salmen*. — English Church Service in summer.

Rheinfelden (885′; pop. 3000), an old town, once strongly fortified, with walls and towers partly preserved, was one of the outposts of the Holy Roman Empire. After repeated sieges it was razed by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The river here dashes over the rocks, forming the *Höllenhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works on the Rhine.

We quit the Rhine, which here bends to the N., pass (13 M.) *Möhlin* and (17 M.) *Mumpf* (*Hôt.-Pens. Sonne, with saline baths; Anker), and then return to the river for a short time. — 18½ M. *Stein* (990′; Löwe), connected by a covered bridge with *Säckingen* (p. 25).

From Stein to Coblenz, 16 M., railway in 48 min. The line skirts the left bank of the Rhine; stations: *Sisseln*, *Laufenburg* (p. 25), *Sulz*, *Etzgen*, *Schwaderloch*, *Leibstatt*, *Felsenau*; then across the Aare to *Coblenz* (p. 24).

We quit the Rhine, and at (20½ M.) *Eiken* enter the fertile *Sisseln-Thal*. 23 M. *Frick* (1120′; Adler; Engel), a large village. The train ascends in a long curve to (26 M.) *Hornussen* (1275′). 28½ M. *Effingen* (1425′), the highest point on the line. Then a tunnel (2697 yds.; 4 min.) under the **Bötzberg** (1945′), the Roman *Mons Vocetius*. 31 M. *Bötzenegg* is the station for *Schinznach* (p. 24). The train descends, affording a magnificent view of the valley of the Aare to the right, and, in clear weather, of the St. Gall, Glarus, and Schwyz Alps, and crosses the *Aare* by a bridge 259 yds. long and 104′ high.

36 M. **Brugg** (1095′; pop. 1572; **Rothes Haus; Rössli; Hôt. Central*, near the rail. station; *Hôt. Bahnhof; Restaurant St. Gotthard*, near the rail. station, good beer), an antiquated little town, the junction of lines to Aarau and to Wohlen-Bremgarten (R. 7), is best surveyed from the bridge over the Aare, here hemmed in by rocks. In the main street, to the left, is the house in which Pestalozzi died. The '*Schwarze Thurm*', by the bridge, dates from the later Roman Empire; the upper part was rebuilt in the 15th century. Adjacent is the *Town Hall*, with good modern frescoes. A school adjoining the parish-church is adorned with interesting frescoes of 1640 (refreshed in 1885).

The ancient **Abbey of Königsfelden** (¾ M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularized in 1528; the building was converted into a hospital, and in 1872 into a lunatic asylum (now installed in a large new building). Of the old buildings there now remain the S. part only, the church, and the dwelling of Queen Agnes.

From the rail. station of Brugg a road leads to (1/3 M.) the entrance to the park of Königsfelden, most of which is surrounded by an iron fence 5 ft. high. In 1 min. more we reach the large building of the lunatic asylum, where we ring and receive from the manager a ticket of admission to the *Convent Church* (50 c.). The latter, which lies 200 yds. to the S. (finger-post) and is shown by the custodian (ring), was thoroughly restored in 1890-98. Along the inside walls are 35 tombstones with the armorial bearings of Bernese bailiffs who died at Königsfelden. On the E. wall are modern and artistically insignificant portraits of the chief knights who fell at Sempach (1356), some of them reproductions of frescoes still extant in the room of Queen Agnes (see p. 20). In the middle is Duke Leopold of Austria. The vault in the middle of the church, in which he, the Empress Elisabeth, Queen Agnes, and other royalties were interred, is now empty (no admission). The choir, adorned with stained glass of the 14-15th cent., was used for service down to the middle of the present century.

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare once stood the considerable Helvetian town of **Vindonissa**, which in the early centuries of the Christian era was the headquarters of a Roman legion with its Rhætian cohorts, as is proved by inscriptions. The foundation walls of the amphitheatre, which could contain 10,000 persons, were laid bare by excavation in 1897. The external diameters measured 344 ft. and 325 ft.; those of the arena were 221 ft. and 177 ft. The well of the Abbey of Königsfelden is still fed by a subterranean Roman conduit, which has been frequently repaired in modern days. The name of Vindonissa, which was destroyed in the 5th cent., still survives in that of the village of *Windisch*, 1 M. to the E. of Brugg.

The **Hapsburg** (p. 24) is also often visited from Brugg. The road leads, partly through wood, to (3 M.) the village of *Habsburg* (carr. from Brugg 6, with two horses 10 fr.), whence a footpath ascends to (5 min.) the castle.

From Brugg to Wohlen, 11 M., railway in 40 minutes. — A little to the W. of (3 M.) *Birrfeld* is the village of *Birr*, with the grave of Pestalozzi; and about 1/2 M. to the S.E. of Birr is the manor of *Neuhof*, where he long lived and worked. — 5 1/2 M. *Othmarsingen* (junction for Wettingen and Aarau, p. 24); 7 1/2 M. *Hendschikon* (p. 23); 8 1/2 M. *Dottikon-Dintikon* (p. 23); 11 M. *Wohlen-Villmergen*. (To *Rothkreuz*, see p. 24.)

We cross the *Reuss* near its union with the Aare, and reach the *Limmat* beyond (38 M.) *Turgi*, the junction of the lines to Aarau and Waldshut (p. 24).

A good path leads hence to the S., for the most part through wood, to the (3/4 hr.) **Gebensdorfer Horn** (1710′), which commands a fine view of the Jura, the Black Forest, and the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat.

42 M. **Baden** (1256′; pop. 5000; **Hôtel de la Gare*, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6 fr.; **Hôtel de la Balance*, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6 1/2 fr.) was much visited even in Roman times for its mineral springs *(Aquae Helvetiae)*. In the middle ages it was a fortress, and down to the 15th cent. often the residence of the Counts of Hapsburg. The extensive ruins of the fortress *Stein zu Baden* (1505′), destroyed in 1415 and again in 1712, rise above the town (1/4 hr. from the station); pretty view from the top and from the adjacent *Café Belvedere*.

The hot mineral springs (98°-126° Fahr.) lie in the narrow valley of the Limmat (1190′), 5 min. to the N. of the station, 1/2 M. from the town. The '*Small Baths*' *(Adler; Hirsch; Rebstock; Schwan; Stern)*,

in *Ennetbaden*, on the right bank of the Limmat, are chiefly frequented by the peasantry; the *'Great Baths'* (**Grand Hôtel*, pens. 9-12 fr., with Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; **Schiff*, pens. 7½-10 fr.; **Verenahof*, **Limmathof*, 7-9 fr.; **Blume*, 6½-8½ fr.; **Schweizerhof*, 6-8 fr.; *Ochs*, 6-8 fr.; **Bär*, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Restaurant zur Sense)* lie on the left bank. The Bad-Strasse leads from the station to the *Curhaus* with its pleasant grounds (*Restaurant; music several times daily) and to the Grand Hôtel (see above). Good view from the lower Limmat bridge (1175′); opposite, on the right bank, is the *Café Brunner*, with a garden. From both bridges paths lead to (ca. 1 M.) the *Restaurant Schartenfels* (1538′), situated on the W. spur of the Lägernberg and affording a fine view of Baden, the valley of the Limmat, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Scheerhorn.

Excursions. The *Lägernberg* or *Lägern*, a projecting spur of the Jura chain, forms a ridge about 7 M. long from E. to W. From the Schartenfels Restaurant (see above) a rough and rocky path (steady head necessary) ascends to (1¼ hr.) the *Gugelhorn* (2627′; view spoiled by the trees), whence an easier path leads to (½ hr.) the **Burghorn** (2830′), the highest point of the Lägern, affording a grand view of the High Alps from the Sentis to the Wildstrubel, of the Jura and Black Forest, and of the lower hills. [The usual and easiest way to (2½ hrs.) the Burghorn follows the road to the N.E. of Baden viâ the *Höhthal;* near (3½ M.) the village of *Ehrendingen* we diverge to the right and ascend through wood (steep at places).] — An almost identical view is enjoyed from the W. arête of the Lägern, reached from the Schartenfels Restaurant by a safe rock-path in ½ hr. — The **Baldegg** (1875′; 1¼ hr.) is a deservedly popular point. At the cross-roads (finger-post), ¼ M. beyond the Café Belvedere (p. 21), we may take the narrow road to the left (blue marks), which ascends through wood to (50 min.) the *Baldegg*, a small plateau with a cottage and view-tower, affording a fine survey from the Sentis to the Bernese Alps. Or at the above-mentioned cross-roads we may take the broader road to the right, which leads viâ *Münzlihausen* to the (1 hr.) *Baldegg*. — **Hertenstein** (1580′), 1 M. to the N. of Baden, has a popular restaurant and affords a good view (finer still from the *Geissberg*, ¼ hr. farther on). — Another good point is the *Martinsberg* (1640′), 35 min. to the W. — From the *Kreuzliberg* (1683′), ¾ hr. to the S., we may proceed to (¼ hr.) the *Zeicher Eiche* (1715′; view), and descend to (10 min.) the *Teufelskeller*, a cave in which snow is often found at midsummer.

From Baden to *Aarau*, see p. 24; station on the S.W. side of the upper town, 1 M. from the baths.

We pass under the Stein zu Baden (p. 21), and cross the Limmat to (43 M.) *Wettingen*. The village lies on the left, at the foot of the vine-clad *Lägernberg* (see above); on the right, enclosed by the Limmat, are the extensive buildings and gardens of the Cistercian Abbey of **Wettingen**, now a seminary for teachers. The church (adm. 50 c.) contains a sarcophagus in which the remains of the Emp. Albert (see p. 20) lay for 15 months before their removal to Spires. Stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th cent.; carved stalls of the 17th.

From Wettingen to Oerlikon, 13½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 2½ M. *Würenlos;* 4½ M. *Otelfingen-Daenikon* (branch-line by *Buchs* and *Niederglatt* to *Bülach*, p. 35); 6 M. *Buchs-Daellikon;* 8½ M. *Regensdorf-Watt*, a little to the E. of which is the small *Katzensee* (*Inn); 10½ M. *Affoltern;* 12½ M. *Seebach;* 13½ M. *Oerlikon* (p. 52).

The train again crosses the deep bed of the Limmat and follows

its left bank to Zürich. 46 M. *Killwangen.* — 49 M. **Dietikon** (1285′; *Löwe*). It was here that Masséna effected his famous passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. — 51 M. *Schlieren;* 53½ M. *Altstetten* (p. 87). To the right stretches the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 44). We now cross the *Sihl* and enter the station of —

56 M. *Zürich*, see p. 35.

7. From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Turgi.

32½ M. Railway in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60 c., 4 fr., 3 fr. 85 c.).

Olten, see p. 14. The train runs near the *Aare* as far as Brugg. To the left rise the picturesque Jura Mts.

4 M. *Daenikon;* 5½ M. *Schönenwerd;* on the opposite bank of the Aare is *Schloss Gösgen*, with a ruined tower. A tunnel now carries us under the loftily situated town of —

8½ M. **Aarau** (1200′; pop. 7500; **Hôt. Gerber*, at the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; **Rössli; Ochs; Löwe; **Sauvage*, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; U.S. Consul, *Mr. H. M. Morgan*), a manufacturing place, the capital of Canton Aargau, on the *Aare* (crossed by a suspension-bridge), and at the foot of the Jura, on which a few vineyards appear. The *Gross-Rathsgebäude* contains fine stained glass (from the Abbey of Muri, 16th cent.) and the Cantonal Library (60,000 vols.). The Geographical and Commercial Society of Central Switzerland has an interesting **Ethnographical Industrial Museum.* Adjacent is the handsome new *Cantonal School.* A house in the Rathhaus-Platz (No. 882) contains interesting antiquities from Vindonissa (p. 21). A bronze statue, designed by Lanz, was erected in 1895 to the historian *Heinrich Zschokke* (d. 1848), who once lived here; his house, the '*Blumenhalde*', is passed on the way from the suspension-bridge to the (¼ hr.) **Alpenzeiger* on the *Hungerberg* (Curhaus Alpenzeiger, fine view, pens. 4½ fr.).

Above the town, to the N., rises the *Wasserfluh* (2850′), and to the N.E. the *Giselafluh* (2540′), over which a path, with a view of the lakes of Hallwyl and Baldegg, leads to the Baths of Schinznach. — Pleasant road from Aarau by *Erlisbach* (p. 14) to the (4½ M.) **Laurenzenbad* (pens. from 5 fr.; good trout), prettily situated in the Jura. — About 6 M. to the W. of Aarau are the sulphur-baths of *Lostorf* (p. 14), the road to which passes Erlisbach and *Stüsslingen.* — From Aarau to *Sissach* over the *Schafmatt*, see p. 13.

From Aarau to Rothkreuz, 29½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — 4 M. *Ruppersweil* (p. 24); 6 M. *Lenzburg* (p. 150); 8 M. *Hendschikon*; 10 M. *Dottikon-Dintikon.* — 12½ M. *Wohlen-Villmergen*, two considerable villages (junction for *Brugg* and Bâle, p. 21). Branch-line hence to the E. to (5 M.) *Bremgarten* (Drei Könige; Adler), a small town on the Reuss, with a château. — Then (16 M.) *Boswyl-Bünzen* and the (18 M.) charmingly situated **Muri** (1590′; **Löwe*, with salt and mineral baths, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Adler*), with a former Benedictine Abbey burned down in 1889, but to be rebuilt. Near the town is the picturesque wooded *Mühltobel*, with several waterfalls. On a hill, 1½ hr. to the S.E., is **Schloss Horben* (2625′; pens. from 5 fr.), with extensive wood-walks and a beautiful view. — 20½ M. *Benzen-*

schwyl; 22½ M. *Mühlau*, on the Reuss; [illegible] We then cross the Reuss to (29½ M.) *Rothkreuz* (p. 87).

FROM AARAU TO BADEN, 17½ M., railway in 1⅓ hr. — 3 M. *Suhr* (branch-line to *Zofingen*, p. 18); 5½ M. *Hunzenschwyl* (on the right rises the *Staufberg*, see below). 7½ M. *Lenzburg* (p. 150; 'Seethalbahn' to Lucerne, see R. 41), where the *Aa* is crossed. 10½ M. *Othmarsingen*, junction for Brugg and Wohlen (p. 21). Near (11 M.) *Mägenwyl*, on a spur of the *Kestenberg*, to the left, rises *Schloss Braunegg*. The train crosses the *Reuss*. 13½ M. *Mellingen* (Krone), a quaint little town, the church of which contains fine old stained glass (14th cent.); 15½ M. *Dättwyl;* 17½ M. *Baden* (the station lies to the S.W. of the upper town, see p. 21).

On the left, beyond the Aare, at the foot of the Giselafluh, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle. 13 M. *Ruppersweil;* to the right, the *Staufberg* and the château of *Lenzburg* (p. 150). — 15 M. *Wildegg* (Aarhof), at the foot of the *Kestenberg*, has mineral springs containing iodine and bromine, the water of which is exported. Above the village to the N. rises *Schloss Wildegg*, the residence of Col. Rivett-Carnac, with interesting ethnological and archæological collections (kindly shown by the proprietor to scientific visitors). Farther down, beyond the Aare, rises *Schloss Wildenstein*. To *Lenzburg*, see p. 150.

17½ M. Stat. *Schinznach* lies ½ M. from **Bad Schinznach** (1203'), on the right bank of the Aare, with sulphur-baths (R. in the **Neubad* 2-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 9-12, bath 2, music ½ fr. per day; in the *Altbad*, frequented by Swiss visitors, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, board 5, bath 1 fr.). The waters (90° Fahr.) are considered efficacious for gout, rheumatism, and diseases of the skin, mucous membrane, and respiratory organs. Engl. Ch. Service in summer.

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg* (1686'), on the top of which (½ hr.) are the ruins of the **Hapsburg** or *Habsburg*, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbod von Altenburg about 1020. The tower, with walls 8' thick, is the only part now standing; the room said to have been occupied by Rudolph of Hapsburg is still shown. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer. The view embraces the entire dominions of the ancient Counts of Hapsburg, the valleys of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, and the High Alps from the Glärnisch to the Urirothstock and from the Wetterhörner to the Wildhorn. — The village of *Schinznach* lies about 2½ M. to the S.W., on the left bank of the Aare. The nearest station is *Bötzenegg* (p. 20).

19½ M. **Brugg**, and thence to (22 M.) *Turgi*, see pp. 20, 21. The Waldshut train crosses the *Limmat* near its influx into the Aare, passes stat. *Siggenthal*, and traverses the broad valley of the Aare, which it approaches near (28 M.) *Döttingen-Klingnau*. It then describes a wide curve, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Rhine near (30½ M.) *Coblenz*, above the mouth of the Aare.

32½ M. *Waldshut*, see p. 25.

8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

89 M. BADEN RAILWAY in 3¼-5 hrs. (to Schaffhausen 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 5 c.; to Constance 14 fr. 50, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 20 c.). *Neuhausen* (p. 25) is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (R. 9). Views to the *right*. — STEAMER from Schaffhausen to Constance in 4 hrs. (descending in 3¼ hrs.), pleasant if time and weather permit (see p. 27; fares 4 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.).

Bâle (Baden station), p. 2. We traverse the plain between the spurs of the Black Forest and the Rhine. 3 M. *Grenzach;* 5 M. *Wyhlen* (Hôtel Bilmaier); 7½ M. *Herthen.* At (10 M.) *Bei Rheinfelden* (*Bellevue), opposite Rheinfelden (p. 20), the line approaches the *Rhine*, which here dashes over rocks. The left bank is steep and wooded. — 12 M. *Beuggen;* to the right, a large reformatory and a seminary, formerly a Teutonic lodge. 15 M. *Niederschwörstadt.* To the left of (17 M.) *Brennet* opens the *Wehra-Thal* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

20 M. **Säckingen** (957′; *Bad-Hôtel zum Löwen; Schütze*), a considerable town, has a large abbey-church with two towers. The castle on the Rhine, which figures in Scheffel's poem 'Der Trompeter von Säckingen', is now the property of Hr. Bally. Pretty grounds.

24 M. *Murg* (Zum Murgthal), where we cross the Murg. Opposite (25½ M.) *Laufenburg* (Post) is the Swiss town of **Laufenburg** (980′; **Hôt. Soolbad*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Adler*), very picturesquely placed on the left bank, with lofty church, ruined castle, and old watch-towers (rail. stat., see p. 20). The Rhine here forms formidable rapids called the '*Laufen*'.

A long tunnel; then, beyond (29 M.) *Albert-Hauenstein*, a lofty viaduct. At intervals we approach the river. Near (30 M.) *Albbruck* (*Zum Albthal) the *Alb* is crossed. 32 M. *Dogern.*

35 M. **Waldshut** (1122′; **Railway Hotel;* **Hôtel Blume; Rebstock*, in the town) lies high above the river. — Railway to *Turgi* (for Zürich), see p. 24; to *Winterthur*, see p. 53.

Beyond Waldshut a tunnel; to the right, glimpses of the Alps. Before (38 M.) *Thiengen* (Krone) we cross the *Schlücht*, and at (40½ M.) *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach.* To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of *Küssenberg.* 44½ M. *Griessen;* 47½ M. *Erzingen.* — 49½ M. *Wilchingen-Hallau;* Hallau (Hirsch; Adler) is famous for its wine. — 51½ M. *Neunkirch;* 55 M. *Beringen;* 57½ M. *Neuhausen*, the station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 28).

59 M. **Schaffhausen.** — *Hôt. Müller, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. Bahnhof und Rüden, well spoken of; Riese, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1¼, lunch 2, D. 2½, pens. 7 fr.; Hôt. Ruff, similar charges; *Hôtel National, R. 2-2½ fr.; *Schwan, 2 min. from the station, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2-2½, pens. 8 fr.; Post, 3 min. from the station; Krone, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Tanne, plain, R., L., & A. 1¼-2, pens. 4½ fr.; Schiff, on the Rhine, unpretending. — **Rail. Restaurant.* — Baths in the Rhine, at the upper end of the town, well fitted up, 6-1 and 5-8, for ladies 2-5.

Schaffhausen (1295′; pop. 14,300), a free imperial town down to 1501 and now capital of the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, retains some of the features of a Swabian town of the empire. It is most picturesque when seen from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine, or from *Villa Charlottenfels* (1385′), on the right bank. Hr. Moser (d. 1874), the late owner of the villa, originated the great *Waterworks* in the Rhine (outside the Mühlenthor), for the supply of the factories of the town.

The Cathedral, once an abbey-church, an early-Romanesque

basilica, was erected in 1052-1101 and is now a Protestant parish church. Interior lately restored. The Gothic cloisters are tolerably preserved. The inscription on the old bell, cast in 1486: *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*, suggested Schiller's beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke'. This bell has, however, been removed to the Museum (see below) and a new one has taken its place (1898). — The late-Gothic *Church of St. John* has an excellent organ. — In the Münstergasse is the *Haus zum Ritter*, a picturesque gabled building, decorated with paintings on the façade by Tobias Stimmer. — To the W., in the direction of the Herrenacker, stands (l.) the *Old Barracks*, a handsome Renaissance structure of 1617, now used for industrial exhibitions.

The castle of Munot (properly *Unnot;* 1564-82; recently restored), above the town, consists of a round tower, 155′ in diameter, with walls 16′ thick and bomb-proof vaulting. A winding inclined plane ascends to the platform, which affords a fine view and is much frequented in the evening (concerts, etc.).

The *Imthurneum*, in the Herrenacker, erected and presented to the town by Hr. Imthurn (d. 1881), a native of Schaffhausen and a London banker, contains a theatre, a picture-gallery, a music-school, and concert-rooms. Opposite is the *Museum*, with antiquities (including those found in the Kesslerloch near Thayingen, the old Schiller-Glocke, etc.), natural history specimens, and the town-library. — The *Rathhaus* has a large porch and a fine panelled room of 1625, with a carved door and a mechanical clock. In the neighbouring government-buildings is preserved a fine ancient onyx, representing a goddess of peace (adm. 11-12 gratis; at other times 1 fr.).

In the pretty *Fäsenstaub Promenade* is a bust of the Swiss historian Johannes von Müller (b. at Schaffhausen, 1752; d. at Cassel, 1809). The lofty terrace affords a fine view of the Rhine and the Alps.

From Schaffhausen to the *Falls of the Rhine* (2 M.), see p. 28. Omnibus and carriages, see p. 29. — Pretty walk through the *Mühlen-Thal* to the *Seckelamtshäuschen*, with a view of the Alps, and back to Schaffhausen by the *Hochfluh* (another fine point of view) and the suburb of *Steig* (1½ hr. in all). Other fine views may be obtained from the *Beringer Randen* (belvedere), 1¼ hr. to the W., and from the *Hohe Randen* (2955′), 3½ hrs. to the N.W., reached viâ *Hemmenthal* or *Merishausen*. — From Schaffhausen to *Zürich*, see pp. 34, 35; to *Etzweilen*, see p. 34.

61½ M. *Herblingen;* 64 M. *Thayingen;* 67 M. *Gottmadingen.* — 71 M. **Singen** *(Krone; Adler; Ekkehard*, all very fair; *Rail. Restaurant)*, junction for the Black Forest Railway. About 3 M. to the N.W. rises the **Hohentwiel* (2265′), with grand ruins and a noble view (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

From Singen to Etzweilen, railway in ½ hr. (1 fr. 30, 90, 65 c.). 2½ M. *Rielasingen;* 5 M. *Ramsen*. We cross the Rhine beyond (7½ M.) *Hemishofen* (p. 27). 9 M. *Etzweilen* (p. 34).

75½ M. *Rickelshausen.* — 77½ M. **Radolfzell** *(Schiff; Krone; Sonne)*, an old town on the Untersee, with a Gothic church of 1436.

Near it, on the lake, is the *Villa Seehalde*, with a monument to the poet Victor von Scheffel (d. 1886). — 78 M. *Markelfingen;* 82 M. *Allensbach.* — 84 M. *Hegne.* — 86 M. *Reichenau*, station for the island in the Untersee, to the right, connected with the shore by an embankment.

The island of **Reichenau** (3 M. long, 1 M. wide), now belonging to Baden, was formerly the seat of a celebrated Benedictine Abbey, founded in 724 and secularized in 1799. The Schaffhausen and Constance steamers touch at the island twice daily (see p. 28). The road from the shore leads past the ruined tower of the castle of *Schopeln*, which was destroyed as early as 1384, to (3½ M.) Mittelzell (boat from stat. Allensbach to Mittelzell in ¼ hr.). The former collegiate church of St. George, near the houses of *Oberzell*, is a Romanesque basilica of the 11th and 12th cent., with interesting frescoes of the 10th century. — In the centre of the island lies its chief village, *Mittelzell* (Mohren; Bär), with 1000 inhabitants. The parish church, or Münster, is the former abbey-church, which was consecrated in 806, and contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. The present edifice is a basilica of the 11th and 12th cent., borne by columns, with two transepts and a late-Gothic choir of 1448-51; the treasury, in the sacristy, contains several fine reliquaries. — The church of *Unterzell*, on the N.W. side of the island, is another basilica of the 9-12th centuries.

The train passes the large barracks of *Petershausen* and crosses the Rhine to (89 M.) *Constance* (p. 31), by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

Steamboat from Schaffhausen to Constance. Charts of the journey are sold for 30 c. on board the steamboats. The stations are indicated below with daggers. Pier above the bridge, near *Schloss Munot* (p. 26), opposite *Feuerthalen.* — Right: *Paradies*, formerly a nunnery.

† Left: *Büsingen*, with an old church.

R. *Katharinenthal*, formerly a nunnery, now a hospital for incurables; opposite (left) *Villa Rheinburg.*

† R. **Diessenhofen** (1325′; *Adler; Löwe; Hirsch*), the Roman *Gunodurum.* The Rhine is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its funnel.

R. *Rheinklingen;* left, *Bibern.* We now pass under the handsome bridge of the 'Nordostbahn' (see p. 26). L. *Hemishofen*, with the pavilion of *Wolkenstein* above (see below). R. *Wagenhausen.*

† L. **Stein am Rhein** (**Sonne*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2¼, pens. 7 fr.; **Hôt. Rheinfels; Rabe)*, a picturesque old town, connected with the village of *Burg* (Wasserfels) by a new wooden bridge, and a station on the Winterthur railway (p. 34). The suppressed monastery of *St. George* has been restored and fitted up as a *Museum* (interesting rooms, cloisters, etc.; adm. 1 fr., including description 1½ fr.). The *Rathhaus* contains stained glass, old weapons, etc. — Pleasant walks in the adjacent woods. The old château of **Hohenklingen* (1945′), on a hill to the N. of the town (1½ M. by road), was restored in 1897 and is now a frequented summer-hotel (pens. 4½-5½ fr.). It affords an admirable view of the Untersee, the picturesque valley of the Rhine, and the Alps from Vorarlberg to the Jungfrau. — Another good point of view is the *Wolkenstein* (1920′), a rocky hill with a pavilion, 1¼ hr. to the N.W. of Stein. We follow the road to (1 M.) a finger-post at the W. base of the Hohenklingen hill and then ascend through fine woods by a path denoted by white and yellow marks.

Above Stein is the island of *St. Othmar*, with the chapel of that name. The Rhine widens, the steamer enters the **Untersee.** — R. *Eschenz* (p. 34). A road ascends hence to (½ hr.) the château of *Freudenfels* (1720′), whence it goes on to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Klingenzell*, with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view of the Untersee, the Rhine, and part of the E. Alps (better still from a height 10 min. to the S.E.).

† L. *Oberstaad*, an old mansion with a square tower, now occupied by a factory; beyond it is the suppressed monastery of *Oehningen*.

† R. *Mammern* (p. 34); in the wood, the ruin of *Neuburg*; on the bank, the house of *Glarisegg*.

† L. *Wangen* (*Hotel & Restaurant zum Frieden). A road leads to (1¼ M.) the château of *Marbach* (now a sanatorium; fine view and garden), on a hill about 160′ above the Untersee.

† R. *Steckborn* (p. 34). Below it, the former nunnery of *Feldbach*.

† R. *Berlingen* (p. 34). The lake expands, and we now see the island of Reichenau (p. 27). On the hill to the right is the château of *Eugensberg*, erected by Eugène Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy, and now the property of Countess Reichenbach-Lessonitz.

† R. *Mannenbach* (p. 34), charmingly situated, above which is the handsome pinnacled château of *Salenstein*. An easy road ascends to (¼ hr.) *Arenaberg* (1502′), situated on a wooded hill, once the residence of Queen Hortense (d. 1837) and her son Napoleon III. (d. 1873), now the property of the ex-Empress Eugénie. It contains pictures, sculptures, and other reminiscences of the Napoleonic dynasty (adm. 1 fr., 2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fr., each addit. pers. 50 c.). The park affords a beautiful view.

† L. *Reichenau*, on the island of Reichenau (p. 27).

† R. *Ermatingen* (p. 33), prettily situated on a promontory; on the hill above it, *Schloss Wolfsberg* (1690′; *Hôtel-Pension, pens. 5-7 fr.).

We now enter the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting the Untersee with the Lake of Constance.

† R. *Gottlieben* (Krone), with a château, restored by Napoleon III., in which Huss, and afterwards Pope John XXII. were confined. Baron Scherer's château of *Castel*, on the hill at the back of the village, was built by Tafel of Stuttgart and is sumptuously fitted up (Alhambra room, frescoes by Häberlin, etc.). Beautiful retrospect of the Untersee, with the peaks of the Höhgau in the distance.

The banks now become flat, and at places marshy. We thread our way through reedy shallows (l. *Petershausen*, with large barracks), and at length pass under the handsome railway-bridge of Constance (p. 31). Passengers are landed at the pier with a lighthouse at its E. end.

9. The Falls of the Rhine.

Hotels. On the hill on the *right* bank, near the Baden stat. *Neuhausen* (p. 25): *Schweizerhof, 3 min. from the railway-station, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr., omn. 75 c., with grounds extending down to the river and the finest view of the Falls and the Alps; *Bellevue, at the rail. station, R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1¼, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr. — At Neuhausen: Hôtel-Pension Cassandra; Hôt. Oberberg, 3 min. from the Baden station; Hôtel Rheinfall, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-7, omn. ½ fr.; Hôt. Bahnhof, 3 min. from the Swiss stat. Neuhausen. — On the *left* bank: Hôt. Schloss Laufen, ¾ M. from *Dachsen* station (p. 35), R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. Witzig, at stat. Dachsen (p. 35). Illumination of the Falls with electric and Bengal lights every evening in summer, for which ¾-1 fr. is charged in the hotel-bill. — *English Church* in the 'Schweizerhof' grounds.

The stations for the Falls on the right bank are *Neuhausen* (p. 25) on the Baden Railway and the station of the same name on the Swiss Railway (p. 34); that on the left bank is *Dachsen* (p. 35), on the Winterthur and Zürich line. The best way to see the Falls is to start from Neuhausen and follow the route described below (cross the bridge to *Schloss Laufen*, descend to the *Fischetz*, cross to the *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return along the right bank, 1½ hr. in all). This round is often taken in the reverse direction, but as the Fischetz, the most striking point of all, is then visited first, the other points lose much of their impressiveness. — From *Dachsen* we walk or drive to (¾ M.) *Schloss Laufen* (omn. in 8 min.), make the round above indicated, and return across the Rheinfall-Brücke. — From *Schaffhausen*

Constanz
Säckelamtshüsli
Neubrunn
Ottergut
Geisshof
Kronengut
Klus
Föhlenbaum
Holzwies
Lahnbuck
476
461
Felsgut
Lahn
Mühlenthal
Hintere Breite
Ried
Auf der Breite
Hornberg
Belair
Kaserne
Wiesli
SCHAFFHAUSEN
Oerlifall
Tannerbg.
Frohberg
Schützenhs.
554
Sonnenburg
Krankenhs.
Spitalwald Enge
476
Rammersbühl
Auf der Steig
Am Bach
Emmersberg
Munot
Stokarbg.
Oelberg
Tanzplatz
Storchen
Casino
Fäsenstaub
Traubengütli
522
Liebenfels
Badanstalt
Auf der Enge
497
Turbinen
Enge
Goldberg
Lowenst.
Steinhölzli
Gütli
Feuerthalen
Fabrik Rheinfels
Charlottenfels
Fabrik
Kettenen
Neuhauser Wald
503
Galgenbuck
Alt
RHEINSTROM
418
Rebberg
Bohnenberg
Rabenfluh
Strassacker
Schweiz.Bhf. Neuhausen
446
Neuberg
Bad.Bahnhof Neuhausen
Flurlingen
Bellevue
413
Neu
Schweizerhof
Neuhausen
Rebberg
Dursgraben
Rhein-Fall
360
Fabrik
Schützenhalden
Schl.Wörth
380
Im Fischerhölzli
Schloss
414
Laufen
Buchhalde
491
Rebhof
555
Nohl
383
Mörlen
Auf der Höhe
453
Uhwiesen
Station Dachsen
Zürich
Eglisau
1:33.000
Kilometer
Engl. Mile

Norden
KONSTANZ.
1:12300
Meter
Singen, Schaffhausen
P E T E R S H A U S E N
Petershauser Kasernen
Schnekenburg
Reichenauer Str.
Mainauer Str.
Heilanstalt f. Nervenkranke
R H E I N
Schlachthausstr.
Rheinsteig
Rheinbrücke
Seestrasse
Alter Friedhof
Gartenstr.
Inselgasse
Münsterpl.
Katzgasse
Wallgutstr.
Braunegger Strasse
Schottenstrasse
Untere Laube
Marienhaus
Schulstr.
Luther Platz
Stadt-Garten
Bootshafen
Pegelhaus
Leuchtt.
Hafen
Fisch-Markt
Zollerng.
Münzgasse
Salmansweiler Gasse
Wessenbergstr.
Stephanspl.
Paradiesstr.
Ob. Markt
Kanzleistr.
Marktstätte
Rosgartenstr.
Hussenstr.
Ob. Laube
Neugasse
Bahnhofstr.
Bahnhof
Badeanstalten
Schützenstr.
Tägermoosstr.
Schweizerring
Bodanstr.
Bodan-Platz
Hafenstr.
Reste v. Pfahlbauten
Kreuzlingerstrasse
Emmishofenstr.
Schwedenstr.
Emmishofer Weiher
T H U R G A U
Winterthur
Romanshorn
Süden
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1. Conciliumssaal C.4.
2. Haus z. hohen Hafen B.4.
Kirchen:
3. Augustiner-K. B.5.
4. Münster B.3.
5. Protestant. K. A.4.
6. Stephans-K. B.4.
7. Post u. Telegr. C.4.
8. Rosgarten B.5.
9. Schnetzthor A.5.
10. Siegesdenkmal C.4.
11. Stadthaus A.B.4.
12. Stadtkanzlei B.4.5.
13. Steueramt C.5.
14. Theater C.3.
15. Wessenberghaus B.3.
Gasthöfe:
a Insel-Hôtel C.3.
c Hôtel Halm C.5.
d Hecht C.4.
e Schönebeck C.5.
f Badischer Hof B.5.
g Krone C.4.

(p. 23) an omnibus, starting at the rail. station, plies to Neuhausen (Falls of the Rhine) in summer 11 times daily in 20 min. (40 c.; the last two trips, at 8.45 and 10 p.m., 50 c.). A pleasanter way is to drive in an open carriage to Neuhausen (1 fr. 40 c., with return 2 fr. 40 c.; two pers. 2 or 3, three pers. 2¼ or 4 fr., four pers. 3 fr. 20, 5 fr. 60 c.) or to Schloss Laufen (1-2 pers. 4 fr., each addit. pers. 2 fr.). The charge for the drive from Schaffhausen to Schlösschen Wörth and the Schweizerhof and back to Schaffhausen is 3 fr. (two pers. 4, three pers. 6 fr.). Waiting is charged 1 fr. per hour. — All the points of view should be visited by those who desire an adequate impression of the Falls.

The ****Falls of the Rhine** are in point of volume the grandest in Central Europe. The Rhine takes three leaps over an irregular rocky ledge, which next to the left bank is about 60′ high, and on the right bank about 48′. Above the Falls the river is 125 yds. broad. If the rapids and the cataracts a few hundred paces farther up are included, the total height of the Falls is nearly 100′. (Level of the Rhine below the falls 1180′.) In June and July the river is swollen with melting snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. rainbows are formed by the sun in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight.

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise above the Falls, that nearest the left bank has been worn by the action of the water to one-third of its original thickness, but has lately been buttressed with masonry. When viewed from a boat below, the rocks seem to tremble. The central and highest rock, surmounted by a small pavilion, may be reached by boat, and ascended by a path protected by a railing. The Falls are seen here to the best advantage. The passage, which only takes a few minutes, is free from danger (1-2 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr.). — It is curious that no mention of these Falls occurs in history before 960. It has therefore been supposed that they did not exist until about a thousand years ago, and that, while the bed of the river below the falls has been hollowed by erosion, the deepening process above the falls has been retarded by the hardness of the rocky barrier above mentioned.

Neuhausen Station of the Baden Railway (1443′), see p. 25. We take the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the (5 min.) village. From the *Swiss Station Neuhausen* (1312′; p. 34) we follow the footpath to the left (the carriage-road ascends straight on), which leads past the Hôtel Bahnhof to (10 min.) the village. The two paths unite at the Grütli Restaurant. We now descend across the Eglisau and Zürich railway (p. 34) and follow the road for about 100 yds. The path to the left here leads to the Rheinfall-Brücke; in the middle and to the right are the direct routes to the Falls as described p. 30. Those who wish to make the round indicated at p. 28 take the shady path to the left, passing the *Gun and Waggon Factory*, to the (8 min.) ***Rheinfall-Brücke** (210 yds.), which carries the 'Nordostbahn' over the Rhine a little above the Falls (p. 35). The nine arches vary in span (42-66′), as it was difficult to find foundations for the piers. The footway over the bridge affords an interesting view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 5 min. to the **Schloss Laufen** (1360′), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock

immediately above the Falls (adm. 1 fr.; no other fees). The balcony and a jutting pavilion with stained-glass windows command a good survey of the falls and the environs. Camera obscura, 50 c.

Paths descend through the grounds to the chief points of view: an iron *Pavilion*, the wooden *Känzeli*, and the **Fischetz*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. The scene is stupendous. The huge emerald-green volume of water thunders down at our very feet and bedews us with its spray. (Waterproofs; 20 c.)

Boats are ready to ferry us across (50 c., return-fare 80 c.) to **Schlösschen Wörth** (*Inn*, R. 1¾ fr.; camera obscura 50 c.), on an island opposite the Falls, which is connected with the right bank by a bridge. This point commands the finest general *View of the Falls. (Boat to the central rock, see p. 29.) We may now follow the path on the right bank, ascending the river (benches; splendid views) and passing an *Aluminium Factory* (left), to the road (p. 29). Or we may follow the river beyond the factory and ascend by the flight of steps to the left (protected by a hand-rail), which affords fine views of the tossing waters and leads to (10 min.) the village.

A pleasant walk may also be taken from the Schlösschen Wörth down the right bank of the Rhine. The grounds of the *Fischerhölzli*, to the W. of the Schweizerhof garden, afford picturesque glimpses. — Numerous fossils are found among the rocks of the Falls and among the loose deposits at the Schlösschen Wörth.

10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance.

Steamboat six times daily in summer (twice direct, in 1¼ hr.; four times viâ Meersburg in 1½-1¾ hr.). Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, the steamers (about 26 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance 1½ hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach 1¼ hr., Lindau-Romanshorn 1¼ hr., Rorschach-Lindau 1 hr., Constance-Lindau 3 hrs.) 2-6 times daily. Good restaurants on board (D. 2½-3 fr.). The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to custom-house examination on arriving in Germany or Austria from Switzerland, and nominally in the reverse case also. Passengers from one German port to another may avoid these formalities by obtaining before embarkation a custom-house ticket for their luggage (gratis).

The **Lake of Constance** (1305′; Ger. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 207 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 40 M. long, about 7½ M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Uttweil 825′ deep. In beauty of scenery the Bodensee cannot vie with the other Swiss lakes; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and several snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, present a very pleasing scene. In rough weather sea-sickness is not uncommon. The best fish are '*Felchen*' and trout, and the best wine grown on the banks is the '*Meersburger*'.

Friedrichshafen (*Deutsches Haus; Drei Könige*, well spoken of; *Sonne; Müller's Restaurant)*, the S. terminus of the Würtemberg Railway (to Stuttgart 4¼-6 hrs.), is a busy place in summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it

Dingelsdorf
Mühlhofen
Buggensegel
Grasbeuren
Bermatingen
Wangen
Stadel
Möggenweiler
Uhldingen
Unt.
Schiggendf.
Aahausen
MARKDORF
Bergheim
Riedheim
Lützelstetten
Mainau
Daisendorf
Ittendorf
Wirrensegel
Riedetsweiler
B A D E N
MEERSBURG
Stetten
Reute
Kluftern
Allmannsdorf
Staad
Frenkenbach
Petershausen
Hagnau
Kippenhausen
Fischbach
IMMENSTAAD
Manzell
KONSTANZ
B O D E
Emishofen
Kurzenrikenbach
Egelshofen
Münsterlingen
Landschlacht
Scherzingen
Oberhofen
Altnau
Siegershsn.
Alterswyl
Illighsn.
Güttingen
Moosburg
Altishausen
Graltshausen
Langenrikenbach
Kesswyl
Utwyl
Birwinken
Berg
Hoppersvyl
Dozwyl
Romanshorn
Kehlhof
Sommeri
Andwyl
Hub
Bürglen
Engishofen
Salmsach
Sulgen
Erlen
Mühlebach
Hemmerswyl
Steinbrun
Egnach
Erdhausen
Heldswyl
Hagenwyl
Neukirch
Zihlschlacht
Muhlen
Neukirch
Roggwyl
Heil. Kreuz
BISCHOFZELL
Haggenschwyl
Berg
Tübach
Nied. Helfenschwyl
Bernhardzell
Lengenwyl
Waldkirch
Wittenbach
Niederbüren
Niederwyl
Oberbüren
Niederwyl
Andwyl
Engelburg
Gaiserwald
St. Fiden
S. Josephen
Flawyl
Gossau
Abtwyl
St. GALLEN
Eriskirch
Langenau

UEBERLINGER SEE im Maastab der Karte.
Bonndorf
Espasingen
Ludwigshafen
Nesselwangen
Buchhof
Sipplingen
Owingen
Bodmann
UEBERLINGER SEE
Hödingen
Reutehöfe
Liggeringen
UEBERLINGEN
Langenrain
Möggingen
Nusdorf
Freudenthal
Wallhausen
S. Nicolaus
Thaldorf
WÜRTEMBERG
Ettenkirch
Brochenzell
Waltenweiler
Lottenweiler
Meckenbeuren
Ailingen
Kehlen
Ittenhausen
Reuti
Lochbrücke
Sibratshaus
Löwenthal
Schussen Fl.
Georgen
SHAFEN
Seewald
Laimnau
Rappersweiler
Schwarzenbach
Neu Ravensburg
Achberg
Mariabronn
Eriskirch
Schlatt
Hiltensweiler
Sieberatsweiler
Roggenzell
(Preussisch)
Oberdorf
Schleinsee
Betznau
Degersee
Hergensweiler
Schwerdi
Thaniswald
S. Niklaus
Argen Fl.
Hemigkofen
Gohren
Gaunau
Ob. Reitnau
Langenargen
Nonnenbach
Ut. Reitnau
Selmenau
Hohenweiler
Kressbronn
Hattnau
Weissenberg
Siegmarzell
Nonnenhorn
Bodolz
Schönau
Bösenreutt
Reuti
Wasserburg
Enzisweiler
Aeschach
Hörbranz
Reutinen
Holdereggen
Rickenbach
Backenreut
S E E
LINDAU
Lochau
Bäumle
Wellenstein
Telegraph
Rohr Spitz
Vorkloster
BREGENZ
Rhein Sp.
Haard
Rieden
Altenrhein
Speck
Rhein Fl.
Fussach
Lautrach
Buchen
Bauried
Gaissau
VORARL
Wolfurth
BORSCHACH
Thal
Höchst (St. Johann)
Rickenbach
RHEINECK
Wolfhalden
Grub
Walzenhausen
St. Margarethen
Brugg
Haag
Schwarzach
Heiden
Reindorf
Lustnau
BERG
Kellenberg
Au
Stalden
Hasselstauden
Oberegg
Eschenmoos
Than
Berneck
Weiler
Grindel
Dornbirn
Wahl
Tannen
Reute
Engl. miles

boasts of a *Curhalle*, with pleasant grounds on the lake. The *Harbour* with its *Lighthouse* is 1 M. from the railway-station.

Travellers going on by steamer keep their seats until the train reaches the terminus near the quay (restaurant, with terrace). Those arriving by steamer may take tickets on landing, and enter the train at once.

The Constance steamer steers to the W. On the N. bank are the village of *Immenstaad*, the châteaux of *Herrsberg* and *Kirchberg;* then the village of *Hagnau*. On the N.W. arm of the lake, the *Ueberlinger See*, we see the picturesque little town of *Meersburg;* then the island of *Mainau* (p. 33), and in the distance *Ueberlingen*. The steamer passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches (1½ hr.) —

Constance (comp. Plan, p. 29). — *Insel-Hôtel (Pl. a; C, 3), formerly a Dominican monastery (p. 32), on the lake, with a garden and fine view, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 3½, pens. 8-12 *M;* *Hôtel Halm (Pl. c; C, 5), opposite the railway-station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-8 *M;* *Hecht (Pl. d; C, 4), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M;* *Hôtel Schönebeck (Pl. e; C, 5), opposite the railway-station, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 *M;* Badischer Hof (Pl. f; A, 5); Krone (Pl. g; C, 4), R. 2, B. 1, D. 3 *M;* Barbarossa, Falke, Schnetzer (in the market-place), Schlüssel, Riedmatten, Bodan, second-class, moderate; Katholisches Vereinshaus St. Johann, near the Cathedral, with restaurant. — **Restaurants.** **Schönebeck Restaurant* (see above), *Victoria*, opposite the station; *Hohenzoller*, near the Stadtgarten; *Stephans-Keller* (in the old German style); *Café Maximilian*, Bahnhof-Str. — *Post Office* (Pl. 7; C, 4), near the station. — *Baths* in the lake (Pl. D, 4, 5), well fitted up (bath 40 pf.; ferry 10 pf.). — *English Church Service* in summer. — The former Constanzer Hof (Pl. D, 1), on the lake, is now an *Institute for Nervous Patients.*

Constance (1335′; pop. 18,694), a free town of the Empire down to 1548, after the Reformation subject to Austria, and since the Peace of Pressburg in 1806 a town of Baden, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the *Rhine*. The episcopal see, founded in 781, and held by 87 bishops in succession, was made an archbishopric and removed to Freiburg in 1827.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 4; B, 3), founded in 1052, originally a cruciform Romanesque edifice, was rebuilt in its present form in 1435 and 1680. The Gothic tower (250′ high), designed by Hübsch, was erected in 1850-57; the open spire, with a platform on each side, commands an excellent survey of the town and lake (mountain-indicator at the top; adm. 20 pf.).

Interior. On the doors of the chief portal are *Reliefs in 20 sections, from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Simon Haider and Nicholas Lerch in 1470. *Choir-stalls, with satirical sculptures, of the same date. The organ-loft was enriched in the Renaissance style in 1680. In the nave, which is borne by 16 monolith columns (28′ high, 3′ thick), sixteen paces from the entrance, is a large stone slab, with a white spot which always remains dry when the rest is damp. On this spot Huss is said to have stood on 6th July, 1415, when the Council sentenced him to be burned at the stake. The N. chapel adjoining the choir contains a *Death of the Virgin, in stone, date 1460. In the left aisle is the monument of *J. H. von Wessenberg* (p. 32).

The Treasury (verger ½-1 *M*) contains missals of 1426, with miniatures. On the E. side of the church is a Crypt, containing the *Chapel of the Sepulchre*, a representation of the Holy Sepulchre in stone, 20′ high (13th cent.). Adjoining the church on the N. stand two sides of the once handsome Cloisters, erected about 1480 in the Gothic style.

The Wessenberg Haus (Pl. 15; B,3), once the residence of Hr. von Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was the chancellor of the bishopric, contains a collection of pictures, engravings, and books, bequeathed by him to the town, and a number of paintings and sketches left by Marie Ellenrieder (d. 1863), a lady-artist.

The late-Gothic church of St. Stephen (Pl. 6; B, 4), of the 14th cent., with its slender tower, but disfigured externally, contains interesting reliefs by H. Morink (in the choir). — The Wessenberg-Strasse leads hence to the *Ober-Markt*, at the corner of which is the modern '*Zum Hohen Hafen*' (Pl. 2; B, 4), where, according to the house inscription, Frederick, Burgrave of Nuremberg, was invested with the March of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund on 18th April, 1417. Adjacent is an old house (now the *Hôtel Barbarossa*), styled by the inscription *Curia Pacis*, in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183.

The Stadt-Kanzlei or town-hall (Pl. 12; B, 4, 5), erected in 1593 in the Renaissance style, and embellished in 1864 on the façade with frescoes by *F. Wagner*, relating to the history of Constance, contains the *Municipal Archives* in the lower rooms (2800 charters, chiefly from the Reformation period). Handsome inner court. In the lobby of the second floor are five frescoes by Häberlin (1898), also relating to the town's history.

The Rosgarten (Pl. 8; B, 5), the old guild-house of the butchers, contains the **Rosgarten Museum* of lacustrine remains, antiquities of Constance, and natural history specimens (open free on Wed., 2-5, and Sun., 10.30-12; at other times 50 pf.). — In the market-place stands a *Victory*, by Baur (Pl. 10), erected in memory of the war of 1870-71. At the other end is a fountain erected in 1897, with statues of Emps. Frederick Barbarossa, Henry III., Maximilian I., and William I.

The Kaufhaus (Pl. 1; C, 4), on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the large hall, 52 yds. long, 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18) and elected Pope Martin V. Colonna. The hall has been restored and was adorned in 1875-85 with frescoes by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* from the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.). Upstairs is a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (40 pf.).

The Dominican Monastery (Pl. a; C, 3), in which Huss was confined, on an island, has been partly converted into a hotel ('Insel-Hôtel', p. 31). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters (with frescoes by Häberlin, illustrating the history of the monastery) are worthy of a visit; the former church is now the dining-room of the hotel.

Pleasant promenade in the *Stadt-Garten* on the lake, with a marble bust of Emp. William I., a music pavilion (band every evening in summer), and a charming view (mountain-indicator).

The house in which Huss was arrested, in the Husen-Strasse near the Schnetzthor (Pl. A, 5), is indicated by a tablet with a portrait of the Reformer in relief, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, of 1415, with derisive verses. Behind it, in the 'Obere Laube', a bronze tablet with an inscription designates the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. In the *Brühl*, 1/2 M. to the W. of the town, a large boulder with inscriptions ('Husenstein') marks the spot where the Reformers suffered martyrdom.

Fine view of the lake and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps from the **Allmannsdorfer Aussichts-Thurm* (1 hr. to the N.), 5 min. above the village of *Allmannsdorf* (Adler), on the road to the Mainau. — Pleasant walks to the *Loretto-Kapelle* (1/2 hr.); the *Jacob* (Hôtel-Pension Waldhaus, pers. 5-6 *M*; 1/2 hr.); *Tabor* (view-tower; 1 hr.); and the *Kleine Rigi*, above Münsterlingen (inn; 1 hr.).

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (*Ueberlinger See*, p. 31), 4 1/2 M. from Constance, lies the pretty island of **Mainau**, formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic Order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the château, which was built in 1746. The island, 1 1/2 M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 150 paces long. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is laid out in pleasure-grounds, where cypresses and other semi-tropical plants flourish in the open air. Near the château is a small inn. Steamboat from Constance in 35 min.; small boat (a pleasant trip of 1 hr.) 5 *M* and gratuity; one-horse carr. 5-6, two-horse 8 *M*. Walkers take a shorter route, partly through pleasant woods (1 1/4 hr.).

11. From Rorschach to Constance and Winterthur (*Zürich*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 30, 28.

60 M. Railway (*Nordostbahn*) in 4 1/4-5 3/4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 80 c.).

Rorschach, see p. 56. The line skirts the Lake of Constance, of which it affords pretty glimpses. Stations: *Horn* (p. 57), *Arbon* (*Bär; Engel; Kreuz; Pens. Seebad), a small town on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix*. — 7 1/2 M. *Egnach*.

9 1/2 M. **Romanshorn**, see p. 54. — 12 M. *Uttweil* (*Bad- und Cur-Anstalt, pens. from 4 fr., suitable for a stay); 13 M. *Kesswеil* (Bär; Pens. Seethal), well-to-do villages. To the right, on the lake, the *Moosburg* is visible. — 95 M. *Güttingen* (Lamm), with a château; 16 M. *Altnau* (Krone); 18 1/2 M. *Münsterlingen* (Pens. Schelling), with a lunatic asylum. — 21 M. **Kreuzlingen** (*Löwe; Café-Restaurant Helvetia; Bellevue*, an institute for nervous patients), a pleasant little town with the old Augustine abbey of that name, now an agricultural school and seminary for teachers. The church contains a 'Mount of Olives', with about 2000 small figures, carved in wood in the 18th cent. by a Tyrolese sculptor.

22 M. **Constance** (a terminus station), see p. 31. — 23 M. *Emmishofen-Egelshofen*; 25 M. *Tägerweilen*; on the Rhine, to the right, *Gottlieben* (p. 28). — Near (28 M.) **Ermatingen** (**Hôt.-Pens. Adler*), the station for the château of *Wolfsberg* (p. 28), we approach the

green *Untersee*. On the height to the left is the château of *Hard* (now a sanatorium for dipsomaniacs). — Near (28½ M.) *Mannenbach* (*Pens. Schiff, 4-5 fr.) is the château of *Arenaberg* (p. 28). To the right, in the lake, the island of *Reichenau* (p. 27); on the left, *Schloss Eugensberg* (p. 28). At (30½ M.) *Berlingen* (Krone) the Untersee attains its greatest width (5 M.), after which it divides into two branches.

32 M. **Steckborn** *(Krone; Sonne)*, a small town with a castellated 'Kaufhaus', lately restored. Below it, on the right, the iron foundry of *Feldbach*, once a nunnery, and, farther on, the mansion of *Glarisegg*. On the opposite (N.) bank are *Wangen* and the château of *Marbach* (p. 28).

36 M. *Mammern* (Ochs, at the station), with a château, used as a hydropathic establishment, and a large park on the lake. At (37 M.) *Eschenz* the Untersee again narrows into the *Rhine* (p. 27). We follow the left bank to the station for (39 M.) **Stein** (p. 27; right bank), commanded by the castle of *Hohenklingen;* and then turn to the left to (41 M.) *Etzweilen* (Hôtel and Restaurant zur Eisenbahn), the junction for *Singen* (p. 26).

FROM ETZWEILEN TO SCHAFFHAUSEN, 10½ M., railway in 34 minutes. — 2½ M. *Schlattingen;* 4½ M. *Diessenhofen* (p. 27); 7½ M. *Schlatt;* 8½ M. *Langwiesen*. Beyond (10 M.) *Feuerthalen* the railway crosses the Rhine by an imposing iron bridge (fine view, to the left, of Schaffhausen). — 10½ M. *Schaffhausen* (p. 25).

On the left, as we proceed to the S., is the vine-clad and wooded *Stammheimer Berg* (1716′). 43½ M. *Stammheim;* 48½ M. *Ossingen*. We now cross the *Thur* by a bold iron bridge, 148′ high, borne by seven iron buttresses. 53 M. *Thalheim-Altikon;* 54½ M. *Dynhard;* 56 M. *Seuzach;* 58½ M. *Ober-Winterthur*, a small town with an old Romanesque church (tower modern), the Roman *Vitodurum*.

60 M. *Winterthur*, and thence to (76 M.) *Zürich*, see pp. 53, 52.

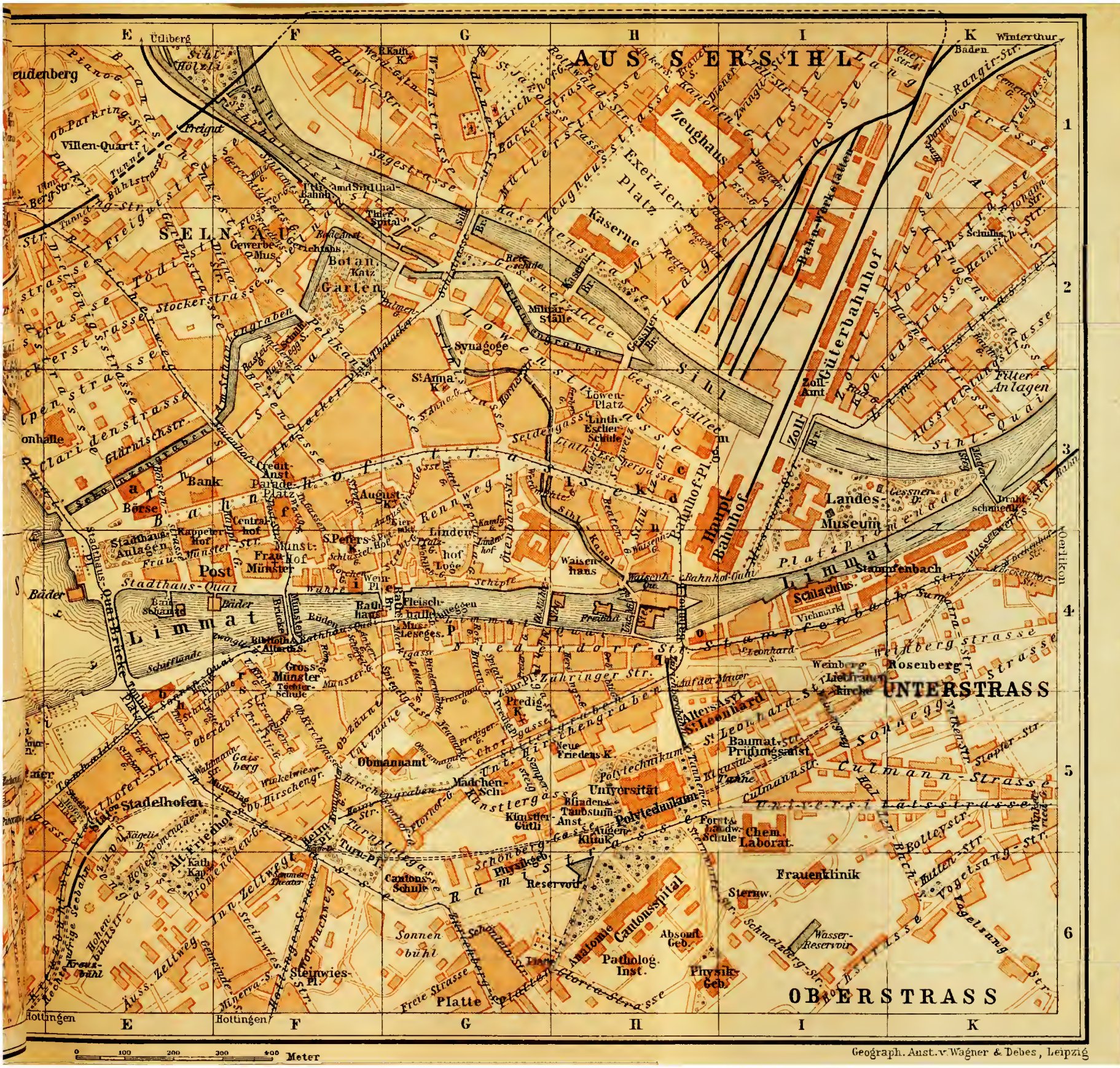
12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

a. Viâ Eglisau.

30 M. NORDOSTBAHN in ¾ hr.; fares 5 fr., 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 50 c. (To Eglisau, 12½ M., in 28-45 min.; 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 5 c.)

Schaffhausen, see p. 25. The line skirts the lofty Fäsenstaub Promenade (p. 26), and passes below the *Villa Charlottenfels* (p. 25). 2 M. *Schweizer Bahnhof Neuhausen* (Swiss Station Neuhausen; Restaurant zum Bahnhof), the station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 28). Our line then diverges to the right from that to Winterthur (p. 35), threads a tunnel below the village of Neuhausen, and traverses the grounds of the Schweizerhof (p. 28), affording a fine *View of the Falls. Beyond the *Fischerhölzli* tunnel (p. 30) the train quits the river and traverses a hilly and partially wooded region. Beyond *Altenburg-Rheinau* (Salm; Löwe), *Jestetten* (Löwe), and *Lottstetten* (Engel) we descend to (10 M.) *Rafz* (Kreuz), pass the little town of

ZÜRICH
1:14.000
Stock
Unt.-Bürgli
Ober-
Neue Kirche
Bürgli-Terrasse
Gabler
Schulhs.
Grütlistrasse
Beths.
ENGE
Lavaterstrasse
Station
Enge
Eisenb.
Alfred Escher Platz
Alfr. Escher Str.
Mythen-Quai
Arboretum
Hafen
Bäder
Löwe
Bäder
Eingang
Belvoir-Park
Linksufrige Seebahn
Kappeli-G.
Seestrasse
Muraltengut
Stockstr.
Gabler-G.
Seewartstr.
Sternenstrasse
Dampfschwalben
Treichler
Bhf. Wollishofen
ZÜRICHER SEE
S.
N.
Badeanst.
Seefeld-Quai
Panorama
Pav.
Dampfschwalben
Seefeld-Quai
Zürich-Horn
Zoolog. Museum
Feldweg
Lindenstr.
Mittelstr.
Dufourstr.
Klausstr.
Bhf. Tiefenbrunnen
Strassenbahn



Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Eglisau (1109′; *Hirsch; Krone*) on the right bank, by a great viaduct (500 yds. long; central span 98 yds.; height 194′), and cross the Rhine to (13 M.) stat. *Eglisau* (Rail. Restaurant; to Waldshut, p. 53). 14 M. *Glattfelden;* then through the *Hardwald* to (17 M.) **Bülach** (1778′; pop. 1876; *Kopf; Kreuz*), a little town, once fortified (to Winterthur, p. 53). — 20 M. *Niederglatt* (junction for Wettingen, p. 22). — 21 M. *Oberglatt.*

Branch-line to (7 M., in 1/2 hr.) *Niederweningen*, viâ (3 M.) *Dielsdorf* (1410′; Sonne; Post), 1 1/2 M. below the prettily situated old town of **Regensberg** (2025′; **Krone*), on the E. spur of the *Lägernberg* (p. 22). Fine view from the tower of the old castle (now an institution for boys of weak intellect); still more extensive from the *Hochwacht* (2830′), 1 hr. farther on.

The line skirts the Glatt. 22 1/2 M. *Rümlang;* 25 M. *Glattbrugg;* 26 M. *Oerlikon;* thence to (30 M.) *Zürich*, see p. 52.

b. Viâ Winterthur.

35 M. Nordostbahn in 1 1/2-2 1/3 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.) Views on the *right.*

From Schaffhausen to (2 M.) *Swiss Neuhausen*, see p. 34. The line diverges to the left from that viâ Eglisau (see p. 34), passes through a long cutting, and crosses the *Rheinfall-Brücke* (see p. 29), affording a glimpse of the falls to the right. It then enters a tunnel, 71 yds. long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 29). On emerging, and looking back to the right, we obtain another beautiful glance at the falls.

3 M. **Dachsen** (1295′; **Hôtel Witzig*, R. & A. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4 fr.) lies 3/4 M. to the S. of Schloss Laufen (comp. p. 28). As the train proceeds, it affords pleasing views at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel, enclosed by wooded banks.

5 1/2 M. *Marthalen.* Before reaching (10 1/2 M.) **Andelfingen** (1298′; *Löwe*) we cross the *Thur* by an iron bridge 113′ high. — 13 M. *Henggart*, 1/2 M. to the N.W. of which is the château of *Goldenberg* (pension). 14 M. *Hettlingen.* The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach*, to the right, produce the best wines in N. Switzerland, the finest of which is *Gallenspitz.* Near Winterthur opens the broad valley of the *Töss.*

19 M. *Winterthur*, and thence to (35 M.) *Zürich*, see pp. 53, 52.

13. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* (Pl. H, I, 3, 4; *Restaurant), at the N. end of the town, 3/4 M. from the lake (hotel-omn. 3/4-1 fr., each box 20 c.; cab for 1-2 pers. 80 c.). The hotel-servants are not allowed upon the platform, and luggage is carried into the waiting-rooms only. — *Enge Station* (Pl. D, 2), on the left bank of the lake (p. 46). — *Uetliberg Station* (Pl. F, 1), also for the *Sihlthalbahn* (p. 44). — *Stadelhofen* (Pl. E, 5) and *Le'ten* (for Unterstrass and Wipkingen) are stations for the railway on the right bank to Meilen and Rapperswil (p. 45). — **Steamboats** (see pp. 37, 45) start from the Stadthaus-Platz (Pl. E, 4).

Hotels. *Hôtel Baur au Lac (Pl. a; E, 3), with a pretty garden and delightful view, R., L., & A. 4-10, B. 1 1/2, lunch 5, D. 6, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue (Pl. b; E, 4), on the lake, with fine view,

R., L., & A. from 4½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 10-16 fr.; GRAND HÔT. NATIONAL (Pl. d; H, 3), R., L., & A. 3-7, D. 4 fr.; *HÔT. VICTORIA (Pl. c; H, 3), R., L., & A. 4-8, B. 1½, D. 4-5, pens. from 10 fr., both opposite the station; *ST. GOTTHARD (Pl. k; H, 3), R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr., near the station; HÔT. DE L'ÉPÉE (Pl. e; G, 4), by the Rathhaus bridge, R. & L. 2½-3½, D. 3 fr.; HÔTEL BAUR EN VILLE (Pl. f; F, 3), R., L., & A. 3½-5, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; HÔTEL HABIS (Pl. g; H, 3), near the station, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; HÔTEL DE ZURICH (Pl. h; E, 5), R., L., & A. 3½-6, D. 3½ fr.; *WANNER'S HÔTEL GARNI (Pl. l; H, 3), Bahnhof-Str., R. 2-3 fr.; HÔTEL BAHNHOF (Pl. m; H, 3), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; UNION, STADTHOF (Pl. n; H, 3, 4), R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr., HÔT. BRÜNIG, HÔT. GARNI DE LA POSTE, all near the station; HÔT. CENTRAL (Pl. o; H, 4), on the right bank of the Limmat, near the station, L. 2½-4, D. 3 fr.; HÔT. DE L'EUROPE, Stampfenbach-Str. 8; BERNERHOF, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. p; G, 4), R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7½-9½ fr.; LIMMATHOF (Pl. q; H, 4), R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. incl. wine 2¾ fr.; HÔTEL DU JURA, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. from 5 fr.; ETOILE D'OR, the last four on the Limmat-Quai; PFAUEN (Pl. t; F, 6), Rämi-Str., R., L., & A. 2, B. ½-1, D. 1¼-2 fr.; HÔT. GUICHARD *(Metzgerbräu)*, Beatengasse, R. 2-3½, D. 1 fr., well spoken of; CIGOGNE, Rennweg; SCHWARZER ADLER, Niederdorf-Str. 9, moderate; ROTHES HAUS (Pl. r; F, 4) and SEEHOF (Pl. s; F, 4, 5), on the Sonnen-Quai, moderate; HÔT.-PENS. SÄNTIS, Seefeld-Str.; *AUGUSTINERHOF *(Evangelisches Vereinshaus)*, Peter-Str. 8, R. 1½-3 fr., B. 85 c., D. 1½, pens. 3½-5 fr.; WEISSES KREUZ, KRONE, HIRSCH, LAMM, LÖWE, STERN, unpretending; HÔT. PHOENIX, in *Fluntern;* HÔT. FREIHOF, at the Enge station (p. 46). Visitors are received at all these hotels *en pension*, the charges being reduced in spring and autumn. — **Pensions.** PENSION NEPTUN, Seefeld-Str. 15, pens. 6-12 fr.; TIEFENAU, Steinwies-Str. 8, pens. 5-6 fr.; BEAU-SITE, Dufour-Str. 40, near the Alpen-Quai, pens. from 5 fr.; VILLA SCHANZENBERG *(Frau Hepp)*, Schönberg-Str. 1 & 3 (5½-8 fr.); *HOHENLINDEN, Clausius-Str. 36 (5-7 fr.); FORTUNA, Mühlebach-Str. 59, near the theatre (5-7 fr.); PENS. INTERNATIONALE, Zürichberg, Gloria-Str. 70 (5-7 fr.); MERZ, Tannen-Str. 15, Oberstrass; PLATTENHOF, Zürich-Str. 15 (5-7 fr.); VILLA BELMONT, Rämi-Str. 67 (5½-9 fr.); SCHMELZBERG, behind the observatory (4½-5 fr.); FORSTER, at *Fluntern*, on the hill, 1½ M. to the E. of Zürich (electric tramway); SONNENBERG, Zürichberg (5 fr.). — *DOLDER GRAND HOTEL, see p. 43.

Restaurants. *Restaurant zur Börse* (Grill Room), at the Hôtel Baur au Lac, Thalgasse; **Kronenhalle*, Rämi-Str., D. at 12.30 p.m. 2 fr.; **Tonhalle* (see p. 39); *Café-Restaurant du Nord*, opposite the rail. station; *Continental*, Dufour-Str., near the Theatre; *St. Gotthard*, see above (Pilsener beer); *Wanner*, see above; *Orsini* (Munich beer), *Zunfthaus zur Waag*, both in the Frau-Münster-Platz; *Dufour*, Schützengasse 17, near the rail. station; *Café Central*, Centralhof (Spatenbräu); **Saffran*, opposite the Rathhaus; *Zimmerleuten*, D. incl. wine 2 fr., well spoken of; *Limmatburg*, Limmat-Quai; *Karl der Grosse*, at the Gross-Münster. — **Beer.** *Kropf*, in Gassen (Pl. F, 3, 4), Munich beer; *Mazzini*, Parade-Platz; *Blaue Fahne*, Münstergasse; *Strohhof*, Augustinergasse, D. with wine 2 fr., also Pilsener beer; *Kindli*, Pfalzgasse 1; *Stadtkeller*, Zähringer-Str. 42; *Metzgerbräu*, Beatengasse; *Franziskaner*, corner of Stüssi-Hofstatt and Niederdorf-Str.; *Meyerei*, Spiegelgasse; *Drahtschmidli*, with garden on the Limmat, opposite the Platzspitz (p. 41). — **Wine.** Val Tellina wine at the *Veltliner Keller*, Schlüsselgasse 8, near St. Peter's; *Walliser Weinhalle*, near the Schweizerhof; *Wanner* (see above); *Gorgot*, Münstergasse 15 (Spanish wines).

Cafés. *Steindl's Wiener Café*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Métropole*, Stadthaus-Quai. — **Confectioners.** *Sprüngli*, Parade-Platz (good ices); *Rusterholz*, Untere Kirchgasse, on the Sonnen-Quai; *Schuster*, Bahnhof-Platz; *Bourry*, Sonnen-Quai.

Baths in the lake at the Stadthaus-Platz (Pl. E, 4), at the suburb of Enge (Pl. C, 3), at the Uto-Quai (Pl. C, 5), and, for ladies, at the Mythen-Quai (Pl. B, 2), the Uto-Quai, and in the Limmat below the Bauschanze

(Pl. E, F, 4). *Neumünster Baths* (Pl. F, 5), at the S. end of the town. — *Warm Baths* (vapour, etc.), at the *Baurlac-Baths*, Börsen-Str.; at **Treichler's;* at the *Werdmühle* in the Bahnhof-Str.; and at *Stocker's*, Mühlebach-Str. (also pension).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. F, 4), Kapplergasse, between the Frau-Münster-Str. and the Stadthaus-Quai (p. 39).

Cabs. Drive within the town, or not exceeding 1/4 hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3 pers. 1 fr., 4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; for 1/2 hr., 1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 90 c.; 3/4 hr., 2 fr., 2 fr. 30, 2 fr. 60 c.; 1 hr., 2 fr. 50, 2 fr. 90, 3 fr. 30 c.; each addit. 1/4 hr. 50, 60, 70 c. Each trunk 25 c., small articles free. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares.

Tramway from the Station through the Bahnhof-Str. to the suburb of *Enge;* across the Bahnhof-Brücke and by the Limmat-Quai, Tonhalle-Str., and Seefeld-Str. to *Riesbach* and *Tiefenbrunnen* (p. 45); and from the Parade-Platz northwards to the cemetery of *Sihlfeld.* — **Electric Tramway** (grey cars) from the Quai-Brücke to the Kreuzplatz and Burgwies and from the Quai-Brücke to the Pfauen, Römerhof, and Kreuzplatz (from Römerhof cable-tramway to the Waldhaus Dolder, see below). — **Centrale Zürichbergbahn** (electric tramway, yellow cars), every 6 min. from the Quai-Brücke to the Pfauen, Platte, and the church of Fluntern and to the end of the Universitäts-Str. (Pl. H-K, 5, 6). — **Industrie-Quartier Strassenbahn** (electric) from the Main Rail. Station through the Limmat-Str. and the Industrial Quarter to the Hard-Str. (Wipkinger-Brücke), 10-15 c. — **Zürich and Seebach Electric Tramway** (3 1/2 M.) from the Hôt. Central (Leonhard-Platz) viâ Unterstrass and the Milchbuck to Oerlikon (p. 52) and Seebach, 10-30 c. — **Cable Tramway** *(Zürichberg-Drahtseilbahn)* from the Limmat-Quai to the *Polytechnic* (Pl. H, 4, 5), every 5-6 min. from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. (in summer from 6 a.m. to 9.30 or 10 p.m.; fare, in either direction, 10 c.; journey 2 1/2 min.).

Steam Launches ('Dampfschwalben') ply on the lake-front of the city hourly (fares 10-60 c.; circular trips 1/2-1 fr.). Stations on the right bank: *Stadthaus-Platz* (Pl. C, 4); *Theatre* (Pl. D, 5); *Mainau-Strasse; Zürichhorn; Zollikon;* and *Küsnacht.* Stations on the left bank: *Enge* (at the Schloss and Belvoir); *Wollishofen; Mönchhof; Bendlikon; Rüschlikon; Ludretikon;* and *Thalweil* (p. 47).

Rowing Boats for 1-2 pers. 50 c. per hour; for 3 or more pers. 20 c. each per hour; each rower 1 fr. per hour.

Theatre, Uto-Quai (Pl. D, 4); performances from Sept. 15th to May 1st. — **Panorama** (Battle of Sedan), on the Uto-Quai (Pl. C, 4; open daily, from 7 a.m. till dusk; adm. 1 fr.). — **Labyrinth** *('Maze')*, in the Café Métropole (p. 36), open 10-10; 1 fr.

Popular Resorts. **Tonhalle* (Pl. E, 3; p. 39), Alpen-Quai, with restaurant, concerts daily at 8 p.m., in the large hall or (in fine weather) in the garden (70 c.); **Belvoir*, a beautiful park at the S. extremity of the Alpen-Quai (Pl. D, 3; p. 39), with restaurant; adm. 20 c., concerts 50 c., free on Sun. and Wed. (tramway Bahnhof-Stockstrasse). **Waldhaus Dolder*, on the Zürichberg, above Hottingen, with restaurant, fine view, and shady promenades (electric tramway to Römerhof, see above; cable-tramway thence, every 6 min., in 5 min., fare 40, down 30, return-ticket 60 c.). *Zürichhorn Park* (Pl. A, 6), with restaurant and Nägeli's Museum of Stuffed Alpine Animals (50 c.), station of the steam-launches (see above). *Pfauen Summer Theatre* (Pl. F, 6), operettas, etc.; *Platten-Garten* (Pl. G, 6), adjoining the Polytechnic. The *Waid* on the *Käferberg*, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town (pleasant route viâ Drahtschmidli, see p. 36); *Jakobsburg* (Munich beer), above Oberstrass. The **Uetliberg* is the finest point in the environs (by railway in 1/2 hr.; see p. 43).

Money Changers. *Schweizer Credit-Anstalt*, Bahnhof-Str. 2; *Kugler & Co.*, Post-Str. 2. — Information as to excursions, objects of interest, etc., at the *Enquiry Office*, Exchange Buildings (Pl. E, 3; 9-12 and 2-5).

Permanent Exhibition of the Zurich Art Society in the 'Künstlerhaus', corner of Börsen-Str. and Thalgasse, next door to the Hôt. Baur au Lac

(Swiss and foreign works of art), daily, 10-7, 1 fr. — *Anglo-American Pharmacy*, Dr. C. Dünnenberg, Tonhalle-Platz.

English Church Service in the *Church of St. Andrew*, Hohe Promenaden-Gasse (tramway-station Pfauen, Pl. E, 6), on Sun. at 8 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 8 p.m.; chaplain, *Rev. C. H. Knowlys*.

British Consul, *Henry Angst, Esq.*, 11 Bleicherweg; office-hours 9½-11½. **United States Consul**, *Adam Lieberknecht, Esq.*, Stadthaus-Quai 3 (9-12 and 2-4 p.m.).

Zürich (1345′), the capital of the canton, lies at the N. end of the lake, on the green, rapid *Limmat*, which divides it into the '*Grosse Stadt*' on the right, and the '*Kleine Stadt*' on the left bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl*, unimportant except in spring, which falls into the Limmat below the town. Since the incorporation of the eleven 'Ausgemeinden' and other suburbs (1893), Zürich, with its 168,000 inhab., is the leading town of Switzerland. It is one of the busiest manufacturing towns in the country. Silk is the staple product, and the cotton-mills, machine-works, and iron-foundries are also important.

Lacustrine remains prove that the site of Zürich was occupied in prehistoric times. In B.C. 58 Zürich (Turicum), with the other towns of the Helvetii, fell under the sway of the Romans. It owed its prosperity in the middle ages to the favour of the Carlovingians. In 1292 it joined Uri and Schwyz, and in 1351 it became a member of the Swiss Confederation. From an early date Zürich was the intellectual leader of Switzerland. As the home of Zwingli (1519-31) it was the focus of the Reformation, and its schools have for centuries sent forth men of distinction — Bodmer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Heidegger, Horner, Hirzel, Henry Meyer, the friend of Goethe, and many others.

The Situation of Zürich is very beautiful. Both banks of the clear, pale-green lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country. In the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the left is the crest of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Griesetstock* (9200′), near it on the right the *Pfannenstock*, and farther on, the *Drusberg*, the ice-clad *Bifertenstock*, and the *Tödi* (the highest of the group, the last two rising above the Linththal); in front of these the *Claridenen*, with their westernmost point the *Kammlistock* (10,610′); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* lies the *Gries Glacier;* then on the N. side of the *Schächen-Thal* the long *Rossstock Chain* with its fantastic peaks; the broad *Windgelle;* between this and the Scheerhorn appears the dark summit of the lower *Myten* near Schwyz; above the depression between the wooded *Kaiserstock* and the *Rossberg* towers the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard route; then, if we occupy a commanding position, the *Blackenstock* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and part of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger-Thal*, appearing above the *Albis*, to the right, the northernmost point of which is the *Uetliberg*, with the hotel on its summit.

In the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. H, 4) a fountain with a bronze *Statue of Alfred Escher* (d. 1882), the statesman and founder of the St. Gotthard Railway, by Kissling, was erected in 1889. The Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. H-E, 3), nearly ¾ M. long, leads to the S. to the lake. It passes, on the right, the Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. H, 3), with a *Statue of Pestalozzi* by Siegwart (1899) and the *Linth-Escher School*, and, farther on, the *Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. F, 3); on the left the *Centralhof* and the *Kappeler Hof;* and on the right the *Zürich Cantonal Bank*, the *Federal Bank (Eidgenössische Bank)*, and the *Exchange* (Pl. E, 3). — Side-streets lead to the left to the shady *Lindenhof* (Pl.

G, 3, 4), 123′ above the Limmat, which was fortified at an early period and afterwards became an imperial palace; to the late-Gothic *Augustine Church* (Pl. G, 3), now used by the Old Catholics, with paintings by Deschwanden; and to *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 4), with its massive tower and large electric clock (dials 29′ in diameter), where Lavater (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years (grave on the N. side).

The Stadthaus-Platz is adjoined by a *Terrace* on the lake (Pl. E, 4), commanding a beautiful view; to the right is the steamboat-quay, to the left are lake-baths (p. 36). — The broad ***See-Quai** *(Alpen-Quai* and *Mythen-Quai)*, with its pleasant promenades (Arboretum) and fine views of the lake and the Alps, skirts the lake to the right, extending to the *Belvoir Park*, to the S. of the suburb of *Enge* (p. 37). Near its E. end is the ***Tonhalle** (Pl. D, E, 3), an effective building erected in 1893-95 by *Fellner & Helmer* of Vienna, with café-restaurant, open-air terraces, and large concert-rooms (see p. 37).

To the E. of the Stadthaus-Platz the handsome **Quai-Brücke** (Pl. E, 4; 180 yds. long), constructed in 1882-83, crosses the Limmat near its issue from the lake. Below the bridge, on the left bank of the Limmat, is the *Bauschanze*, a small pentagonal island, shaded with trees, and connected by a bridge with the Stadthaus-Quai, where a large and handsome new *Post Office* has been erected (entr. in the Kapplergasse). — On the right bank of the lake also promenades *(Uto-Quai* and *Seefeld-Quai)*, with charming views, lead past the handsome *Theatre* (Pl. D, 5) and the *Panorama* (Pl. C, 5) to the park of *Zürichhorn* (p. 37).

The next bridge below the Quai-Brücke is the four-arched **Münster-Brücke** (Pl. F, 4). Adjacent are the *Frau-Münsterkirche* of the 12-13th cent., with its high red-roofed tower, on the left bank, and the former *Wasserkirche* (1479-84), on the right bank. The latter now contains the **Town Library** (Pl. F, 4), with its 130,000 vols. and over 4500 MSS. (week-days 9-12 and 4-6; fee 50c., for a party 1 fr.; entr. in the open vestibule adjoining the bridge).

Its treasures include a letter of *Zwingli* (p. 40) to his wife; Zwingli's Greek Bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; autograph letter of *Henry IV.* of France and a cast of his features; three autograph Latin letters of *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Prof. Müller; the Codex Vaticanus; a Greek Psaltery; portraits of burgomasters and scholars of Zürich; eight panes of stained glass of 1506; and a large relief of part of Switzerland by Müller.

The steps opposite the E. end of the Münster-Brücke lead to the Romanesque **Grossmünster** (Pl. F, 4), erected in the 11-13th centuries. The upper stories of the towers are Gothic, and in 1799 they were crowned with helmet-shaped tops with gilded flowers. On the W. tower is enthroned Charlemagne with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of his donations to the church. The choir contains three large modern stained-glass windows representing Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul. The church and the *Cloisters*, of the beginning

of the 13th cent., are open daily in summer from 11 to 12 (adm. 20 c.; tower 30 c.; sacristan, Kirchgasse 13).

On the quay to the S. of the choir of the Wasserkirche is a bronze statue, by Natter, of *Zwingli*, pastor of the Grossmünster from 1519 till his death in 1531. — To the N. of the Münster-Brücke, on the Rathhaus-Quai, is the *Rüden*, restored in the German Renaissance style, containing the Swiss educational exhibition and the Pestalozzi cabinet. At the *Rathhaus-Brücke* (Pl. G, 4) we see on one side the *Rathhaus* (Pl. F, G, 4), a massive building of 1699 (in the vestibule a marble bust of Gottfried Keller, by Kissling), on the other the *Fleischhalle*, or meat-market. Opposite are the *Museum* (reading-room) and the *Schneggen Club*.

From the Quai-Brücke we ascend the Rämi-Strasse (Pl. E-H, 5, 6) to the E., then to the right to the **Hohe Promenade** (Pl. E, 5, 6), a loftily situated avenue of limes. Beautiful view (best by morning-light) from the platform with the *Monument of Nägeli* (d. 1836), the vocal composer. Adjacent is the *Old Cemetery*, with the *English Church* (p. 38). — From the Hohe Promenade a road passing the N. side of the cemetery rejoins the Rämi-Strasse, where (to the left) is the monument of *Ignaz Heim* (d. 1880), the composer. The street ascends to the *Cantonal School* (Pl. G, 6); it then bends to the N. To the left are the *Physical and Physiological Institute* of the University and the new *Ophthalmic Institute* (Pl. H, 5); to the right the *Cantonal Hospital* (Pl. H, 6); beyond it the *Physical Institute* of the Polytechnic, the *School of Forestry and Agriculture*, and the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. I, 5).

At No. 15 Schönberggasse, behind the Physical Institute, *Jacob Bodmer* lived from 1739 till his death in 1783. — Lower down, on the slope, is the **Künstlergut** (Pl. G, 5), containing the *Picture Gallery of the Zürich Artists' Union* (open in summer on Sat. 2-4, Sun. 10-12, free; at other times, 50 c.; catalogue 50 c.).

Large Room. To the right, 26. *Delachaux*, Choir-boys; 213. *Siemiradzki*, Venetian gondola; 227. *Stückelberg*, Charcoal-burners in the Jura; 2. *Anker*, Pestalozzi; 20. *Buchser*, Italian herdsmen; 29. *F. Diday*, Scene in the Valais; 60. *E. Girardet*, The sick child; 138. *Koller*, Alp in the Engelberg Valley; 270. *Zünd*, Chapel on the battlefield of Sempach; 238. *Ulrich*, Storm; 16. *Bosshardt*, Arrest of Canon Hämmerlin; 21. *A. Calame*, Lake of Lucerne; 1. *A. Achenbach*, Storm; 12. *Bodmer*, Stags; 22. *Carolus Duran*, Female figure; 174. *Ott*, Walensee; 140. *Koller*, Midday repose; 218. *Steffan*, Mountain-torrent; 23. *Castan*, Winter-scene; 217. *Stauffer*, Portrait of a lady; *245. *Vautier*, The gallant professor; *142. *Koller*, Cattle at a lake; 66. *Grob*, The artist on his travels; 198. *Sandreuter*, Charmey; 219. *Steffan*, Mountain-lake; 218. *Stückelberg*, Pilgrims; 271. *Zünd*, Oak-wood; 31. *Diday*, On the Handeck; *Böcklin*, 14. Arbour, *13. Spring; 246. *Veillon*, Evening on the Lake of Lucerne; 245. *Tobler*, Wedding in the Amper-Thal; 192. *Ritz*, Engineers among the mountains. — The smaller rooms contain portraits, water-colours, etc.

The handsome ***Polytechnic** (Pl. H, 5), to the left, designed by *G. Semper* (d. 1879) and erected in 1861-64, is the seat of the *University of Zürich* (670 students, 113 professors and lecturers) and

of the federal *Polytechnic School* (800 students, 107 professors and lecturers). The sgraffito decorations of the N. façade were executed from Semper's designs.

MAIN ENTRANCE on the W. side. In the vestibule and on the staircase are busts of *Kopp* and *Bolley*, the chemists. On the groundfloor is the *Archaeological Collection* (casts, Greek vases, *Terracottas from Tanagra, etc.; open free, Sun. 10-12, Tues. and Frid. 2-4; at other times 50 c.). On the FIRST FLOOR, busts of *G. Semper* (see above) and *C. Culmann* (d. 1861), the engineer, and the *Mineralogical*, *Geological*, and *Palaeontological Collections* (Thurs. 8-12 and 2-6, free; at other times 50 c.). On the SECOND FLOOR, the *Zoological Collection* (open as above) and the *Aula*, richly decorated, with mythological ceiling-paintings by Bin of Paris and a marble bust of Orelli (d. 1849), the philologist, by Meili. Splendid view from the balcony. — The custodian shows the Aula and conducts visitors to the TERRACE on the top of the building (best survey of the town and environs).

The *Collection of Engineering* is shown only to professional engineers. The *Mechanical and Technical Collection* is open daily, 8-12 and 2-6 (adm. 50c.).

We may now return to the station by the *Cable Tramway* (Pl. H, 5, 4; p. 37), which ends opposite the *Bahnhof-Brücke;* or we may descend from the Künstlergut by the Sempersteig to the Limmat-Quai, passing the handsome *Girls' School*, the *Ethnographical Museum* in the Seilergraben (adm. 50 c.), and the *Predigerkirche*.

The **Platz Promenade** (Pl. I, K, 3, 4), an avenue of fine trees to the N. of the railway-station, between the Sihl and Limmat, affords pleasant walks (band on Sun. morning). In this promenade are the *Swiss National Museum* (see below), and the simple monuments of the idyllic poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788), the minnesinger *Joh. Hadlaub*, and the composer *W. Baumgartner* (d. 1867). It terminates in the 'Platzspitz', a point of land formed by the junction of the Sihl with the Limmat.

The ***Swiss National Museum,** an extensive building in the mediæval style by *G. Gull*, was opened in 1898 and contains historical and art-industrial objects from prehistoric days down to the 19th century. Though of very recent origin, it is the most important collection of the kind in Switzerland. A series of rooms fitted up with mediæval and Renaissance furniture is especially noteworthy, but there are also many large special collections, while various old architectural details, either originals or reproductions, have been most successfully made use of. The collection of stained glass, distributed throughout the various rooms, is the best in the world. — The museum is open free daily (except Mon.), from June 15th to Sept. 15th 10-5 (other months 10-4); adm. 10-12 a.m. 1 fr. (children 50 c.), 12-4 or 5 p.m. and Sun. free. Director, *H. Angst.* Guide by *Dr. H. Lehmann*, 1 fr.

We enter by the portal in the great tower, to the left. In the corridor are three old terrestrial globes. Room I. *Prehistoric Antiquities.* Remains from caves and lake-dwellings. Graves of the bronze and iron periods. In the centre, bust of *Dr. Ferd. Keller* (d. 1881), discoverer of the lake dwellings. — Room II. *Roman Remains* found in Switzerland (vases, ornaments, utensils, stone monuments). Model of a Roman villa at Pfäffikon. — R. III. Roman weapons. Alemannian, Burgundian, and Lombard re-

mains. Objects of the Merovingian and Carolingian periods. — *Mediaeval and Modern Section.* R. IV. Painted ceiling, with scenes from the New Testament (original in the church of Zillis; 13th cent.). Fragments of altars. Three carved Gothic balconies from the Valais (15th cent.). Stove tiles (14-16th cent.). — R. V. Reconstruction of a brick arcade from St. Urban (Lucerne; 13-14th cent.). Gothic door from the Supersax house at Sion (early 16th cent.). — R. VI. Brick windows and doorways from St. Urban and Beromünster. Architectural fragments from Zofingen, Alt-Büron, etc. (13-14th cent.). — R. VII. Reconstruction of a room from the *Haus zum Loch* in Zürich (ca. 1306). Heraldic antiquities. The small glass-case contains the Zürich armorial roll (ca. 1318), the shoes of the Abbess Hildegarde (d. 859), ivory carvings, and leathern caskets. In the large glass-case are a bridal coffer, Romanesque candelabra, and a knight's shield from Seedorf (13th cent.). — VII. *Gothic Chapel*, with architectural fragments and tombstones. Carved altars. Funeral hatchments. — IX. Cloister Court. Gothic tombs. — X. *Treasury* (crypt, lighted with electricity). Silver vessels, Guild goblets, etc. Chain of Burgomaster Waldmann (15th cent.). Goblet of Antistes Bullinger, presented by Queen Elizabeth of England in 1560. Mug of Cologne ware that belonged to Zwingli. Medals and tokens. — XI, XII, XIII. Old sleighs, litters, chariots, and fire-engines. Large carved cask (1745). Instruments of torture. — XIV. Council Chamber of the town of *Mellingen* (1467). *Stained glass of the 15th century. — XV. Cloisters. Arcades of the old Dominican convent in Zürich (13th cent.). *Stained glass of the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century. — XVI, XVII, XVIII. Three Gothic *Rooms from the old *Abbey of Fraumünster*, at Zürich (1489-1507). In R. XVII is a carved altar with the monogram A. H. (1521). Panel with the Legend of St. John by Hans Fries. In R. XVIII are two views of Zürich at the beginning of the 16th century. — XIX. Corridor. Furniture and paintings by *Hans Leu* and others. — XX. Loggia (with view of the park). Reproduction of an early-Renaissance ceiling from the Casa de' Negromanti at Locarno. — XXI. Vestibule of the Laboratory, with late-Gothic coffered ceiling from Arbon. Late-Gothic and Renaissance furniture. Gothic wood carvings. Fine stained glass. — XXII. *Laboratory* of the old Benedictine convent of Muri.

First Floor. XXIII. *Arbon Room*, with late-Gothic ceiling (medallions) from the Château of Arbon (1515). Collection of textiles. Tapestry representing woman's wiles (1522). Antependium from Lachen (1480). *Table with designs by *Hans Holbein* (1514; formerly in the Town Library). Coffers, etc. — R. XXIV. Late-Gothic alcoves from the Lower Valais (15th cent.), with Gothic furniture from French Switzerland. — XXV. Room from the Dominican nunnery of *Oetenbach* at Zürich (1521). Early-Renaissance altar from Cazis. — *XXVI. Renaissance room from the *Casa Pestalozzi* in Chiavenna (1585). — XXVII. Room from the *Rosenburg* in *Stans*, with a stove in coloured tiles (1566). — XXVII. Bedroom ('Winter Room') from the château of *Wiggen* at Rorschach (1582). — *XXIX. State room from the *Seidenhof* at Zürich, with stove by L. Pfau of Winterthur (1620). — XXX, XXXI. Corridor. Stained glass from the *Convent of Rathhausen*, Lucerne. Renaissance furniture and architectural details (16-17th cent.). *Large piece of Gobelins tapestry, representing the Treaty of Alliance between Louis XVI. and the deputies of the Swiss Federation (1663). Vessels of bronze, copper, and tin (16-18th cent.). — XXXII. Court. Carved ceiling from Neunkirch (1555). Tiled pavement from Stans (1566).

Second Floor. — XXXIII. Gallery. Furniture of the 16-17th centuries. — XXXIV. Room from the *Winkelried House* at Stans (1600). — XXXV. Corridor. Antiquities from the Grisons (17-18th cent.). — XXXVI. Small room from the convent at *Münster* (Grisons; 1630). — RR. XXXVII, XXXVIII. Furniture. — XXXIX. Room from the *Palazzo Pellanda* at Biasca (1587). — RR. XL, XLI. Old furniture, coffers, and musical instruments. — We now descend again to the —

First Floor. — XLII. Gallery of the chapel. Doors from the old Music Room of Zürich (18th cent.). — *XLIII. aroque room from the

Lochmann House at Zürich (end of the 17th cent.), with mythological ceiling paintings and portraits of French kings, statesmen, and generals. Model of the fortifications of Zürich (17th cent.). — XLIV. *Upper Chapel.* Ecclesiastical antiquities of the 17-18th centuries. Hammered iron choir railing from Killwangen. — *XLV. *Rococo Room* (18th cent.). Collection of Zürich porcelain from the old factory of Schoren, near Bendlikon. — XLVI, XLVII. Corridor. Glass, porcelain, and fayence of the 16-19th centuries. Monument to the poet Salomon Gessner, by Alexander Trippel (1791). — XLVIII. *Ceramic Collection.* Cabinet 1: Stove-tiles, majolica plaques and vessels from Winterthur (16-17th cent.). Cab. 2 & 3: Majolica plates, fayence from Beromünster, Lenzburg, Zürich, and elsewhere. — XLIX. *Collection of Costumes* (1. Peasantry; 2. Towns). — *L. *Armoury.* Fine hall with an extensive and well-arranged collection of weapons, chiefly from the Zürich Arsenal, forming a brilliant illustration of the martial prowess of the Swiss in the 16th century. Sword, ducal hat, and banner presented to the Swiss Federation by Pope Julius II. in 1512. Zwingli's arms (p. 87). — LI. Military uniforms. — LII. Corridor. Stained glass, etchings on glass, and designs for stained-glass windows.

The court opening on the Platz Promenade contains some old pieces of ordnance of heavy calibre. — To the right of the main tower is the *Industrial School*, containing the *Industrial Museum* (chiefly modern objects; open 9-11 and 2-6).

On the right bank of the Limmat, in the Weinberg-Strasse, rises the new Roman Catholic **Liebfrauenkirche** (Pl. I, 4, 5), a handsome basilica in the Romanesque style, with an isolated tower (adm. 50 c.; from the gallery a good survey of the town).

In **Aussersihl** (Pl. G, H, I, 1, 2), a quarter on the left bank of the *Sihl* mainly occupied by artizans (electric tramway, see p. 37), is the *Military Depot* of Canton Zürich, including barracks and an arsenal.

The **Botanic Garden** (Pl. F, 2), stocked with Alpine and other plants, contains bronze busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841) and C. Gessner (d. 1565), and marble busts of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. in Java, 1859), and Oswald Heer (d. 1883), the naturalist. The *Katz*, an old bastion, forms a lofty platform planted with trees.

To the E. of the Botanic Garden a bridge crosses the Schanzengraben (the old moat) to *Selnau*, with the stations of the *Uetliberg* and *Sihlthal Railways* (Pl. F, 1; see below).

On the *Zürichberg*, to the S. E. of Zürich (electric and cable tramway, see p. 37), are the *Waldhaus Dolder* (p. 37) and (10 min. farther up) the large new ***Dolder Grand Hotel & Curhaus** (2050′; R., L., & A. from 3, pens. 7½ fr.), with a park and charming views of the lake and the Alps.

Attractive walks may be taken through the woods to the (½ hr.) forester's house of *Adlisberg* (2100′; inn in summer), the (¾ hr.) *Loorenkopf* (2305′; view), and other points.

The Uetliberg.

RAILWAY to the top in ½ hr. (fare, 1st class 3 fr. 50 c., 2nd cl. 2 fr., return-ticket, 5 and 3 fr.; on Sun. and holidays by excursion-trains 1 fr., return-fare 1½ fr.; season-tickets at reduced fares). This line, 5½ M. long, with a maximum gradient of 7: 100, is constructed in the ordinary way, but, as on the Rigi Railway, the locomotives are placed behind the trains. The station is in the suburb of *Selnau* (see above; Pl. F, 1), on the Sihl, ¼ hr. from the Central Station and 12 min. from that of Enge.

The train (best views to the right) skirts the Sihl for a short way and crosses it to (5 min.) stat. *Zürich-Binz* (1390′), where the ascent begins. At first we traverse an open slope, with a pleasant view of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; then ascend through wood to (17 min.) stat. *Waldegg* (2040′; inn). The train describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and reaches the terminus (2677′). About 5 min. above the station is the large **Hôt.-Pens. Uetliberg* (R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in Aug.), and 3 min. higher, at the top, are the *Restaurant Uto-Kulm* and a view-tower 100′ high (167 steps; adm. 20 c.). Pleasant shady walks near the hotel. On the S. side, ¼ hr. from the top, are the **Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (D. 2-2½, pens. 4-5 fr.) and the **Hôtel-Pension Annaburg* (pens. 5-8 fr.), with a restaurant.

The **Uetliberg** (2865′), the northernmost point of the Albis range, is the finest point near Zürich. The view, though less grand than those from heights nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces the Lake of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground; to the W. the Jura; to the N. the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Höhgau. Good panorama by Keller. — On the Uto-Kulm is a marble obelisk with a bust of the Zürich statesman *Jakob Dubs* (d. 1879).

Walk to the Uetliberg (2 hrs.). The road leads from the Parade-Platz (Pl. F, 3) viâ the Bleicher-Weg, the Beder-Strasse, and the Uto-Strasse. After 1 M. we cross the Sihl, turn to the left viâ the Giesshübel-Strasse, and reach (¾ M.) the *Albisgütli* (tavern; cab to this point 2-3 fr.). We now turn to the right and ascend by a well-trodden path, winding somewhat steeply up the valley, to the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (see above), on the brow of the hill, where a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps is disclosed. To the summit 20 min. more.

From the Uetliberg to the Albis-Hochwacht, a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through wood. A few minutes' walk beyond the Hôtel Uto-Staffel (see above), at the fork, we follow the road to the right, which alternates with a foot-path, keeping nearer the E. margin of the hill and affording beautiful views. Beyond *Baltern* (inn) we reach (1¼ hr.) the *Felsenegg* (restaurant; view). To the left is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the right the pretty Türler See, and farther off a fertile hilly tract, with the Alps rising in the distance. — 1 hr. *Nieder-Albis* (2600′; Hirsch; Windegg Restaurant); 20 min. *Albis-Hochwacht* (2887′), with a pavilion and a splendid view of the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. At (¼ hr.) a fork we may ascend to the right to the (¾ hr.) *Albishorn* (3010′), or descend to the left, through woods, to (½ hr.) the forester's house of *Unter-Sihlwald* (good quarters), on the Sihl, whence we may reach Zürich by the Sihlthal Line in ¾ hr.

Sihlthal Railway from Zürich to *Sihlbrugg*, 13½ M. in 52 min., viâ *Adliswil*, *Langnau-Gattikon*, and *Sihlwald*. Near the station of *Gontenbach* (½ hr. by rail) is the *Langenberg*, a park 1½ M. in length, belonging to the town of Zürich and stocked with deer, chamois, etc. (restaurant). *Sihlbrugg*, and thence to *Zug*, see p. 85.

n. Bulach
n. Winterthur
Dietlikon
Wallisellen
Seebach
Affoltern
Oerlikon
Höngg
Käferberg
Schwamendingen
Dübendorf
Wangen
Volketschweil
Altstetten
ZÜRICH
Neumünster
Fällanden
Schwerzenbach
Greifen See
Greifensee
Nd. Uster
Ob. Uster
Wytikon
Wollishofen
Zollikon
Maur
Stallikon
Kilchberg
Küssnacht
Mönchaltorf
Rüschlikon
Erlenbach
Egg
Gossau
Langnau
Thalweil
Herrliberg
Oberrieden
Meilen
Horgen
Uetikon
Oetwyl
Hombrechtikon
Aeugst
Männedorf
Rifferschwyl
Hausen
Stäfa
Kappel
Wädensweil
Richtersweil
Hirzel
Neuheim
Blickenstorf
Steinhausen
Baar
Schönenberg
Menzingen
Hütten
Feusisberg
Cham
ZUG
Zuger See
Oberwyl
Busch
Neuägeri
Ägeri
Ägeri See
Rothenthurm
n. Zürich
n. Luzern
v. Baden
nach Zug
Geograph. Anst. v.
Goldau
Kilomètres

n. Winterthur
Wyla
Sitzberg
Fischingen
Jonschwyl
Kirchberg
Lütisburg
Sternenberg
Ganterschwyl
Dürstelen
Bauma
Mühlrüti
Bütschwyl
Mosnang
Oberhelfenschwyl
Hittnau
Bärentschwyl
Fischenthal
Libingen
Krinau
Lichtensteig
Wattwyl
Hinweil
Kreuzegg
Dürnten
Wald
Ricken
Ebnat
Rüti
Laupen
Goldingen
Bütiswyl
St. Gallenkappel
Bildhaus
Eschenbach
Ernetschwyl
Schmerikon
Commiswald
Gauen
Jona
Rapperswyl
Utznach
Rieden
Bollingen
Warmspach
See
Lachen
Tuggen
Benken
Kaltbrunnen
Maseltrangen
Altendorf
Galgenen
Siebnen
Schübelbach
Reichenburg
Schänis
Bilten
Oberbirg
Wesen
Walen S.
Wäggithal
Vorder Wäggithal
Hint. Wäggithal
Näfels
Netstal
Beglingen
Escher Can.
Linth Can.
English miles
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

14. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt.

Comp. Maps, pp. 58, 72.

RAILWAYS. — *N.E. Railway (Nordostbahn;* line on the right bank) from Zürich viâ Meilen to Rapperswil, 22½ M. in 1½ hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 65 c.). — *N.E. Railway* (line on the left bank) viâ Richtersweil to Ziegelbrücke (p. 49, junction for Weesen and Sargans), 36 M., in 1½-2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Glarus, 43 M., in 1¾-2½ hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.). Comp. R. 21. — *United Swiss Railways (Vereinigte Schweizerbahnen)* viâ Wallisellen, Rapperswil, Weesen, and Sargans to Coire, 79 M., in 3¼-5 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 45, 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 25 c.). This line does not approach the Lake of Zürich till it reaches Rapperswil.

STEAMBOAT from Zürich viâ Horgen and Wädensweil to Stäfa twice daily in summer in 1½ hr., to Rapperswil in summer once daily in 2 hrs. — In fine weather, on Sun. 10-12 a.m., circular trips of the saloon-steamer Helvetia, extending to Männedorf and Wädensweil (fares 2 or 1 fr.). — Journeys across the Lake of Zürich, see pp. 46, 47.

The **Lake of Zürich** (1340′), 25 M. long, 2½ M. broad at its widest part, and 470′ deep, is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. Its scenery, though without pretension to grandeur, is scarcely surpassed in charm by that of any other Swiss lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes; at their base are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards; and on the E. side the hills, about 2500′ high, are wooded. Sprinkled for a long way with houses, villages, and manufactories, the banks may not unaptly be termed suburbs of Zürich. In the background rises the long chain of the snow-clad Alps (see p. 38).

a. N.E. RAILWAY FROM ZÜRICH TO MEILEN AND RAPPERSWIL (Right Bank). *Central Railway Station*, p. 35. The train curves to the N.E. (to the left the viaduct of the line to Winterthur, p. 52) and crosses the *Limmat*. 2 M. *Zürich-Letten*, with the pumping works for the Zürich water-supply (interesting to engineers; adm. free). The train ascends the right bank of the Limmat for a short time, beyond the Drahtschmidli passes under the *Zürichberg* by a tunnel (2288 yds.), and reaches (3½ M.) *Zürich-Stadelhofen*, in the square of that name (Pl. E, 5), near the Uto-Quai. The line then passes under the suburb of *Neumünster* by another tunnel (1463 yds.), and emerges at (5 M.) *Zürich-Tiefenbrunnen*, with its villas and gardens (tram to Zürich, p. 37). About ¾ M. to the W. is the Zürichhorn Park (p. 37). — 6 M. *Zollikon;* the village, with its slender spire, lies above, to the left. — 7½ M. **Küsnacht** (**Sonne*, on the lake, with garden; *Seegarten Restaurant*), a large village (2750 inhab.), with a seminary for teachers. — 9 M. *Erlenbach* (Pension Seehof), beautifully situated. The train passes through cuttings and a short tunnel, then runs high above the lake (views). — 10½ M. *Herrliberg-Feldmeilen* (Hôt. Raben), opposite Horgen (p. 47). — 12½ M. **Meilen** (**Löwe*, on the lake; *Sonne; Rail. Restaurant; Bellevue*), a large village (2860 inhab.) with an old church, at the base of the *Pfannenstiel*. At *Obermeilen* (Hirsch), ¾ M. to the E., lake-dwellings were first discovered in 1854.

The **Pfannenstiel** (*Okenshöhe*, 2418′), to which a good path ascends from Meilen in 1 hr., affords a charming view of the lakes of Zürich and Greifen and of the Alps from Sentis to Pilatus (panorama by Keller). At the top a monument to L. Oken (d. 1851), the naturalist, and a refreshment-pavilion.

Steamboat from Meilen to *Horgen* (p. 47) direct or viâ *Feldmeilen* 12 times daily in 12 minutes.

14½ M. *Uetikon* (Krone), with a manufactory of sulphuric acid. — 15 M. *Männedorf* (*Wildenmann, Löwe), a large village (2600 inhab.), with the Zeller Institute ('faith cure'). The high-lying churchyard affords an extensive view. — 17 M. **Stäfa** (pop. 3845; *Sonne; Rössli*), the largest village on the N. bank. To the W., at Uetikon-am-See, is the *Patriots' Monument*, by A. Bösch, erected in 1898. The lake now attains its greatest width (2½ M.). To the E., in the background, rises the Speer (p. 49); to the left of it the Sentis, beyond which tower the Toggenburg Mts.; to the right, above the lake, the wooded *Hohe Rhonen* (4040′). Steamers to Wädensweil and Richtersweil, p. 47. — 18 M. *Uerikon*. — 20 M. *Feldbach-Hombrechtikon* (Rössli; Feldbach Brewery, with restaurant).

To the right, in the lake (reached by small boat from Rapperswil in ½ hr.), are the small islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau*, in front of the wooded Etzel. *Ufnau*, the property of the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains a farm-house, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1141. *Ulrich von Hutten*, the Reformer, one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by his enemies in 1523, and died a fortnight after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

22½ M. **Rapperswil** (**Hôtel du Lac*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; **Cygne*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Bellevue*, all three on the lake; **Post*, at the rail. station, with garden; *Freihof*, in the town), a picturesquely situated town (2800 inhab.), lies at the foot of the *Lindenhof*, a hill planted with limes (fine view). The old *Schloss* contains a black marble column with the Polish eagle, in memory of the beginning of the hundred years' struggle of the Poles for independence, and the *Polish National Museum*, founded by Count R. Plater, including pictures, sculptures, antiquities, coins, and a library (adm. 1 fr.; splendid view from the tower). The *Parish Church*, re-erected since a fire in 1881, contains valuable sacred vessels. At the foot of the Lindenhof on the lake are shady promenades, to which also steps descend from the Schloss and from the terrace in front. In 1878 the old wooden bridge connecting Rapperswil with (1 M.) *Hurden* (Adler; Rössli) and *Pfäffikon* (p. 47) was replaced by the *Seedamm*, a viaduct 1024 yds. long, with an iron swing-bridge 46′ long (railway from Rapperswil viâ Pfäffikon to Samstagern-Einsiedeln, see p. 47).

From Rapperswil to *Weesen* and *Coire*, see p. 48.

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b. N.E. Railway from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke (Left Bank). The train describes a wide curve round the town, crossing the *Sihl* twice, passes under the Uetliberg line, and at (3 M.) *Enge* (p. 35) approaches the lake, which it skirts all the way to Lachen,

affording beautiful views to the left. — 3½ M. *Wollishofen* (Hirsch; Pens. Frohalp). Pretty view from the 'Riviera', a wooden belvedere ¼ hr. above the lake. — 5½ M. *Bendlikon-Kilchberg*. Above (7 M.) *Rüschlikon* is the *Nidelbad* (1 M. by road; pens. from 10 fr.), with a chalybeate spring and pleasant walks. — 8 M. **Thalweil** (1436′; **Hôtel-Pension Catharinenhof*, with terrace, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; **Adler*, near the church, moderate; *Krone*, on the lake), a large village, charmingly situated, the junction of the *Zug* line (p. 85). — 9¼ M. *Oberrieden*. — 10½ M. **Horgen** (*Meyerhof*, at the station; *Löwe; Schützenhaus*, a café on the lake), a thriving place with 5520 inhab., pleasantly situated amidst vineyards and orchards. In the church are two large frescoes by Barzaghi.

Steamboat to *Meilen* (p. 45) 12 times daily in 12 min., to *Herrliberg* 5 times in ¼ hr. — About 1½ M. above Horgen is the *Curhaus Bocken* (pens. 6-7 fr.). Fine view from the **Zimmerberg* (2535′; 1 hr.); see p. 85.

Near (13 M.) *Au* the grassy peninsula of that name projects far into the lake (*Hôtel-Pension Au, 5 fr.). — 15½ M. **Wädensweil** (1345′; **Engel*, facing the quay, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Hôt. du Lac; Bellevue Restaurant*, well spoken of) is the largest village on the lake (7000 inhab.).

Railway to *Einsiedeln*, see R. 31; diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr. viâ *Schönenberg* to *Hütten* (p. 112). — Steamer from Wädensweil to *Stäfa* (p. 46), direct or viâ *Männedorf*, 8 times daily in 12-24 minutes.

17½ M. **Richtersweil** (pop. 4000; **Drei Könige* or *Post*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. with wine 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Engel*, R. 2, D. with wine 2½, pens. 5 fr.), another thriving village, prettily situated.

Steamboat from Richtersweil to *Stäfa* (p. 46) 6 times daily in ¼ hr.

The lake attains its greatest width here. To the left are the islands of *Ufnau* and *Lützelau* (p. 46). — 21 M. *Pfäffikon* (*Hôt. Höfe).

Railway across the lake to *Rapperswil*, see above; railway viâ *Wollerau* to *Samstagern* (Einsiedeln, etc.), see p. 112. Pleasant walk viâ the air-cure resort of (½ hr.) *Lugeten* (2130′; *Hôtel-Pension, 4-5 fr.) to (½ hr.) *Feusisberg* (p. 112) and (¾ hr.) *Schindellegi* (p. 112). Ascent of the *Etzel*, see p. 112.

The line now reaches the *Upper Lake*. On the slope to the right, above *Altendorf*, are the chapel of *St. Johann* (1656′) and the *Johannisburg Pension & Restaurant* (pens. 4-5 fr.), with a fine view.

25 M. **Lachen** (1350′; **Bär; *Ochs; Hôtel Bahnhof*, well spoken of), a considerable village with a pretty rococo church, on a bay near the mouth of the *Wäggithaler Aa*. About 2 M. to the N.E. is the small *Bad Nuolen*, pleasantly situated at the base of the *Untere Buchberg*, with mineral and lake baths. — The train leaves the lake and near (27½ M.) *Siebnen-Wangen* crosses the Aa.

Wäggithal. The road from (¾ M.) *Siebnen* (*Rabe) follows first the left and then the right bank of the deep bed of the *Aa* to (4 M.) *Vorder-Wäggithal* (2400′; *Rössli, plain), pleasantly situated in a green basin. It then leads through the defile of *Stockerli*, between the *Grosse Aubery* (5570′) on the right and the *Gugelberg* (3780′) on the left, to (4 M.) *Hinter-Wäggithal*, or **Innerthal** (3800′; **Schäfli*, unpretending). Pleasant excursions to the *Au* (20 min.); E. to the *Fläschenloch-Quelle* (¼ hr.); to the *Aaberli-Alp* (3545′), ½ hr.; *Hohfläschen-Alp* (4725′), 1½ hr. — The *Grosse Auberg*

(5570′), ascended by the *Bärlaui-Alp* i[illegible] *ethelm* (6873′), by the *Fläschli-Alp* in 4 hrs., are fine points (no difficulty; guide desirable). — From Innerthal to the *Klönthal*, pleasant (to Richisau 3½ hrs.; guide advisable). Skirting the *Aabach*, the path ascends, past the *Aabern-Alp* (3565′), to the (2½ hrs.) *Schweinalp Pass* (5150′), and then descends by the *Brüsch-Alp* and the *Schwein-Alp* to (1 hr.) *Richisau* (p. 80).

We traverse a marshy plain to (31 M.) *Reichenburg*. On the right, the Glarus Mts.; on the left, the Untere and Obere Buchberg (p. 49); above them, the Speer (p. 49). — 34½ M. *Bilten* (Hirsch). One of the houses contains the 'Herrenstube', a handsome room in the Renaissance style (1616-18). The **Hirzli* (5385′), which rises to the S., may be ascended in 3½ hrs. (guide 5-6 fr.). — We cross the *Linth Canal* (p. 49) to the Coire line at (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke* (p. 49). To (43 M.) *Glarus*, see p. 72.

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c. Railway from Zürich viâ Uster and Weesen to Sargans. From Zürich to (5½ M.) *Wallisellen*, see p. 52. The line traverses a flat district, near the right bank of the *Glatt*, which flows out of the neighbouring *Greifensee* (1440′). Stations: *Dübendorf*, *Schwerzenbach*, and *Nänikon*. — 14 M. **Uster** (1530′; pop. 7042; *Usterhof; Stern; Kreuz*), a manufacturing place. On the right are the church with its pointed spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive tower, the seat of the district-court (restaurant; fine view). Beyond (16 M.) *Aathal* the Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the S. background. From (18 M.) *Wetzikon* (Schweizerhof) branch-lines lead to the N.W. to *Pfäffikon* and *Effretikon* (p. 53), and to the S.E. (10 min.) to *Hinweil* (Hirsch; Kreuz), at the N.W. base of the Bachtel (see below). Near (21 M.) *Bubikon* (Löwe; Schweizerhof) the line attains its highest level (1800′). — 22½ M. *Rüti* (Pfau), with engine-works and silk-factories, junction of the *Tössthal Line* (p. 53).

The ***Bachtel** (3670′; **Inn;* view-tower, 92′), 2 hrs. to the N.E. of Rüti, commands a fine view to the N.W. over the Uster district, sprinkled with factories, and the lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon; to the S. the Lake of Zürich from Wädensweil to the influx of the Linth Canal, the Linth Valley as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Bernese Oberland. See *Keller's Panorama*, at the inn. It is best ascended from *Gibswyl* (p. 53; 8½ M. to the N. of Rüti) in 1 hr., from *Wald* (p. 53; 4½ M.) in 1½ hr., or from *Hinweil* (see above; small carriage to the top 7 fr.), in 1½ hr.

Beyond a tunnel the train descends, chiefly through wood. Near *Jona* (Schlüssel), a manufacturing village almost adjoining Rapperswil, we descry the Alps of Schwyz to the S., and farther on, the Mürtschenstock, Schäniser Berg, Speer, and Sentis on the left.

27 M. **Rapperswil**, see p. 46. The station is a terminus, where the train reverses its direction. Views to the *right* as far as Weesen. We cross the *Jona*, pass the nunnery and girls' school of *Wurmspach* on the right, and return to the lake near *Bollingen*. Large quarries.

33 M. **Schmerikon** (**Gasthof zum Bad; *Rössli; Seehof; Adler*), at the upper end of the lake, near the mouth of the *Linth*. We now enter a broad valley traversed by that river (see p. 49). To the

right, on the N.E. spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (p. 47), stands the ancient *Schloss Grynau*, with a frowning square tower.

35 M. **Utznach** *(Linthof)*, a manufacturing village (1378′; **Ochs; Falke*), lies on a hill to the left, overlooked by its church. (Diligence to *Wattwyl* 4 times daily in 2¼ hrs., p. 67.) To the left, on the hill, the monastery of *Sion* (2317′). 36½ M. *Kaltbrunn-Benken.* The wooded range on the right is the *Obere Buchberg* (2020′).

A carriage-road leads from the station of Kaltbrunn-Benken or Utznach to (3 M.) **Rieden** (2360′; **Inn & Curhaus zum Rössli*, moderate), a health-resort, commanding charming views. Excursions may be made thence to the (2 hrs.) *Regelstein* (4324′; view); *Speer* (see below), in 3½ hrs.; viâ *Alp Breitenau* to (2 hrs.) *Ebnat-Kappel* (p. 67), etc.

Beyond (39½ M.) **Schänis** (1450′; **Hirsch; Löwe*), another industrial place, the ancient frontier of Rhætia, we approach the *Linth Canal*, constructed in 1807-22 to connect the Lake of Zürich with the Walensee, and draining, in conjunction with the Escher Canal, a once dismal and swampy region. The canal runs parallel with the railway at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg* (5470′); to the right, a striking view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow-mountains.

On the opposite bank of the Linth Canal is the *Linth-Colonie*, originally a colony of poor people, now an agricultural institution. 42½ M. *Ziegelbrücke* (inn) is the junction of the Glarus line, which soon again diverges to the right (p. 72). The Weesen line rounds the *Biberlikopf* (see below), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg. To the right tower the beautiful Rautispitz and the Glärnisch.

45½ M. **Weesen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Speer, at the station, ⅓ M. from the lake, with fine view, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; *Schwert, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1¼, lunch 2, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; *Hôt. Mariahalden, in an elevated situation, with terrace; Rössli, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2¼, pens. from 4½ fr.; Hirsch. — *Rail. Restaurant.* — *English Church Service* in summer.

Weesen (1410′), a favourite summer-resort, lies in a sheltered site at the W. end of the Walensee. A shady promenade skirts the lake, affording charming views. The *Klosterberg* yields good wine.

Excursions. Shady paths ascend to the (25 min.) *Kapfenberg*, which affords a charming survey. — Pleasant walk (from the station ¾ hr., or from stat. Ziegelbrücke 20 min.) to the top of the Biberlikopf (1895′); fine view of the Walensee and of the Linththal up to Netstal and down to the Buchberg. — A very attractive excursion may be made by boat across the lake to (¾ hr.) the hamlet of *Betlis*, prettily situated beside the ruin of *Strahlegg*, at the foot of the Leistkamm. Fine view of Mühlehorn, the Mürtschenstock, etc. From Betlis we may walk to the ruined *Seren-Mühle* and the *Falls of the Serenbach* (p. 50), or we may ascend to (1 hr.) *Amden.*

A road (diligence from the rail. station twice daily in 1½ hr.; one-horse carr. 10 fr.), with fine views of the lake, but rather steep and destitute of shade, ascends from Weesen to (1½ hr.) **Amden** (3080′; **Hirsch*), loftily situated on sunny pastures. Beautiful view of the lake from the (½ hr.) *Gyregarti.* — From Amden to the *Leistkamm* (6905′), 4 hrs., with guide (8 fr.; Thoma of Amden), easy and interesting. — From Amden to *Starkenbach* or *Stein* in the Toggenburg (p. 68) over the *Amdener Berg* (5055′), 5 hrs. (no guide required), a route affording beautiful views, but fatiguing on account of the stone pavement.

The ***Speer** (6415′), an admirable point of view, 4-4½ hrs. (guide, 7 fr., unnecessary). At the church of Weesen we turn to the left, and ascend

for the first 1/2 hr. over rough pave [illegible] t retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows; 2 1/2-3 hrs. *Untere Bütz-Alp* (3563'); 1 hr. *Ober-Käsern Alp* (5725'; *Inn zum Hohen Speer). Thence to the left to the top, a steep ascent of 3/4 hr. more. Beautiful view over E. and N.E. Switzerland. From *Ebnat* or *Nesslau* (p. 68) the Speer is ascended in 5 hrs.

The ***Walensee**, or **Lake of Walenstadt** (1385'), 9 1/4 M. long, 1 1/4 M. wide, 495' deep, is hardly inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in grandeur. The N. bank consists of precipices, 2000' to 3000' high, above which rise the barren peaks of the *Curfirsten* (*Leistkamm* 6905', *Selun* 7245', *Frümsel* 7440', *Brisi* 7480', *Zustoll* 7345', *Scheibenstoll* 7342', and *Hinterruck* 7575'). The hamlet of *Quinten* alone has found a site on the N. bank. On the S. bank also the rocks, pierced by nine tunnels, are very precipitous at places. At the mouths of the small torrents which descend from the *Mürtschenstock* (8012') lie several villages. The 'Electra', a small electric launch, plies on the lake, if ten passengers are secured (80 c. per hour for each pers.).

Beyond Weesen we cross the Linth Canal (to the right the Glarus line, see R. 21), and, farther on, the *Escher Canal* (p. 72) near its influx into the Walensee, and pass through two tunnels with apertures in the side next the lake. Beyond them we see the *Bayerbach* waterfall on the opposite bank, and the village of *Amden* on the hill above; then the falls of the *Serenbach*, which sometimes dry up in summer. Three more tunnels, between which we obtain pleasant glimpses of the lake and the waterfalls opposite. — 50 M. **Mühlehorn** (*Zur Mühle*, *Tellsplatte*, both unpretending).

A fine new road (recommended to pedestrians) leads from Mühlehorn viâ (1/2 M.) *Mühlethal*, (3/4 M.) *Tiefenwinkel* (brewery), and (1 M.) *Murg* to (1 1/2 M.) *Unter-Terzen* and (3 M.) *Walenstadt* (p. 51).

From Mühlehorn to Mollis over the Kerenzenberg (3 hrs.), an interesting walk. The road (diligence to Obstalden thrice daily in 1 hr., fare 60 c.; one-horse carriage 5, two-horse 8 fr.) ascends in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers) to *Voglingen* and (3 M.) **Obstalden** (2237'; **Hirsch*, with a shady garden, pens. 5 1/2-6 1/2 fr.; **Stern*, pens. 5-6 fr.), a charmingly situated summer-resort, affording a fine view of the Walensee. A pleasant excursion may be made hence, or from Filzbach (see below), to the (1 1/2 hr.) pretty *Thalalp-See* (6309). Thence viâ the *Spannegg* and the *Platten-Alp* to Glarus, see p. 74; from the Spannegg to the *Mürtschen-Alp* and over the *Murgsee-Furkel* to the *Murgseen*, see p. 45. The **Mürtschenstock** (8012') may be ascended from Obstalden viâ the *Meeren-Alp* (4920') in 5 hrs. (toilsome and for thorough adepts only; guide, Jac. Heussi, 20 fr.). — Beyond Obstalden the road skirts the *Sallerntobel*. 1 1/4 M. **Filzbach** (2335'; *Hôt. Mürtschenstock; Rössli*, plain), a village also frequented as a summer-resort. From the *Britterhöhe* (2920'), reached in 1/2 hr. by ascending to the left (finger-post), we enjoy an admirable view of the Walensee and the mountains of Toggenburg and Glarus; a more extensive view is obtained from the *Neuenkamm* (6253'), reached viâ *Habergschwend* in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide desirable). — The road ascends for a short distance, and then descends steadily. In 20 min. we reach a point (right), affording a good view of the head of the Walensee, the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the *Hirzli* (5385'), and the Wiggis chain. Near (3 M.) *Beglingen* we get a glimpse of the Glärnisch and the Tödi, and then descend in windings (avoided by short-cuts) to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 72).

Two more tunnels. To the left lies *Quinten* (see above), connected with Murg by a telephone-wire across the lake.

51 M. **Murg** (*Schiffli*, *Rössli*, both well spoken of, pens. from 4 fr.; *Kreuz*, *Hirsch*, all plain), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Murgthal*, with a spinning-mill.

Walk along the road to *Mühlehorn* and *Walenstadt*, see p. 50. Pleasant footpaths lead to (3/4 hr.) *Quarten*, (1 1/2 hr.) *Obstalden*, and other points. Fine views of the Walensee and Curfirsten.

A visit to the **Murgthal**, a valley 12 M. long, is recommended (guide unnecessary). A good road ascends to the right from the spinning-mill to (20 min.) the mill-reservoir. Here we have a choice of paths, one, on the other side of the first bridge (*Waterfall), ascending between the Rössli and the factory-wall. At (1 1/2 hr.) the second bridge the two paths unite. After a steep ascent of 3/4 hr. on the left bank the path returns to the Murg and crosses it by a third bridge at the (1/2 hr.) beginning of the *Merlen-Alp* (3640'). [To the right ascends the route to the *Mürtschen-Alp* (see below; 1/2 hr. farther up are the falls of the *Sponbach*, in a wild ravine).] The track then ascends on the right bank, through meadows and wood and past the *Bachlaui* and *Mornen-Alps*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) three *Murgseen* (5490', 5955', and 5980'). From the highest lake the *Roththor (8250') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable, 4 fr.; the fisherman or a herdsman); striking view (W. the Glärnisch, S.W. the Tödi, S.E. the Calanda, E. the Scesaplana, N. the Sentis and Curfirsten, N.W. the hill-country of Zürich). — From the highest lake a rough path crosses the **Widerstein-Furkel** (*Murg Pass*, 6605') to the *Mühlebach-Thal* and (2 1/2 hrs.) *Engi* in the Sernfthal (p. 81); another (guide 17 fr.) leads over the **Murgsee-Furkel** (6570') to the *Mürtschen-Alp* (6060'), and then past the *Mürtschenstock* and *Fronalpstock* to the *Heuboden-Alp* (p. 74) and (5 hrs.) *Glarus*. Or, from the Mürtschen-Alp we may proceed viâ the *Spannegg* (p. 74) to the *Thalalp-See* and to (4 1/2 hrs.) *Obstalden* or *Filzbach* (p. 50).

Beyond Murg, another tunnel; above, to the right, the village of *Quarten* (1760'; *Curhaus Quarten, pens. from 4 fr.), charmingly situated, with a new church. — 53 1/2 M. *Unter-Terzen* (Blumenau; Freieck).

A fine new road leads hence viâ *Quarten* to the (3 3/4 M.) second bridge in the *Murgthal* (see above). — A pleasant excursion may be made from Unter-Terzen (with guide), viâ Ober-Terzen, to the (3 hrs.) three **Seewen Lakes** (5320'). We return by the *Molveer-Alp* (6065') and the saddle between the Munzkopf and the Breitmantel, which affords a fine view of the Mürtschenstock and other peaks. On reaching (1 3/4 hr.) the *Munz-Alp* (5835') we descend either through the *Kobelwald* to (1 1/4 hr.) *Quarten*, or (steep) to the (1 hr.) *Bachlaui-Alp* in the Murgthal (see above).

On the steep rocks opposite are several waterfalls; to the right, the village of *Mols* (Thalhof, pens. from 4 fr.). Then a tunnel and a bridge across the *Seez Canal*.

56 M. **Walenstadt** (1407'; **Hôtel-Pension Churfirsten*, at the station, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hirsch*, *Krone*, *Harmonie*, *Sonne*) lies 1/2 M. from the E. end of the lake, on which is the **Hôt.-Pens. Seehof*.

Excursion (with guide; Franz Dort) from Walenstadt by a steep path through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Lösis;* then, nearly level, to the *Alp Büls* and (3/4 hr.) the *Tschingeln-Alp* (4985'; milk); follow the slopes of the Curfirsten, with a series of beautiful views, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Alp Schwaldis* (4825') and return by *Alp Schrinen* (4110') to (1 1/2 hr.) Walenstadt; or proceed from Alp Schwaldis to the *Säls-Alp* (4655'), descend by the *Stäfeli* to the (1 hr.) *Laubegg-Alp* (4510') and thence by a steep path, but free from danger, to (1 1/2 hr.) *Quinten* (see above), whence the lake is crossed by boat to *Murg*. — To Amden viâ the *Leistkamm* (6905'), 8-9 hrs. with guide (15 fr.), very attractive (comp. p. 49). — To Wildhaus in the Toggenburg (p. 68)

a rough path, with splendid views, [illegible], 6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.).

We now ascend the broad valley of the Seez. On a rock to the right, the ruins of *Gräplang* (Romanic *Crap Long*), or *Langenstein;* to the left, on a rocky height above *Berschis*, the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgen* (1940′). — 58 M. *Flums* (1455′; Zum Seezthal). To the S.W. opens the *Schilbach-Thal.* In the background rise the *Weissmeilen* (8135′) and the strangely formed *Spitzmeilen* (8218′). — Near (64 M.) **Mels** (1607′; *Melserhof*, at the station; *Frohsinn*) the Seez descends from the *Weisstannen-Thal*, a valley to the S.W.

The ***Alvier** (7753′), an admirable point of view, may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide, 10 fr., unnecessary for adepts). The path ascends steeply from the station to the right to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Palfries* (4850′; Curhaus, plain), traverses steep and rocky slopes, and (2 hrs.) reaches the summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock (club-hut). The magnificent view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rhætikon, and the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (good panorama by Simon). Good paths ascend from Flums, Sevelen, Buchs, and Trübbach (comp. p. 66).

From Mels to Vättis, through the *Weisstannen-Thal* and *Calfeisen-Thal* (10-11 hrs.). The winding road ascends through the beautiful *Weisstannen-Thal* to (8 M.) **Weisstannen** (3265′; **Alpenhof*, plain; *Gamsli; Frohsinn*, well spoken of). Thence (with C. Tschirgi as guide; 15 fr.), by *Unter-Lavtina* (4325′) and *Valtüsch* (5940′), in 4 hrs. to the **Heidel Pass** (7865′), between the *Seezberg* and the *Heidelspitz* (7980′), where we have a fine view of the huge Sardona Glacier, the Trinserhorn, and Ringelspitz. Descent into the *Calfeisen-Thal*, to the Tamina bridge near *St. Martin* (4430′) 2 hrs., and to *Vättis* (p. 72) 1¾ hr. more. — From Weisstannen to *Elm* by the *Foo Pass*, see p. 82; to *Matt* by the *Rieseten Pass*, see p. 81.

At (65 M.) **Sargans** (1590′; *Rail. Restaurant; Rebstock; Krone, Löwe*, both plain) we reach the Rhine Valley and the Rorschach and Coire line (R. 18; to Coire 14 M.). The little town, ¾ M. to the N.W., lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Gonzen*, and is commanded by an old castle (still habitable) of the former Counts of Toggenburg.

The ***Gonzen** (6015′), easily ascended from Sargans in 3½ hrs. viâ the N.E. side (guide 8 fr.), commands an exceedingly picturesque view of the Weisstannen-Thal, the Seez-Thal, the Walensee, and the Rhine Valley from Landquart to the Lake of Constance.

Railway viâ *Ragatz* to (79 M.) *Coire*, see p. 66.

15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen (*Lindau*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 28, 30.

Railway to Romanshorn (51 M.) in 2-4 hrs. (8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 35 c.). Steamboat thence to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr. (1 ℳ 20 or 80 pf.); to Lindau in 1½ hr. (2 ℳ 25 or 1 ℳ 50 pf.).

The train crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat*, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. long. — 3 M. *Oerlikon* (1443′; Sonne; Railway Hotel), junction of the line Eglisau-Schaffhausen (p. 35). Electric line to Zürich, see p. 37. To Wettingen, see p. 22.

The line crosses the *Glatt.* At (5½ M.) *Wallisellen* (Linde) the

Rapperswil line diverges to the right (see p. 48). Fine view of the Glarus Alps. 7½ M. *Dietlikon;* 10½ M. *Effretikon* (branch-line to *Wetzikon*, p. 48); 13 M. *Kemptthal.* Near Winterthur the *Töss* is crossed. On a hill to the left, the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen.*

16 M. **Winterthur** (1447′; pop. 20,845; *Hôt. Terminus*, at the station; **Goldner Löwe*, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; **Krone*, R. & A. from 2, D. 2½ fr.; **Adler*, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Railway*, *Rheinfels*, and *Walhalla Restaurants; Heinrich Langsdorf*, U. S. Con. Agent), on the *Eulach*, is an industrial and wealthy town and an important railway-junction. Handsome *Stadthaus* designed by Semper. The *School* (with statues of Zwingli, Gessner, Pestalozzi, and Sulzer) contains the town-library and a few Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (p. 34). In the *Kunsthalle* some good paintings. The *Panorama of the Rigi* near the Polytechnicum is worth seeing.

FROM WINTERTHUR TO WALDSHUT, 32 M., railway in 2 hrs. The line traverses the *Tössthal.* Stat. *Töss*, *Wülflingen*, *Pfungen-Neftenbach*, *Embrach-Rorbas.* The train leaves the Töss and passes through a tunnel (1980 yds.). 10½ M. *Bülach* (p. 35); 12½ M. *Glattfelden;* 13½ M. **Eglisau** (to *Schaffhausen*, see p. 34). — We now follow the left bank of the Rhine and cross the Glatt. Stat. *Zweidlen;* 19 M. *Weiach-Kaiserstuhl*, an old town with a massive tower; on the right bank, *Schloss Röteln*, and farther on, the ruins of *Weiss-Wasserstelz.* Stat. *Rümikon*, *Reckingen*, *Zurzach*, and (30½ M.) *Coblenz*, where the Rhine is crossed to (32 M.) *Waldshut* (p. 25). Viâ *Laufenburg* to *Stein-Säckingen*, see p. 20.

FROM WINTERTHUR TO RÜTI, 29½ M., in 2-3 hrs., by the *Tössthal-Bahn.* Stations: *Grüze* and *Seen.* Near (5 M.) *Sennhof* (25 min. to the S.W. of which is the old château of *Kyburg*, 2070′, commanding a fine view) we enter the pretty *Tössthal.* Stations: *Kollbrunn*, *Rikon*, *Zell*, (10 M.) *Turbenthal* (Bär), *Wyla* (with a picturesquely situated church), *Saland*, and (16 M.) *Bauma* (Tanne), all thriving industrial places. About 2¼ M. to the E. of Zell, on the slope of the *Schauenberg*, is the frequented *Girenbad* (2428′), with an alkaline spring (see p. 54). Then *Steg*, *Fischenthal*, *Gibswyl-Ried.* From the last, situated on the watershed, the *Bachtel* (p. 48) may be ascended in 1 hr. Then through the picturesque valley of the *Jona* to (25 M.) **Wald** (2037′; **Krone; Rössli*), an industrial place (6400 inhab.) at the S.E. foot of the *Bachtel* (p. 48). Passing the waterfall of *Hohe Lauf*, we join the Zürich and Rapperswil line at (29½ M.) *Rüti* (p. 48).

From Winterthur to *Schaffhausen*, see R. 12; to *St. Gallen and Rorschach*, see R. 16; to *Constance*, see R. 11.

The Romanshorn line traverses the green and fertile *Thurgau.* 20 M. *Wiesendangen;* 24 M. *Islikon.*

26 M. **Frauenfeld** (1335′; pop. 6087; **Falke;* **Hôtel Bahnhof*, at both R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; *Krone*), on the *Murg*, with large cotton-factories, is the capital of the Thurgau. The handsome *Schloss*, on an ivy-clad rock, is said to have been built by a Count of Kyburg in the 11th century.

FROM FRAUENFELD TO WYL, 11 M., steam-tramway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.). Stations: *Murkart*, *Mazingen*, *Jakobsthal*, *Wängi*, *Rosenthal*, *Münchweilen*, and *Wyl* (p. 54).

29 M. *Felben.* Near (32½ M.) *Müllheim* the train crosses the *Thur.* 35 M. *Märstetten;* 37½ M. *Weinfelden* (1415′; Krone; Traube; Hôt. Bahnhof). To the left, *Schloss Weinfelden* (1850′;

view), on the vine-clad *Ottenberg*. 39½ M. *Bürglen*. — 41 M. *Sulgen* (1584′; Helvetia; Schweizerhof).

From Sulgen to Gossau, 14½ M., railway in 67 min. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 15 c.). We traverse the pretty valley of the *Thur*. Stations: *Kradolf*, *Sitterthal*. 6 M. **Bischofzell** (1653′; *Linde; Thurbad*, pens. 4½-5 fr.), a small town at the confluence of the Thur and *Sitter*. Then *Hauptweil*, *Arnegg*, *Gossau* (see below).

Stations: *Erlen* (Hôt. Bahnhof), *Amrisweil* (*Krone), and (51 M.) **Romanshorn** (1322′; **Hôtel Bodan*, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1 fr.; **Falke; Hecht; Jäger; *Rail. Restaurant*), on a promontory on the *Lake of Constance*. Thence to *Friedrichshafen* or *Lindau*, see p. 30.

16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 58, 30.

Railway to *St. Gallen* (52½ M.) in 2-3 hrs. (8 fr. 80, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 40 c.); to *Rorschach* (62 M.) in 2⅔-4½ hrs. (10 fr. 35, 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 30 c.). — Steamboat from Rorschach to *Lindau* in 1¼ hr. (1 ℳ 65 or 1 ℳ 10 pf.).

From Zürich to (16 M.) *Winterthur*, see p. 53. The Curfirsten gradually appear to the S., and the Appenzell Mts. to the S.E. — 20½ M. *Räterschen*; 24 M. *Elgg* (2012′; Ochs; Löwe). To the S. (4 M.) is the *Schauenberg* (2930′; fine view), on the S.W. slope of which lies the *Girenbad* (see p. 53). — 25½ M. *Aadorf* (Linde; Löwe); 29½ M. *Eschlikon*; 31 M. *Sirnach*.

To the Hörnli, 3 hrs., interesting. A road ascends the valley of the *Murg* viâ *Dussnang* and *Fischingen* (2067′; *Sonne, Stern), with its old abbey, to the (6½ M.) cross at *Allenwinden* (3125′), whence a good path leads to the (¾ hr.) top of the **Hörnli** (3725′; *Restaurant*), a famous point of view. The descent may be made to *Bauma* (p. 53).

34½ M. **Wyl** (1930′; **Hôtel Bahnhof; Hôt. Schönthal*, well spoken of), a pleasant old town (4000 inhab.). Branch-line to *Ebnat*, see p. 67; steam-tramway to *Frauenfeld*, see p. 53.

The train crosses the *Thur* by an iron bridge, near the old castle of *Schwarzenbach*. 39½ M. *Utzwyl*, the station for *Nieder-Utzwyl* on the left, and *Ober-Utzwyl* on the right. (Near the former, 1¼ M. from the station, is the hydropathic of *Buchenthal*.) — 43 M. **Flawyl** (2020′; **Rössli; Post*), a large manufacturing village. The *Glatt* is crossed. 46 M. *Gossau* (Hôt. Bahnhof; branch-line to *Sulgen*, see above). — 48½ M. *Winkeln* (Kreuz; Löwe).

From Winkeln to Appenzell, 16 M., in 1½ hr., by the narrow-gauge *Appenzell Railway*. The line passes the *Heinrichsbad* (*Curhaus, with chalybeate spring). 3 M. **Herisau** (2550′; 12.937 inhab.; **Löwe*, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 4½ fr.; *Storch*), a thriving 'village' with extensive muslin-factories and a clock-tower attributed to the 7th century. — 5 M. *Wylen*; 5½ M. *Waldstatt* (2700′; *Hirsch; Pens. Sentisblick), with a chalybeate spring and whey-cure. Then through the *Urnäsch Valley*, by *Zürchersmühle*, to (9¼ M.) **Urnäsch** (2735′; **Krone; Bahnhof*). About ½ M. above Urnäsch is the primitive spa of *Rosenhügel* (2892′). — Beyond Urnäsch the train passes the (11½ M.) *Jacobsbad* (to the E.), with its mineral spring (good quarters), and goes on to (13 M.) **Gonten** (2970′; *Löwe; Krone; Bär*) and (14 M.) *Gonterbad* (2925′), a well-managed establishment, with a chalybeate spring (pens. 5-6 fr.). It then crosses the deep valley of the *Kaubach* to (16 M.) *Appenzell* (p. 61).

— Ascent of the *Sentis* from Urnäsch, see p. 63. Over the *Kräzern Pass* to *Neu-St-Johann*, see p. 68.

We cross the deep valley of the *Sitter* by an iron bridge, 207 yds. long, 174′ high. A little lower down is the *Kräzernbrücke*, with its two stone arches, built in 1810. — 50 M. *Bruggen*.

52½ M. **St. Gallen**. — **Hotels.** *Hecht, Theater-Platz, R., L., & A. 2½-4, D., incl. wine, 3½ fr.; *Linde, Leonhard-Str., with café-restaurant; *Hirsch, in the market-place, R. & A. 2-2½, D. 3 fr.; *Walhalla, opposite the station, R. 1½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Schiff, R. 1½-2, B. 2, D. 2½ fr.; Ochs, moderate. — **Cafés.** *Linde; Pavillon; Trischli; Hörnli; Rail. Restaurant.* — **Baths** at the *Löchlibad*, *Tobler's* (St. Magnihalden), and *Seifert's* (Rorschacher-Str.); in summer, open-air baths at *Dreilinden* (p. 56). — **Cabs:** ¼ hr., 1-2 persons 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20, ½ hr. 1 fr. 20 and 1 fr. 80, ¾ hr. 1 fr. 60 and 2 fr. 40 c., 1 hr. 2 fr. and 3 fr., luggage 20 c.; double fares at night. — **U.S. Consul-General,** *James T. Dubois, Esq.*

St. Gallen (2208′), one of the highest of the larger towns of Europe, capital of the canton, and an episcopal see, is one of the chief industrial towns in Switzerland. Embroidered cotton goods are its staple product. Pop. 30,520.

From the station we go to the left through the Post-Strasse or the Bahnhof-Strasse to the Market-Place, the centre of the crowded Old Town. The busy Marktgasse then leads S. to the Prot. *Church of St. Lawrence*, rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1849-54, with a lofty tower. Adjacent is the N. entrance to the Klosterhof ('Stiftseinfang'), containing the Benedictine Abbey, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, an Irish monk, rebuilt in the 18th cent., and suppressed in 1805, one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The buildings now accommodate the Cantonal offices, the bishop's residence, and the celebrated *Abbey Library*. The last (open on Mon., Wed., and Sat. 9-12 and 2-4, for strangers at other times also) contains 30,000 vols. (1558 incunabula) and many valuable MSS. (a psalter of Notker Labeo of the 10th cent. and a Nibelungenlied of the 13th cent.); of those mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 still exist. — The *Abbey Church*, rebuilt in 1755-65 in the rococo style, contains finely carved choir-stalls and a beautiful iron choir-screen.

Behind the abbey flows the *Steinach*. — To the E., beyond the moat skirting this part of the old town, is the large *Cantonal School House*, containing the *Town Library* ('*Bibliotheca Vadiana*'; open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 2-4; valuable MSS., chiefly of the Reformation period) and the collections of the *Geographical & Commercial Society* (open Sun. 10-12 & 1-3; Wed. and Sat. 1-3). — Near it, in the Museums-Str., by the Grosse Brühl, is the *Museum*. On the groundfloor are the *Natural History Collections* (open Sun. 10-12 and 1-3, Wed. and Frid. 1-3); on the first floor the *Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (open Sun. 10-12 & 1-3, Wed. 1-4; works by Koller, Diday, Makart, A. Feuerbach, Ritz, Schirmer, and others), and the collections of the *Historical Society* (open Sun., 10-12, and Wed. 1-4). Behind the museum is the *Public Park*, prettily laid out. —

In the Linden-Platz, outside the Rossli-Thor, is the **Broder Fountain*, by A. Bösch, erected in 1898 to celebrate the completion of the aqueduct from the Lake of Constance.

The *Industrial Museum*, with a school of design, is in the Vadian-Strasse (open Sun. 10-12; on other days, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5). — From the S. end of the town a cable-tramway (3 min.; fare 15, down 10 c.) ascends through the gorge of the Steinach to the suburb of *Mühlegg* (2440′; restaurant). On the other side of the Steinach, 1/2 M. to the E., are the open-air baths of *Dreilinden* (2540′), much frequented in summer.

Excursions. The **Freudenberg* (2910′; *Inn*, mediocre), 1 1/2 M. to the E. of the town and 3/4 M. from Mühlegg (see above; carriage for 1-2 pers. 7 fr., 3-4 pers. 12 fr.), commands a charming view of the Lake of Constance as far as Lindau; in the foreground lie St. Gallen and the surrounding country, dotted with houses, to the S. the Sentis chain, the Glärnisch, Tödi, etc. — The **Vögelisegg* (4 1/2 M.; carr. 6 or 10 fr.; p. 60) and the **Frölichsegg* (4 M.; p. 64) also afford fine views. — The nunnery of *Notkersegg* (2580′) and the *Kurzegg Inn* (2735′), both on the road to Vögelisegg, command fine views of the Bodensee. — To the **Rosenberg** (2470′; carriage 2 fr., 3 fr.), with the *Kurzenburg*, a deaf-and-dumb institution, and numerous villas; the route runs viâ *Rotmonten*, on the saddle, to the (1 hr.) inn of *SS. Peter and Paul* (2580′), with a large deer-park. — Through the Gemeindsböden or viâ Mühlegg (see above) to the **Falkenburg** (2560′), which commands the best view of the town. We then cross the wooded *Bernegg* to the *Vogelherd*, with a charming view and a monument to the poet Scheffel, to the (3/4 hr.) *Im Nest Inn*, and to the (10 min.) *Solitude* (2690′; views). Then back by the Teufen road (2 M.). — **Kronbühl** (2035′; inn; carriage 3 fr., 5 fr.), 3 M. to the N. on the Arbon road, with a view of the Lake of Constance. — **Untere Waid** *(Dr. Dock)* and **Obere Waid** (pens. 7 1/2-15 fr.), two health-resorts, 3 M. to the N.E., with splendid view of the Lake of Constance (carriage in 1/2 hr., 4 fr., 6 fr.). — *Bruggen* and the **Sitterbrücke* (p. 55), by rail in 8 minutes. — *Martinstobel* and *Möttelischloss*, see p. 57. — Tramway to *Gais*, see p. 64.

From St. Gallen the line descends through a long cutting to (53 1/2 M.) *St. Fiden* (2126′; Hôt. National), and enters the wild valley of the *Steinach*. Embankments and cuttings are traversed in rapid succession. Nearly the whole Lake of Constance is frequently visible, with Friedrichshafen on its N. bank. — Turning to the right, the line crosses the *Goldach* by a bridge of five arches near (56 1/2 M.) *Mörschwil* (1778′; *Pens. Villa Forstegg, well situated, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Pens. Gallusberg, near the station).

62 M. **Rorschach.** — *Lake Railway Station* (*Restaurant, see below), at the pier, the chief passengers' station; *Town Station*, 3/4 M. to the E., where the lines from St. Gallen and Romanshorn join that from Coire.

Hotels. Anker, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 9-12 fr.; Hirsch, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; Schweizerhof; Badhof; Hôtel Bodan; Hôt. Stierlin; Schiff, R. 1 1/2, B. 1, D. 1 1/2, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôtel Bahnhof, Post, R. 2, D. 2 1/2 fr., these two near the Lake Station; Schäfle, with garden, moderate; Rössle, R. 1-1 1/4, pens. 3 1/2 fr.; Zur Ilge; Grüner Baum, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, D. 2-2 1/2, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of; Ochs, with brewery. — **Rail. Restaurant*, with a balcony and view of the lake. *Beer* at *Spierig's*, behind the station, and at the *Falke* (with rooms to let). — *Baths* at *Notter's*, on the lake; *Lake Baths* 1/4 M. to the W.

Rorschach (1310′; pop. 5867), a busy town on the Lake of Constance, chiefly important for its corn-trade, is also a summer-resort.

Excursions. Above Rorschach rises the old abbey of **Mariaberg**, with handsome cloisters, now a school. The view from the *Rorschacher Berg*, the green orchard-like hill behind the town, embraces the whole lake, with the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Rhætikon chain. Its summit, the ***Rossbühel** (2925′; *Inn*, good wine), may be reached in 1¼ hr. from Rorschach (boy to show the way desirable). The whole hillside is intersected by roads, which afford a great many pleasant walks. Good inns at (½ hr.) the *Sulzberg* and (½ hr.) the *Hohenrain*. — The **St. Anna Schloss** (1835′), since 1449 the property of the Abbots of St. Gallen, has been partly restored (restaurant); fine view from the upper rooms. The road, which is steep towards the end, takes about ¾ hr. from the station. The view from the *Jägerhaus*, ½ hr. farther up, is still more extensive (inn, good wine).

To the Martinstobel and Möttelischloss and back, 3 hours. By the St. Gallen railway to *St. Fiden*, see p. 56. Below the station we take the road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the left), descend the highroad, and diverge to the right by the Heiden road into the **Martinstobel**, the gorge of the *Goldach* (1860′), spanned by an iron bridge 100′ high. Here, at the beginning of the 10th cent., the monk Notker composed his '*Media vita in morte sumus*', upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left, passing the debris of a landslip which took place in 1845, to *Untereggen* (2080′; Schäfle), and thence descend the Goldach road as far as a road leading through a grassy dale past a large pond to the right to the **Möttelischloss**. This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the wealthy *Mötteli* family of St. Gallen, and after various vicissitudes it has now fallen into disrepair. *View from the platform on the top (gratuity), one of the finest near the lake. Pleasant walk back to Rorschach through the *Witholz* (½ hr.). — To **Tübach**, amid fruit-trees, and the *Castle of Steinach*, 1 hr. — By the 'Obere Weg', with fine views, to (1 hr.) **Wylen** (**Inn*), near the Duke of Parma's château of *Wartegg*, with its beautiful park. — By *Staad* (p. 64) to (1¼ hr.) **Schloss Weinburg**, summer-seat of the Prince of Hohenzollern (visitors admitted to the fine park); splendid view from the *Steinerne Tisch*, above the château (return viâ *Thal* and *Rheineck*, p. 64). — To *Walzenhausen* and the *Meldegg*, see p. 64.

At **Horn** (on the lake, 1½ M. to the N.W.; railway, see p. 33) there are a large **Hotel & Bath House* (pension 6 fr.), and the *Hirsch Inn*. Near Horn, to the left, is the château of the Landgrave of Hessen-Philippsthal.

Railway to *Coire*, see p. 64; to *Heiden*, see p. 59; to *Constance*, see p. 33.

To Lindau by steamer (1 hr.; fares 1 *M* 75, 1 *M* 10 pf.; D. 2½ *M*), comp. p. 30. To the S.E. is Bregenz, at the foot of the Pfänder; in the background, the Rhætikon chain; to the S., the Appenzell Mts. and the Sentis.

Lindau. — *Bayrischer Hof, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-10 *M*; *Hôtel Reutemann, Lindauer Hof, Krone, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½ *M*; Helvetia, R. 1¼-1½ *M*; all on the lake; Sonne, in the Reichsplatz; Gärtchen auf der Mauer, a pension on the mainland. — Restaurants: *Seegarten*, near the Bayrischer Hof (also rooms); *Schützengarten*, a restaurant on the old bastion, near the Roman tower, with view; adjacent to it, *Rupflin* (wine); *Rail. Restaurant.* — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town, in the inner arm of the lake.

Lindau (pop. 5400), the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express to Munich 5 hrs.), once an imperial town and fortress (1275-1803), and in the middle ages a busy commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. Lindau is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman fort, to which the venerable tower near the bridge perhaps

belonged. On the quay is a monument to *King Max II.* (d. 1864), in bronze, designed by Halbig. At the end of the S. pier, on a granite pedestal 33′ high, is placed an imposing lion in marble, 20′ in height, also by Halbig; opposite, on the N. pier, is a *Lighthouse.* The harbour is adjoined to the S. by the *Alte Schanz*, which commands a view of the Alps from the Scesaplana to the Sentis (mountain-indicator). In the Reichsplatz are the *Town Hall*, erected in 1422-36 and restored in 1885-87, with painted façades and a collection of antiquities (open 11-12, Sun. 2-5), and the handsome *Reichsbrunnen*, with a bronze figure of 'Lindauia' and other allegorical figures, erected in 1884. At the *Land-Thor*, at the end of the wooden bridge, is an old *Roman Tower.* A viaduct at the N. end of the station leads to the W. across the railway to the walk round the island and to the men's baths. To the E. we may follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the Maximilian-Str., which contains the best shops.

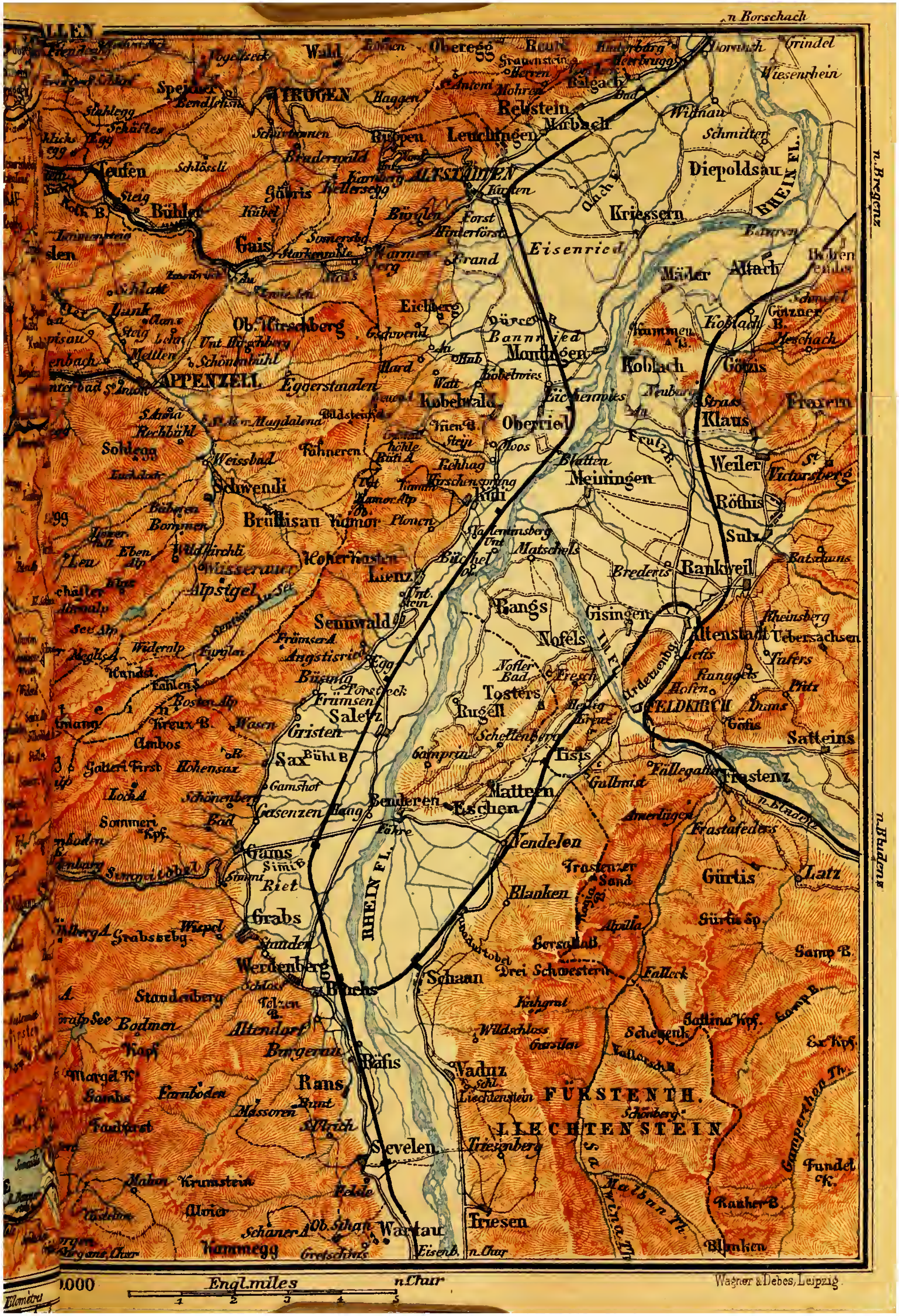
Excursions. Pleasant walk on the N. bank of the lake towards the left (cross the railway-embankment and turn to the left), passing the villas of *Näher*, *Lotzbeck* (pretty park), *Giebelbach*, *Lingg* (*Frescoes by Naue), and others, to the (2¼ M.) *Schachenbad* (Pens. Freihof) and the (¾ M.) **Lindenhof** (or *Villa Gruber*), with its beautiful grounds and hot-houses (adm. on Frid. gratis; at other times 1 *M*, tickets at the Schachenbad; closed on Sun.). About ½ M. farther on is the château of *Alwind.* — Beautiful view from the (½ hr.) vine-clad ***Hoierberg** (1496′), which is reached by a path skirting the railway and passing the village of *Hoiren*, or to the left viâ *Enzisweiler* (*Schmid's Restaurant) and *Schachen* (Zum Schlössle). The road from the Landthor leads viâ *Aeschach* (Schlatter). Two inns and a belvedere on the top. — To *Bregenz*, see p. 446.

17. The Canton of Appenzell.

The **Canton of Appenzell** cannot vie in grandeur with many other parts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the characteristics of the country. It boasts of one of Switzerland's largest lakes, of an almost southern vegetation, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures, and even of lofty snow-mountains. The finest points are *Heiden*, *St. Anthony's Chapel*, *Wildkirchli*, *Ebenalp*, the *Hohe Kasten*, and the *Sentis.*

This canton, which is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gallen, was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden**, and to this day party-feeling on religious questions is very strong. Inner-Rhoden, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in area, is almost exclusively Roman Catholic, and down to 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Roman Catholics who were not natives of the canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally rescinded by an article of the Federal constitution in 1848, but little change has practically taken place. Population 12,900, of whom about 700 only are Protestants. The inhabitants generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to *Merian* (1650), 'a rough, hardy, homely, and pious folk'; their costume is picturesque and primitive, and cattle-breeding and cheese-making are their chief pursuits. — Ausser-Rhoden (90 sq. M., 54,200 inhab., 3500 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at St. Gallen. Almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions. — Comp. 'Appenzell: Pure Democracy and Pastoral Life in Inner-Rhoden', by *Irving B. Richman* (1895).

Geograph. Anstalt von


n. Rorschach
Oberegg
Walzenhausen
Trogen
Speicher
Altstätten
Leuchingen
Marbach
Rebstein
Balgach
Widnau
Diepoldsau
Kriessern
Rhein Fl.
n. Bregenz
Teufen
Bühler
Gais
Altach
Mäder
Koblach
Götzis
Montlingen
Eichberg
Ob. Kirschberg
Appenzell
Eggerstanden
Kobelwald
Oberriet
Klaus
Fraxern
Weiler
Meiningen
Röthis
Sulz
Rankweil
Schwendi
Brüllisau
Kamor
Hoher Kasten
Alpsigel
Lienz
Sennwald
Bangs
Nofels
Gisingen
Altenstadt
Übersachsen
Tosters
Feldkirch
Satteins
Göfis
Frastenz
Saletz
Gams
Grabs
Werdenberg
Buchs
Schaan
Mattern
Eschen
Bendern
Nendeln
Gurtis
n. Bludenz
Latz
Rhein Fl.
Vaduz
Fürstenth. Liechtenstein
Räfis
Rans
Sevelen
Triesenberg
Triesen
Wartau
Kammegg
Eisenb. n. Chur
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1 2 3 4 5
n. Chur
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Railway from *Winkeln* to *Appenzell* 1½-2 hrs.; from *St. Gallen* to *Gais* 1¼ hr.; from *Rorschach* to *Heiden* 55 minutes. — Diligence from *Rheineck* to *Heiden* twice daily in 1¾ hr.; from *Au* to *Heiden* viâ *Berneck*, once daily in 3 hrs.; from *Heiden* viâ *Trogen* and *Speicher* to *Teufen* twice daily in 2¾ hrs.; from *Altstätten* to *Gais* daily in 2 hrs.; from *Gais* to *Appenzell* five times daily in 35 min.; from *St. Gallen* viâ *Speicher* to *Trogen* thrice daily in 1¾ hr. — Carriage from St. Gallen to Trogen 6 fr. (3-4 pers. 10 fr.), to Appenzell 9 or 16, Weissbad 10 or 16½ fr.; half-fare more for the return.

The RAILWAY FROM RORSCHACH TO HEIDEN, 4⅓ M., is on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 1:11). The train starts from the harbour station (p. 56), stops at the outer station, where the toothed rail begins, and then ascends through orchards, affording charming glimpses of the lake. On the left, below, is the château of *Wartegg*, on the right, above, *Wartensee*. Near (2½ M.) stat. *Wienacht-Tobel* (2025′) are large quarries of fossiliferous sandstone. We then skirt the deep *Wienachter Tobel*, obtaining to the left a beautiful view of the rich valley, with the mountains of the Bregenzer Wald beyond, and the mouth of the Rhine below. Beyond (3 M.) stat. *Schwendi* (2217′) we cross the gorge by a lofty viaduct and ascend over pastures and through wood.

4⅓ M. **Heiden.** — *FREIHOF & SCHWEIZERHOF, R., L., & A. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *KRONE, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *HÔT. MOSER & PENS. SONNENHÜGEL, at the upper end of the village, with baths and garden, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 1¾, pens. 6-7 fr.; PENS. DIETRICH, with restaurant; LINDE; HÔTEL-PENSION PARADIES; LÖWE; *ZUR FROHEN AUSSICHT, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6-7 fr.; SCHÄFLI; PENS. BLUMENTHAL. Lodgings easily obtained. Baths in the *Quellenhof*. — *Visitors' Tax* 30 c. per day; whey-cure tickets 1 fr. per day, 5 fr. per week. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Heiden (2640′; pop. 3453), a thriving village with substantial houses, lies amidst sunny meadows, and is a favourite air-cure resort. At the upper end is a tasteful *Curhalle*. The gallery of the church-tower and the grounds of the Freihof (see above) afford fine views.

WALKS. To the *Bellevue (2865′; **Pension & Restaurant Waldruh*), a hill 25 min. to the S.E., on the right bank of the *Gstaldenbach*, with inn and a beautiful view of Heiden and the Lake of Constance, and in 20 min. more to the *Sentisblick*; W. to the *Hasenbühl*, *Benzenrüti*, and **Steinli*, with a pavilion and charming view; S. to the *Bischofsberg* (see below). To the W., below the Grub road (see below), the *Krähenwald* (pleasant grounds); N.W. (¾ hr.) the *Rossbühel* above Grub (2925′; see p. 57).

A road affording picturesque views leads from Heiden to the N.E. viâ *Wolfhalden* (2350′; Friedberg; Adler; Pens. Blatter) to (4½ M.) *Rheineck* (p. 64; diligence twice daily in ¾ hr.); another attractive road to the W. viâ *Grub* (2643′; Ochs; Löwe; Hirsch), a health resort, *Eggersried*, and the *Martinstobel* (p. 57) to (8 M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 55).

The *Chapel of St. Anthony (*'St. Antönibild'*; 3640′), 1¼ hr. to the S. of Heiden, affords a famous view of the Rhine Valley (preferable to that from the Kaien), Bregenz, Lindau, part of the Lake of Constance, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. One route to the chapel is by *Oberegg* (2900′; Bär, pens. 3½-4 fr.); another, shorter, leads by the orphan-houses and the *Bischofsberg* (3095′; both routes denoted by blue marks). From the chapel to *Altstätten* (p. 65) 1½ hr.; to *Landmark* and the top of the *Gäbris* (p. 60) 2 hrs.

The *Kaien*, 1¼ hr. to the S.W. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended (guide, not indispensable, 1½ fr.). We follow the Trogen road for ¼ M. and then diverge to the right beyond a small bridge (finger-post 'Steinli,

Kaien') and ascend by a good, red-marked path to the (1-1¼ hr.) *Kaien. The view from the summit (highest point 3690', signal 3612') embraces a great part of the Lake of Constance and Canton Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein Mts., with the white chain of the Rhætikon and the Scesaplana above them to the S.E. To the S. it affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district: the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the five peaks of the Furgglen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi farther distant; in the foreground woods, meadows, and the thriving villages of Wald, Trogen, and Speicher; to the left above Trogen rises the Gäbris (see below); to the right, near Speicher, the Vögelisegg (see below); to the left, above Speicher, in the distance, the Pilatus and the Rigi. — The Kaien is 1½ hr. from Speicher, and 2½ hrs. from St. Gallen. Trogen seems almost within a stone's-throw, though really 3 M. distant. The path descends to the right by the *Gupf* (3545'; inn) and *Rehetobel* (3140'; *Hirsch), a village beyond which the road to Trogen is visible in the wooded ravine far below. Near the bridge, in the valley below, is a rustic tavern 'Am Goldach'.

The GÄBRIS (see below) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding Trogen): to *St. Anthony's Chapel* (p. 59) 1¼ hr.; then by a new road along the arête, with a charming survey of the Rhine Valley and the Sentis, to the *Landmark* (3265'; inn, comp. p. 65), on the road from Altstätten to Trogen, and the summit of the *Gäbris*, a beautiful walk of 2 hrs. About 8 min. below the summit the St. Anthony route is joined by that from Trogen (finger-post 'Gais, Trogen, Speicher').

The road to Trogen (6½ M.) ascends the E. slope of the Kaien (see above) to the (2¼ M.) *Langenegg* (3185'; inn); then up and down hill, past *Rehetobel* (see above; lying beyond the ravine of the Goldach on the right), and (2¼ M.) **Wald** (3150'; *Schäfli; Krone; Harmonie*, pens. 3-4 fr.), to (2 M.) —

Trogen (2975'; pop. 2578; **Krone; Schäfli; Hirsch; Rössli; Löwe*), a prosperous village, pleasantly situated and visited as summer-resort.

Road over the *Landmark* to (7 M.) *Altstätten*, see p. 65. — FROM ST. GALLEN TO TROGEN (6 M.), diligence thrice daily in 1¾ hr.; one-horse carr. 6-8, two-horse 10-12 fr. The road leads past the nunnery of *Notkersegg* and the inn of *Kurzegg* (p. 56), to the (4 M.) *Vögelisegg (3155'; **Hôtel-Pension*), which affords a fine view of the Lake of Constance, the populous and rich pasture-lands of Speicher and Trogen, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. A point in front of the hotel commands a specially fine prospect of the Sentis. Descent to (¾ M.) *Speicher* (3070'; *Löwe; Krone; Schützen-Garten), and across the *Bachtobel* to (1¼ M.) *Trogen*. — From Trogen to (4¾ M.) *Teufen*, diligence twice daily in 1 hr. Steam-tramway from St. Gallen to Gais viâ Teufen, see p. 63.

From the church at Trogen a road leads viâ (3½ M.) *Bühler* (p. 64) to (1¾ M.) *Gais*, but the path over the **Gäbris** (4100') is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kaien follows the Trogen and Bühler road to the (½ hr.) top of the hill (3487'; view of the Sentis); a finger-post here indicates the path to the left to Gais over the Gäbris. Those who come from Vögelisegg should not go on to Trogen, but quit the high-road beyond the *Bachtobel* (see above) by a flight of steps to the right. A small valley lies immediately on the right, and the path ascends gradually across meadows. After ¾ hr. (from Speicher) this path reaches the road from Trogen to Bühler a few hundred paces from the finger-post. At the latter we take the path to the left, at the next finger-post to the right; beyond the tavern we pass through three gates, and proceed straight on (not to the right), ascending for a few min. by a bad path; then again by a good path, which slowly ascends to the (40 min.) *Inn* (4100'), whence a delightful prospect is enjoyed (1½ hr. from Speicher). Hence to Gais a

descent of 1/2 hour. Walkers in the reverse direction find finger-posts at doubtful points. Numerous benches.

Gais (3075′; pop. 2495; **Krone*, R., L., & A. 2-3, pens. 7 fr.; **Ochs*, *Adler*, *Hirsch*, *Gäbris*, *Hecht*, plain; *Hackerbräu*, at the station), a trim-looking village, in the midst of green meadows, is the oldest of the Appenzell whey-resorts, having been in vogue since 1749. Fine view of the Sentis from the *Curgarten*, adjoining the 'Krone'.

Steam-tramway to *St. Gallen*, see pp. 63, 64. — The ROAD FROM GAIS TO ALTSTÄTTEN (6 M., diligence daily in 1¼ hr., from Altstätten to Gais in 1¾ hr.) is level for the first 1½ M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old road and winds round the mountain. The old road, preferable for pedestrians, leads to the left viâ the (¼ hr.) **Stoss** (3130′; *Pension Stoss*), a chapel on the pass, with a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 Appenzellers under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The shorter old road crosses the new immediately below the Stoss, and descends direct, partly through wood, to Altstätten (p. 65).

A road traversing meadows leads from Gais to (3½ M.) Appenzell, while a shorter footpath to the Weissbad (1½ hr.) diverges to the left halfway to Appenzell and crosses the *Guggerloch* (3084′).

Appenzell (2560′; pop. 4369; **Hecht*, **Löwe*, **Hirsch*, all moderate; *Hoferbad; Schiff*; beer at the *Krone*), the capital of Canton Inner-Rhoden, on the *Sitter*, a large village, chiefly of old wooden houses, contains two monasteries, and was formerly a country-seat of the Abbots of St. Gallen, Appenzell being a corruption of '*Abbatis Cella*'. The *Hospital*, the *Church*, erected in 1826, and the *Landes-Archiv*, containing interesting charters, are worthy of note. Shady promenades on the Sitter. — Railway to *Urnäsch* and *Winkeln*, see p. 54.

A road leads from Appenzell (also a path from the station; omnibus to and from the station, five times daily, 70 c.; carr. 4, with pair 6 fr.) to the S.E., crossing the *Sitter* and passing the *Hôtel Steinegg*, to (2 M.) **Weissbad** (2685′), a summer and health resort (**Curhaus*, R. & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2 fr., cheaper for some stay; *Weissbadbrücke* and *Gemse* inns; also river-baths), pleasantly situated at the base of the Appenzell Mts., and a good centre for excursions.

GUIDES: *Huber*, *Jac.* and *Joh. Koster*, *Joh. Bapt. Rusch*; to the Wildkirchli 5, Ebenalp 5, Sentis 10, over the Sentis to Wildhaus 20, Altmann 15, Hohe Kasten 6, over the latter into the Rhine Valley 10 fr. — HORSE to Wildkirchli, Ebenalp, Seealp, or Ruhsitz 12 fr.

A favourite walk from the Weissbad is to the WILDKIRCHLI, 1¾ hr. to the S. (guide, 5 fr., unnecessary). Following the road to Brülisau (p. 63) for 100 paces, we ascend to the right; 8 min. a house, whence the bridle-track diverges to the left; the good footpath leads straight on through a gate, crossing the bridle-path at (¼ hr.) a double gate; we then cross the meadow, in the direction of the Ebenalp, to (40 min.) the depression between it and the wooded *Bommen-Alp* (to the left). We ascend in windings through wood to the right, and in 10 min. reach a way-post showing the direct path to the Ebenalp (to the right; see p. 62). The route to the Wildkirchli turns to

the left and (10 min.) approaches the foot of the precipices which descend from the Ebenalp to the Seealp-Thal (see below). Near the (1/4 hr.) *Zum Escher Inn* (4790′; R. 1 1/2-2 fr.; *View) we ascend to the right by a narrow but safe path, skirting perpendicular rocks, to the (2 min.) ***Wildkirchli** (4845′), once a hermitage, with a chapel of St. Michael, situated in a grotto (33′ wide; tavern). On the patron-saint's day (beginning of July) and on St. Michael's Day (29th Sept.) divine service is conducted here, and the grotto and the Ebenalp attract many visitors. View of the deep Seealp-Thal, and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance.

A cavern, 150 paces long, closed by a door (opened by the landlord, who provides a light, 1/2 fr.), leads from the grotto to the ***Ebenalp**; the (25 min.) summit (5390′; *Inn*, 6 beds) commands a superb view of the Sentis, Altmann, Lake of Constance, etc. — We may descend direct to the (25 min.) saddle to the N. of the *Bommen-Alp* (p. 61; guide useful to the point where the path begins).

Pleasant walk from Weissbad viâ *Schwendi* and (50 min.) *Wasserauen* (see below), crossing the Schwendibach (4 min.), passing the *Escherstein*, and ascending a pretty wooded ravine to the (3/4 hr.) **Seealp-See** (3735′; *Inn*), picturesquely situated in a basin between the *Gloggeren* and *Alten-Alp* (p. 63). From the *Escher* (see above) a steep path descends to the Seealp-See in 1 hr. From the Seealp-See to the *Megglis-Alp* (see below) 1 hr., path recently improved (wire-rope at giddy points). The path joins that from the Weissbad, 20 min. from the Megglis-Alp. — To the **Leuer Fall** (3185′), 1 1/2 hr., also interesting; the path ascends the *Weissbach-Thal* (way-post beyond the Weissbad), the last part through beautiful wood.

The snow-clad ***Sentis** (8215′), the highest mountain in the canton, is often ascended from the Weissbad (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr., not indispensable for experts; one-horse carr. to Wasserauen 4 fr.). A road diverges to the right from the road to Brülisau beyond the (3 min.) bridge over the *Schwendibach*, and ascends on the right bank of the brook to (1/4 hr.) *Schwendi* (2790′; Inn Zur Felsenburg, on the left bank), and the (35 min.) *Wasserauen Inn*, where the road ends. The ascent now begins *(Katzensteig)*, on the right side of a ravine with its rushing brook; 40 min. the *Hütten-Alp* (3940′; milk). The good though narrow path now skirts the *Schrennen*, the shelving pastures of the *Gloggeren* (below which are perpendicular rocks), affording beautiful glimpses of the Seealp-See far below, the Sentis and Altmann, and the Wildkirchli to the right. Then (3/4 hr.) a refuge-hut, and (3/4 hr.) the *Megglis-Alp* (4985′; inn), in a picturesque basin. The path now ascends rather steeply on the slope of the *Kühmaad*, partly hewn in steps (the telegraph-poles, beginning 10 min. from the Megglis-Alp, may be followed). At the (1 3/4 hr.) *Wagenlucke* (6785′) the inn on the Sentis becomes visible. Passing some snow on the left, the path ascends, becomes steeper, and mounts in rocky steps (wire-rope) to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Inn* (8087′; bed 3-5 fr., mattress in the garret 1 1/2 fr.; food dear; often crowded, early arrival advisable). On the summit of the Sentis, to which a path protected by a railing mounts in 5 min. more, is a

meteorological station (adm. 30 c.). The **View (see Heim's excellent Panorama) extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese Mts., the Grisons, and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. — The N. peak, separated from the S. by the '*Blaue Schnee*' (not to be ascended without a guide; see below), is named the *Girespitz* (8040′).

From the Sentis we may descend, at first over snow, and then by a path, which is very steep at first, over the *Schafboden* (5660′) and the *Flis-Alp* (4930′) to (3½-4 hrs.; in the reverse direction 6 hrs.) *Wildhaus* or *Unterwasser* in the Toggenburg (p. 68; guide desirable). — The usual Route from the Weissbad to Wildhaus (7½-8 hrs.) leads by *Brüllisau* and through the *Brülltobel* to the *Sämbtis-See* (3965′), passes the *Fählen-See* (4750′; chalets), and ascends to the *Zwingli Pass* (6630′), between the *Altmann* (see below) on the right, and the *Kraialpfirst* (6990′) on the left. We descend by the *Krai-Alp* (5933′), and the *Tesel-Alp* (4575′) to *Wildhaus*. This route, however, is rough, and the Sentis route (not much longer) is preferable.

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the Wildkirchli (p. 62) with the ascent of the Sentis (7-8 hrs.; guide necessary, 15 fr.) by leaving the valley of the Seealp-See to the left. The path leads high above the Seealp-See and at the base of the *Zänsler* and *Schäfler*, viâ the *Alten-Alp* and the *Oehrli*, to the *Muschelenberg* (numerous fossils); hence either to the left across the valley to the *Wagenlucke* (6785′) by the path which ascends from the Megglis-Alp (p. 62), or (1 hr. shorter) across the *Blaue Schnee* (caution on account of the crevasses), past the base of the *Girespitz*, and over the *Platten* direct to the summit. — A path, constructed by the S. A. C., ascends to the summit on the W. side also (6 hrs., with guide). It starts from the *Gemeinen-Wesen Alp* (4210′; reached from Urnäsch or Nesslau in 2 hrs., see p. 63), ascends over stony slopes, and mounts a steep rocky slope in zigzags to the first mountain-terrace. The ascent is then more gradual, over rock and pasture, to the *Fliesbordkamm* and the (2½ hrs.) *Club Hut* on the *Thierwies* (6835′). We next traverse rocks and debris on the *Graukopf* (7255′), and ascend in zigzags to the arête between the *Girespitz* and the Sentis. Lastly we mount the *Platten* by a flight of steps 140 yds. long, protected by a wire-railing, and reach the (1½ hr.) summit.

The **Altmann** (8000′; 7 hrs., with guide; toilsome), is ascended from the Weissbad viâ the *Fählen-Alp* and *Zwingli Pass* (see above); descent through the *Löchlibetter* to the *Megglis-Alp* (p. 62).

From Weissbad to the Rhine Valley. The direct route by the Hohe Kasten (5½ hrs.) leads to the S.E. through (½ hr.) *Brüllisau* (3030′; Krone, rustic); passing the church, we follow the path, beyond the second house to the right, which ascends in the direction of the telegraph-wire to (1 hr.) the *Inn* '*Ruhsitz*' (4495′), at the S.W. base of the *Kamor* (5215′). From the inn a steep but good path ascends to (1¼ hr.) the summit of the ***Hohe Kasten*** (5900′; **Inn*), which slopes precipitously on the E. towards the Rhine Valley. Splendid view of the Sentis group, with its three spurs on the N.E., which is nowhere seen to such advantage; in the other direction we see the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. We may now descend by a steep and stony path to (3 hrs.) stat. *Sennwald-Saletz* (p. 63). It diverges from the Weissbad path to the left, just below the saddle between the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, skirts the W. and S. slopes of the latter, and descends in zigzags (no possibility of mistake; several finger-posts lower down). Traversing wood for the last hour, we at length reach the village of *Sennwald* and the station.

Railway from Appenzell to Winkeln, viâ *Urnäsch* and *Herisau*, see p. 54. — It is preferable to drive by Gais and Teufen to St. Gallen (to Gais, 3½ M., diligence five times daily in 1 hr.; thence to St. Gallen, 8½ M., steam-tramway in 1¼ hr.). To (3½ M.) *Gais*, see

p. 61. Thence the STEAM TRAMWAY (rack-and-pinion at places; pretty route) descends by *Zweibrücken*, where the road to Appenzell diverges to the left (p. 61), along the *Rothbach* to ($1^3/_4$ M.) the prettily situated village of *Bühler* (2735′; *Rössli, etc.), and beyond the *Rose* and *Linde* inns (pens. 4-5 fr.) ascends to ($4^1/_2$ M.) **Teufen** (2750′; pop. 4629; **Hecht*), an industrial village, picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the Sentis chain. [About $^1/_2$ hr. farther up is the *Bad Sonder* (3020′), a frequented hydropathic.] It then skirts the W. slope of the *Teuferegg*, through meadows and wood, passing the stations of *Sternen*, *Niederteufen*, *Lustmühle*, and *Riethäusle*, and descends in sharp curves to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 55).

The FOOTPATH FROM TEUFEN TO ST. GALLEN ($1^1/_2$ hr.) leaves the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and ascends to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Schäfle's Egg* (3185′; inn); it then descends to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *St. Georgen*, $1^1/_2$ M. from St. Gallen. — To the W. of the Schäfle's Egg is (10 min.) the **Frölichsegg* (3290′; **Inn*), with an admirable view: Teufen in the foreground, the Appenzell Mts., beginning with the Fähnern, to the left, the Kamor, the Hohe Kasten about the middle of the chain, the green Ebenalp below the snow; more to the right, the Altmann and the Sentis with its snow-fields; in the distance, the Glärnisch and Speer; to the W., the railway and road to Wyl; to the N., part of the Lake of Constance. To St. Gallen, 1 hr.

18. From Rorschach to Coire.

Comp. Maps, pp. 30, 58, 370.

57 M. RAILWAY in $2^1/_4$-4 hrs. (9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90 c.; see Introd. X, as to circular-tickets, etc.).

Rorschach, see p. 56. The train skirts the lake at first. To the right, the château of *Wartegg* (p. 57). $2^1/_2$ M. *Staad* (Anker; Schiff; good swimming and other baths), a picturesque place with quarries of white sandstone. *Heiden* (p. 59) is seen on the hill to the right. Farther on is the *Weinburg* (p. 57), at the foot of the vine-clad *Buchberg*. The line traverses a fertile delta, formed by the deposits of the Rhine. — $5^1/_2$ M. **Rheineck** (1320′; **Post; Ochs; Rössli*), a small town at the foot of vineyards.

Omnibus in 12 min. from the station to ($1^1/_4$ M.) **Thal** (1344′; *Ochs*), an industrial place with 3319 inhab., picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Buchberg* (to the *Steinerne Tisch*, 25 min., see p. 57).

FROM RHEINECK TO WALZENHAUSEN (3 M.) cable-railway in 14 min. (60 c., descent 40 c.). The station is at the N. end of the town, above the Rhine bridge, to the right. The line runs through a tunnel 330 yds. long, and then ascends rapidly (17-26 : 100) on the open hillside, crossing the *Ruderbach* several times by means of lofty iron bridges. Lastly another tunnel, at the upper end of which is the station of **Walzenhausen** (2225′; **Hôt.-Pens. Rheinburg*, with view-terrace, pens. 6-$8^1/_2$ fr.; *Hirsch; Hôt. Meyer*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Linde*, pens. $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ fr.), a large village and health-resort, finely situated. The *Rosenberg* (2560′; $^1/_4$ hr.) and the *Gebhardshöhe* (white way-marks; $^3/_4$ hr.) may be visited if time permits. — A good road runs from the church along the hillside, affording charming views of the Rhine valley and traversing woods, to the (1 M.) *Convent of Grimmenstein* (2185′; *Löwe). About $^1/_2$ M. farther on, near the Inn 'Zur Maldegg', the road to (3 M.) *Au* (p. 65) diverges to the left. About $^1/_3$ M. farther on, where the road makes its last ascent and bends to the right before descending to *Berneck* (p. 65), a footpath, skirting the ridge to the left, leads to (10 min.) the **Meldegg*

(2115'; inn in summer), a rocky promontory at the angle of the Rhine valley, commanding a splendid view of the valley, the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps, and the Lake of Constance. We may descend to (1/2 hr.) *Au* or (3/4 hr.) *St. Margrethen* (see below).

Diligence from Rheineck to *Wolfhalden* and *Heiden*, see p. 59.

Walzenhausen (p. 64) is seen on the hill to the right. At (3 M.) **St. Margrethen** (1330'; *Linde; Ochs; Sonne*) the line to Bregenz (p. 446) diverges to the left. To the *Meldegg*, 1 hr., see p. 64.

Engineers will be interested in the works begun by the Swiss and Austrian governments in 1893 for the **Regulation of the Rhine**, designed to cut off the windings of the river, control its vagaries, and conduct it straight into the Lake of Constance. The two chief cuttings in progress are the *Fussach Cutting*, about 3 M. long, beginning at the village of *Brugg*, on the *Bruggerhorn*, 1 1/4 M. to the E. of St. Margrethen, which is to receive the waters of the *Dornbirner Ach*, and to enter the lake at *Fussach;* and the *Diepoldsau Cutting*, about 4 M. long, destined to cut off the large peninsula of *Diepoldsau*, between *Kriesseren* and *Widnau*, 4 M. to the N. of St. Margrethen. This great undertaking is expected to occupy fourteen years, and the cost to the Swiss government alone is estimated at 8,636,500 fr.

The *Rhine Valley*, formerly called the *Upper Rheingau*, was, like Ticino and Thurgau, governed down to 1798 by bailiffs. Part of its floor is marshy and exposed to inundation. Maize abounds. The train skirts hills covered with vineyards and orchards, and from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein* runs between the river and abrupt rocks. 9 1/2 M. **Au** (1338'; **Schiff*, good wine; *Rössli; Rail. Restaurant*), prettily situated at the foot of the *Meldegg* (p. 64). To the left, the snow-clad Scesaplana; farther off, the Drei Schwestern (p. 66); to the right, the Hohe Kasten with its inn (p. 63).

Road to (4 M.) *Walzenhausen*, see p. 64. To the **Meldegg* (3/4-1 hr.), see above. — To the W., in a fertile, vine-clad basin, lies (2 M.) **Berneck** (1380'; *Krone; Drei Eidgenossen; Pens. Tigelberg*), a pleasant village (2232 inhab.), with good baths. Electric tramway to *Altstätten*, see below.

12 M. *Herbrugg;* 14 M. *Rebstein-Marbach.*

16 1/2 M. **Altstätten** (1540'; pop. 8430; **Drei Könige*, moderate; *Splügen*, at the station; *Freihof*), a quaint little town. Through a gorge on the right peeps the Sentis, adjoining the Fähnern. To the right is the Convent of the Good Shepherd, with an orphanage and a large new domed church.

Roads lead hence viâ the *Landmark* (3265'; inn) to (9 M.) *Trogen*, and viâ the *Stoss* (3135') to (9 M.) *Gais* (p. 61); and a pleasant path in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Anthony* to *Heiden* (p. 59). One-horse carriage to Gais 10, two-horse 15, to Appenzell 12 and 18, to Weissbad 15 and 25 fr.

Electric Railway from Altstätten to Berneck, 12-13 times daily in 1-1 1/2 hr. Stations: *Altstätten Rail. Station*, *Altstätten Town*, *Leuchringen*, *Marbach*, *Rebstein*, *Balgach*, *Herbrugg*, and *Berneck* (see above).

19 1/2 M. *Oberriet* (1387'; Sonne). On a wooded hill to the right is the square tower of the castle of *Blatten.*

22 1/2 M. *Rüthi* (Zum Bahnhof). — 27 M. *Saletz-Sennwald* (Restaurant by the station).

Ascent of the *Hohe Kasten* (5900'; 4 1/2 hrs.; without guide), see p. 63. — To the Weissbad (6 hrs.), a pleasant walk, by *Sax* and the *Saxer Lucke* (5430'), passing the *Fählen* and *Sämbtis* lakes (comp. p. 63).

29 M. *Haag-Gams* (Zum Bahnhof). Above (31 M.) **Buchs** (*Rail.*

Restaurant; Zum Arlberg, Zum Bahnhof, both at the station) rises the well-preserved château of *Werdenberg*.

Railway to *Feldkirch*, see p. 446; custom-house examination at Buchs for travellers to or from Austria. — On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies *Vaduz* (1525′; Engel; *Löwe), with the white château of *Liechtenstein* on a lofty rock, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* (6965′), which may be ascended from the *Alp Gaflei* (4920′; new *Hotel), 3 hrs. above Vaduz, by an excellent and highly interesting rock-path in 2 hrs., with guide.

Beyond (34½ M.) **Sevĕlen** (**Traube*, plain) rises the ruined château of *Wartau* (2185′). On a hill to the left, beyond the Rhine, near *Balzers*, is the ruin of *Guttenberg*, where the ascent of the Luziensteig begins (see below). Beyond (39 M.) *Trübbach* (1585′; Löwe) the road and the railway are hewn through the rocks of the *Schollberg*. By the roadside, a large quarry of black marble.

The *Alvier (7753′), ascended from Buchs, Sevelen, or Trübbach in 5-5½ hrs., see p. 52. From Trübbach by *Atzmoos*, *Malans*, and past the ruin of *Wartau*, to (¾ hr.) *Oberschan* and (4½ hrs.) the top; descent 3 hrs. — The Gonzen (6015′), from Trübbach in 4½ hrs., with guide, is easy and interesting (comp. p. 52).

42 M. **Sargans** (1590′; *Railway Restaurant; Rebstock; Krone*, *Löwe*, plain), junction of the Weesen (Glarus) and Zürich line (p. 52). Carriages sometimes changed. The scenery becomes grander. To the N.W., the long serrated chain of the *Curfirsten* (p. 50); to the E., the *Fläscherberg* and the grey pyramid of the *Falknis* (see below). To the right, near *Vilters*, is the *Lower Sar Fall*, fine after rain.

45 M. **Ragatz**, p. 68. To the right, the ruin of *Freudenberg* (p. 70); then, to the left, the pension and ruin of *Wartenstein* (p. 71). Below the influx of the *Tamina* we cross the Rhine by a wooden bridge, 167 yds. in length.

46 M. **Maienfeld** (1725′; pop. 1227; **Ochs; Hôt.-Pens. Bahnhof*, at the station, R. 1½-2½, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; *Hirsch; Rössli*, near the church, good wine) is an old and thriving little town. The tower (fine view) is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emperor Constantius.

At *Boval* (2185′), 1¼ M. to the N.E., is the *Pension Annahof*, commanding a good view.

The **St. Luziensteig** (2230′; inn, good wine), a fortified defile between the *Fläscherberg* (3730′) and the *Falknis*, through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, is 2 M. from Maienfeld and is frequently visited from Ragatz. Fine view from the highest block-house (now destroyed), on the top of the Fläscherberg, 1¼ hr. farther to the W., and also on the return. — The *Falknis (8420′), ascended from the St. Luziensteig through the *Glecktobel* and by the *Sarina-Alp* or *Fläscher-Alp* (6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), is fatiguing but interesting; better from Maienfeld (guides, Fortunat and Joh. Peter Enderlin, Jacob Just) by the path made by Fort. Enderlin, viâ *Bargün* and the *Fläscher Fürkli*.

On the vine-clad slopes to the left lie the villages of *Jenins* (above it, the ruins of *Wyneck* and *Aspermont*) and *Malans* (p. 371). The train crosses the *Landquart*, near its influx into the Rhine. 49½ M. **Landquart** (1730′; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Landquart*, at the station, R., L., & A. 2½-5, D. 3½ fr.), junction of the Rhætian

Railway to Davos (p. 371). To the E., just beyond the station, the Sulzfluh (p. 372) peeps through the Klus.

52 M. **Zizers** (1854′; *Krone; Zum Bahnhof*), a small and ancient town. To the left are *Molinära*, a summer-seat of the Bishop of Coire, and the village of *Trimmis*. To the right, the peaks of the *Calanda* (8536′); at its base are the ruins of *Liechtenstein*, *Grottenstein*, and *Haldenstein*. At the foot of the last lies the village of that name, with a dilapidated château belonging to Count Salis (interesting wooden ceiling; old tile-stoves).

57 M. *Coire*, see p. 366.

Besides the direct railway a narrow-gauge line, constructed in 1896 by the Rhætian Railway Co. to connect the lines from Davos to Landquart (p. 371) and from Coire to Thusis (p. 381), runs from Landquart to Coire (8¾ M., in 25-32 min.). Stations: *Igis*, *Zizers*, *Untervaz*, *Trimmis*, *Haldenstein*, and *Coire*.

19. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 58.

Railway to *Ebnat*, 15½ M., in 1 hr. (2nd cl. 1 fr. 95, 3rd cl. 1 fr. 40 c.). — From *Ebnat* to *Buchs*, 24 M., diligence thrice daily in 5¼ hrs. (5 fr. 70 c.). Carr. with one horse from Wildhaus to *Gams* 8, to *Buchs* 9, to *Ebnat* 14 fr.

Wyl, on the Winterthur and St. Gallen line, p. 54. The train traverses the *Toggenburg*, the busy and populous valley of the *Thur*.

The ancient county of **Toggenburg** was purchased in 1469 by the Abbots of St. Gallen. The people having afterwards embraced Protestantism, they were persecuted by the abbots. This gave rise early in the 18th cent. to the *Toggenburg War*, in which the Roman Catholic cantons espoused the cause of St. Gallen, while the Protestants took the part of the Toggenburgers. In 1712 the Catholics were defeated at Villmergen in the Aargau; and a general peace secured to the Toggenburgers full enjoyment of their ancient liberties.

4½ M. *Batzenheid*; opposite is *Jonswyl*, with a new church. Opposite (6 M.) *Lütisburg* we cross the *Guggerloch* by a viaduct 170 yds. long, and 190′ high. 8 M. *Bütschwyl*; 9½ M. *Dietfurt*.

10½ M. **Lichtensteig** (pop. 1529; **Krone*), a pleasant little town on a rocky height, with a modern Gothic church. On a hill to the E. (1¼ hr.) is the ruin of *Neu-Toggenburg* (3565′), a fine point of view.

12½ M. **Wattwyl** (2027′; pop. 5260; *Ross; Toggenburg*), a charming village, with a new church. On a hill to the right is the nunnery of *St. Maria der Engeln*, and above it the ruin of *Yberg*.

15½ M. *Ebnat-Kappel* is the last station. The village of **Ebnat** (2106′; **Krone; *Adler; Rosenbühl*, a restaurant with view) is a thriving place; 1 M. to the N.W. is *Kappel* (Traube; Stern).

The ***Speer** (6415′) is ascended through the *Steinthal* in 5 hrs. (rather trying near the top; guide advisable, comp. p. 49); or from *Neu-St-Johann* or *Nesslau* (p. 68), by the *Alp im Laad* and the *Herren-Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide 7 fr.).

The Road ascends on the right bank of the Thur viâ *Krummenau* (2385′), where the '*Sprung*', a natural rock-bridge, crosses the

stream, to *Neu-St-Johann* (Schäfle), with an old abbey, and (4½ M.) **Nesslau** (2470′; **Traube; Stern; Krone*), with a pretty church.

To Urnäsch over the Krāzern Pass (4½ hrs.), interesting. A road from Neu-St-Johann ascends the *Lauter-Thal*, by *Ennetbühl* and the *Rietbad* (2800′; R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.), to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Bernhalden* (3402′). Then a path through the *Kräzernwald* to the **Kräzern Pass** (3936′), and across the pastures of *Kräzern* to the (2 hrs.) *Rossfall-Alp* (inn), whence a road leads to (1 hr.) *Urnäsch* (p. 54). — Ascent of the *Sentis* (p. 62) from Nesslau, 6 hrs.: from (1½ hr.) *Bernhalden* (see above) in ¾ hr. to the *Alp Gemeinen-Wesen* (4210′); thence to the *Thierwies Club Hut* and (4 hrs.) the top (p. 63).

The scenery becomes more interesting. The road leads past a fine fall of the *Weisse Thur* to (2¼ M.) *Stein* (2755′; Krone) and (2¼ M.) *Starkenbach* (Drei Eidgenossen), a straggling village. To the right is the ruin of *Starkenstein*. (Over the *Amdener Berg* to *Weesen*, see p. 50; guide to the pass advisable.) Passing (1½ M.) *Alt-St-Johann* (2930′; Rössli) and (¾ M.) *Unterwasser* (Stern; Traube), prettily situated at the sources of the Thur, we ascend to (3¾ M.) —

Wildhaus (3600′; **Hirsch*, pens. 5 fr.; *Sonne; Tell*). A little before the village, on the right, is the wooden house, blackened with age, in which *Zwingli* (p. 73) was born in 1484. Beyond the village we obtain a survey of the seven Curfirsten (p. 50); still better from the (¾ hr.) *Sommerigkopf* (4317′).

Ascent of the *Sentis* from Wildhaus or Alt-St-Johann (viâ the *Flis-Alp* and the *Schafboden* in 6 hrs., with guide; toilsome), see p. 63. — *To Weissbad* by the *Kraialp*, the *Fählensee*, and *Sämbtis-See* (7 hrs.), see p. 63. — *To Walenstadt* over the *Käserruck*, 6 hrs., see p. 52.

The road descends past the ruin of *Wildenburg* through the wooded *Simmi-Tobel*, finally describing a long bend (short-cut for walkers to the right), to (6 M.) *Gams* (1575′; Kreuz), in the Rhine Valley, and then leads straight to (1½ M.) *Haag* (p. 65), while a road to the right leads viâ *Grabs* and *Werdenberg* to (3½ M.) — *Buchs* (p. 65).

20. Ragatz and Pfäfers.

Comp. Map, p. 370.

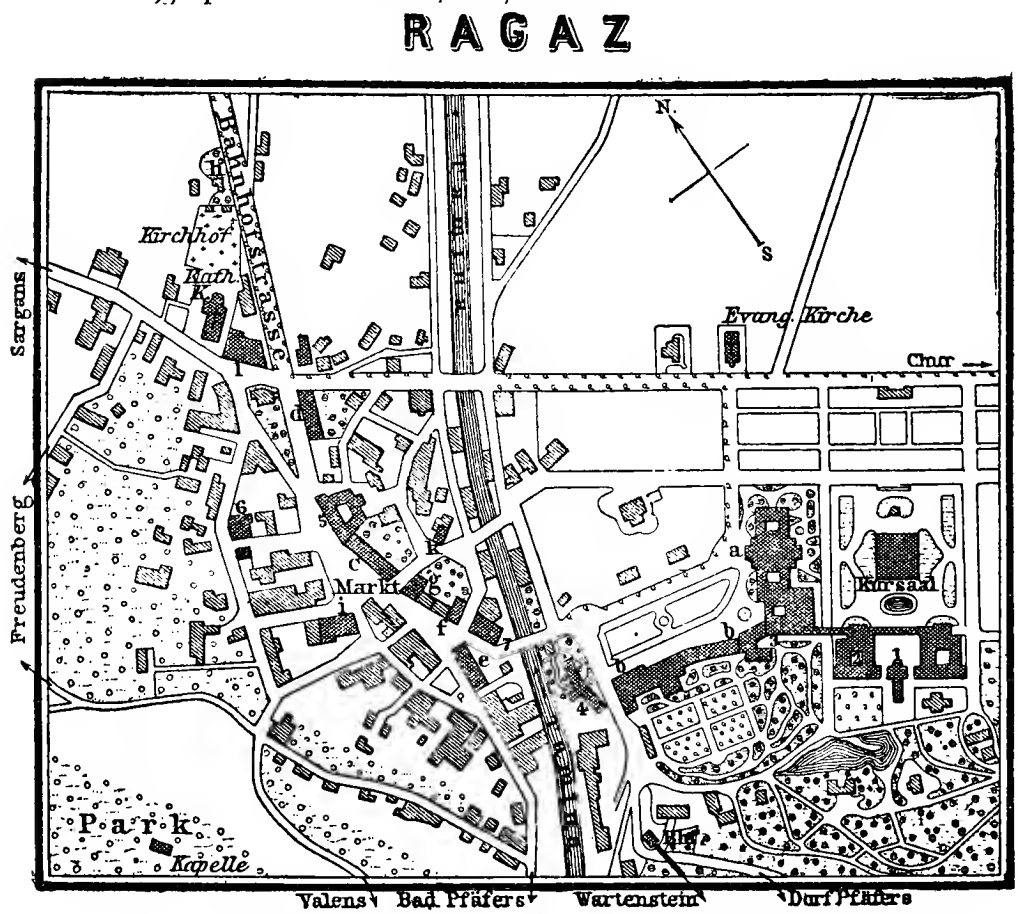
Hotels (most of them open during the season only). *Quellenhof (Pl. a), R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; *Hof Ragatz (Pl. b), R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; *Hôtel Tamina (Pl. c) and *Schweizerhof (Pl. d), R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lattmann (Pl. i), R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 fr. (open in winter also); *Krone (Pl. e), with dépendance (*Villa Louisa*), R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-12 fr. (open in winter also); *Hôt. Scholl (Pl. f), R. 2-4, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Friedthal (Pl. h), R., L., & A. 1-2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Freieck (Pl. g); *Hôt. National (Pl. l), R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Ochse, very fair. — Near the station: *Rosengarten, R. & A. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr. (open in winter also). — **Pensions.** *Post, pens 6 fr.; *Villa Flora, with garden, on the road to the Freudenberg; *Home Villa; *Wartenstein (p. 71).

Restaurants. *Cursaal*, see p. 70 (Munich and Pilsener beer); Munich beer also at the *Schweizerhof*, *National*, and *Scholl's* (see above); *Nussbaum*, Churer-Str.; *Löwe* and *Kreuz*, with gardens. *Felsenkeller*, ¼ M. from the town, on the way to the Freudenberg (see p. 70).

Post Office (Pl. 6), near the Dorfbad. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 7), opposite the Krone.

Omnibus from the station to the village of Ragatz 75 c., trunk 25 c. — **Carriage**, with one horse, from Ragatz to Bad Pfäfers and back, with halt of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10 fr., and fee; to Wartenstein and Dorf Pfäfers 8 or 14, Vättis 18 or 25, Maienfeld 6 or 10, St. Luziensteig 10 or 15 fr.

Baths. Properties of the water, see p. 70. The *Mühlbad* (Pl. 4), *Neubad* (Pl. 2), and *Helenenbad* (Pl. 3) are near the Curhaus; the *Dorfbad* (Pl. 5), with Trinkhalle, in the Eisenbahn-Strasse, between the Schweizerhof and the Tamina Hotel. Charge 2-2½ fr. per hr.; warm towels 20 c. extra. — *Swimming Bath*, on the right bank of the Tamina (84° Fahr.; 2 fr. in the morning, 1 fr. in the afternoon; swimming-drawers 20 c., full suit 50 c.); open for ladies 8-10, 11-1, and 4-6.



In the Cur-Garten is the *Zander Institute* (Dr. F. Bally), for 'Swedish gymnastics', the electrotherapic treatment, and massage. Adjacent is a new *Hydropathic*.

Visitors' Tax 3 fr. per week for each person. **Music** in the morning, afternoon, and evening, alternately in the Cur-Garten (or Cursaal), the Badhalle at the Dorfbad, or in the Hof Ragatz.

English Church Service in summer.

Ragatz (1710′; pop. 1932), prettily situated on the boisterous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine lower down (see p. 66), is a famous watering-place and one of the most frequented resorts in Switzerland (50,000 visitors annually). The chief rallying-points

are the *Cursaal*, with the [illegible] (see p. 69), which receive the mineral water from Pfäfers by a conduit, 2½ M. long. Music, see p. 69. The open colonnade on the E. side of the Cursaal affords a fine survey of the Rhine Valley.

In the *Cemetery* is the monument of the philosopher *Schelling* (d. at Ragatz in 1854), with his bust. — By the last houses (1 M.) on the Sargans road a path ascends to the left through vineyards to (½ M.) the ruined castle of *Freudenberg* (915′), with a fine view of the Rhine Valley. We return by a road on the hillside, between houses and gardens.

***Bad Pfäfers** or *Pfävers* (1 hr.) is one of the most curious spots in Switzerland. It lies in the narrow gorge of the *Tamina*, a glacier-torrent, on the brink of which the good but narrow road (walking recommended) gradually ascends through wood, flanked by sombre limestone cliffs, 500 to 800′ high. Near the (1½ M.) *Schwattenfall Restaurant* a footpath leads to the left across the Tamina to *Valurgut* and the road from Ragatz to (½ hr.) *Wartenstein* (see p. 71). Farther on (½ M.), just before the road passes through a rocky gateway, is another path (shady and picturesque, but steep), leading to (¾ hr.) the village of Pfäfers (p. 71). Both these paths are muddy in wet weather.

The *Pfäfers Bathing Establishment* (2240′), in a shady spot at the mouth of the ravine in which the springs rise, enjoys the most bracing air and is admirably adapted for patients in search of rest and quiet (pens. 7-8½, second-class 5-6 fr.). The charge for private baths is 1 fr., for public baths 50 c. Temperature of the water 97° Fahr. Electrical and massage treatment (Dr. Kündig). Band thrice a week in the afternoon and evening. The season lasts from June 1st to Sept. 15th.

The clear and copious hot springs (99-102°), free from taste and smell, are slightly impregnated with carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesia, resembling those of Gastein and Wildbad They rise about ¼ M. above the bath-house in the narrow and gloomy ***Tamina Gorge** (30-50′ wide). Tickets for the gorge and the springs (1 fr.; umbrellas advisable, on hire for 20 c.) are sold in the chief corridor of the bath-house, to the right. The pathway to the springs, resting on the rock or on masonry, 30-40′ above the torrent, passes under the 'Beschluss' (p. 71). In 6 min. we reach a small terrace, on the E. side of which the attendant opens a door. Laying aside hat and overcoat, we enter a narrow shaft, filled with vapour, and after 40 paces expanding to a cavern, where the spring rises in a cavity, 10′ deep, protected by a parapet (about 750 gallons per minute). — From the Ragatz station to the springs and back, 3 hrs. on foot, or 2 hrs. by carriage (p. 69).

From the Baths to the Village of Pfäfers (1¼ hr.). The path ascends in windings on the left bank of the Tamina; after ¼ hr., by a finger-post, where the path to the right leads to Valens (p. 71; 10 min. from the Bad is the 'Calanda-Schau'), we descend to the left and

(5 min.) cross the Tamina by a natural bridge, called the '*Beschluss*', 230' above the springs. We now ascend a steep path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in wet weather, to a (20 min.) meadow; then either ascend (finger-post) to (10 min.) an auberge on the road leading to the right to Vättis (p. 72) and to the left to the village of Pfäfers; or (preferable) ascend by the footpath to the left, through meadows and wood, to the (1/4 hr.) road, 1 1/4 M. from the village of Pfäfers.

A CABLE TRAMWAY ascends from behind the Hôtel Hof Ragatz in 10 min. (gradient 27 : 100; 2nd cl. 1 fr., 3rd cl. 60 c.; return-ticket 1 fr. 30, 80 c.) to the ***Hôtel-Pension Wartenstein** (2463'; R., L., & A. 2 1/2-4 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, board 5 fr.), a health-resort with a garden, affording a splendid view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Curfirsten to the N.W. (p. 50). Below are the ruin of *Wartenstein* and the *Chapel of St. George.* — The **Village of Pfäfers** (2696'; *Adler; Löwe; Taube*, well spoken of) lies 3/4 M. farther up, on the top of the hill (road from Ragatz, 2 1/2 M.). The once powerful Benedictine Abbey of Pfäfers was converted into a lunatic asylum *(St. Pirminsberg)* in 1838. The *Tabor* (2765'), a hill 1/4 hr. to the N. of the abbey, also affords a fine view.

EXCURSIONS FROM RAGATZ. (Guides: *Ernst Hofstetter*, of Ragatz; *Joh.* and *Gust. Rupp*, of Valens; *Dav. Kohler*, father and son, and *Jos. Sprecher*, of Vättis.) The nearer excursions are all provided with sign-posts. — The **Guschenkopf** (2463'), a wooded hill to the W. of Ragatz, may be reached in 40 min., either by a path on the S. side, or by one on the W. side (diverging to the left from the road to Freudenberg, before the 'Felsenkeller'). Fine view of Ragatz, the Rhine Valley, the Appenzell and Prätigau Mts., the Graue Hörner, and the Calanda. — To *Maienfeld* (1 1/2 M.; by the new Rhine bridge), see p. 66; *St. Luziensteig* (direct path by the railway-bridge 3 M., road viâ Maienfeld 4 1/2 M.), see p. 66. — The *Prätigau* (*Seewis*, *Valzeina*, etc.), see R. 90.

***Pizalun** (4860'; 3 hrs.; guide, advisable for novices, 6 fr.), a splendid point of view. From (25 min.) Dorf Pfäfers partly through wood viâ *Molinâris* and *Furggels* to the pastures of (1 hr.) *St. Margretenberg* (4130'), thence to the *Sennhaus St. Margreten* 1/2 hr., then to the left, and lastly by steps in the rock to the (1/2 hr.) top.

To **Valens** (3018'; *Zum Frohsinn*) from Bad Pfäfers, 1/2 hr. (to the right at the finger-post mentioned at p. 70). On leaving the wood, the point of view called the *Calanda-Schau* affords a striking view of the Tamina Valley, with the Calanda in the background to the left, and the Monteluna and the Graue Hörner to the right. Below the church a path crosses the deep *Mühletobel* to (1/2 hr.) *Vasön* (3045'), amid sunny pastures, and the (1/4 hr.) road to Vättis (see p. 72). — Ascent of the ***Vasanenkopf** (6675'), from Valens, easy (4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.). Across pastures to the *Lasa-Alp* (6145'; club-hut) 3 hrs.; thence to the right to the top 1/2 hr. (wide view; still finer from the *Schlösslikopf*, 7295', 1 hr. from the Lasa-Alp, guide 9 fr.). Rich flora. — ***Monteluna** (7955'), 4 hrs. from Valens by Vasön and the *Alp Vindels* (5410'), also easy and interesting (guide 12 fr.). — The ascent of ***Piz Sol** or *Pizol* (9345'), the highest of the *Graue Hörner*, is grand and interesting, but trying (7 hrs.; guide 17 fr.). From (3 hrs.) the *Lasa Alp* (see above) we ascend to the (2 hrs.) *Wildsee* (7990'), beyond which we clamber over rocks and snow to (2 hrs.) the summit. The magnificent view includes the Appenzell, Vorarlberg, and W. Tyrolese Alps, the Rhætikon, the Grisons Alps with the Silvretta and Bernina groups, the Glarus, Uri, Unterwalden, and E. Bernese Alps, and the valley of the Rhine. We may descend viâ the *Zanay Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Valens* (see above), or viâ the *Alp Lavtina* to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 52) and (2 hrs.) *Mels*.

FROM RAGATZ TO REICHENAU OVER THE KUNKELS PASS (7-8 hrs.). To (10 M.) *Vättis* a road (diligence from Ragatz daily in 3 hrs., 3 fr. 15 c.; two-horse carr. there and back 25 fr.); thence to Reichenau a mule-track (guide, unnecessary, 10 fr.). The road leads from the village of Pfäfers on the right side of the deep Tamina Valley, of which picturesque glimpses are obtained. After 1/2 hr. the path to the Baths of Pfäfers diverges to the right (p. 71); farther on the road passes the hamlets of *Ragol* (opposite Valens) and *Vadura* (opposite *Vasön*, at the foot of the *Monteluna*, see p. 71), and skirts the precipitous slopes of the *Calanda*. The valley expands near (10 M.) **Vättis** (3120'; **Curhaus Vättis; *Hôt.-Pens. Calanda; *Tamina*, plain, pens. 3-4 fr.; *Zur Lerche*), a large village and summer-resort near the mouth of the *Calfeisen-Thal* (p. 52), from which the Tamina issues. (Viâ the *Sardona Pass* or the *Muttenthaler Grat* to *Elm*, see p. 81; viâ the *Heidel Pass* to *Weisstannen*, see p. 52.) The road ends here. The bridle-path (which is practicable for vehicles to the top of the pass) quits the Tamina, crosses the *Görbs* three times, and ascends, generally on the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. On reaching the (2 hrs.) **Kunkels or Foppa Pass** (4433'), we leave the conduit to the right and enter the defile of *La Foppa*. (About 5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the Rhine Valley may be obtained.) Then a steep and stony descent to *Tamins* and (1 1/2 hr.) *Reichenau* (p. 381). — **The Ringelspitz or Piz Bargias** (10,665') may be ascended from Vättis viâ *Kunkels*, the *Hinteralp*, and the *Tamins Glacier* in about 8 hrs. (difficult, for experts only; guide 30, with descent to Flims or Elm 40 fr.).

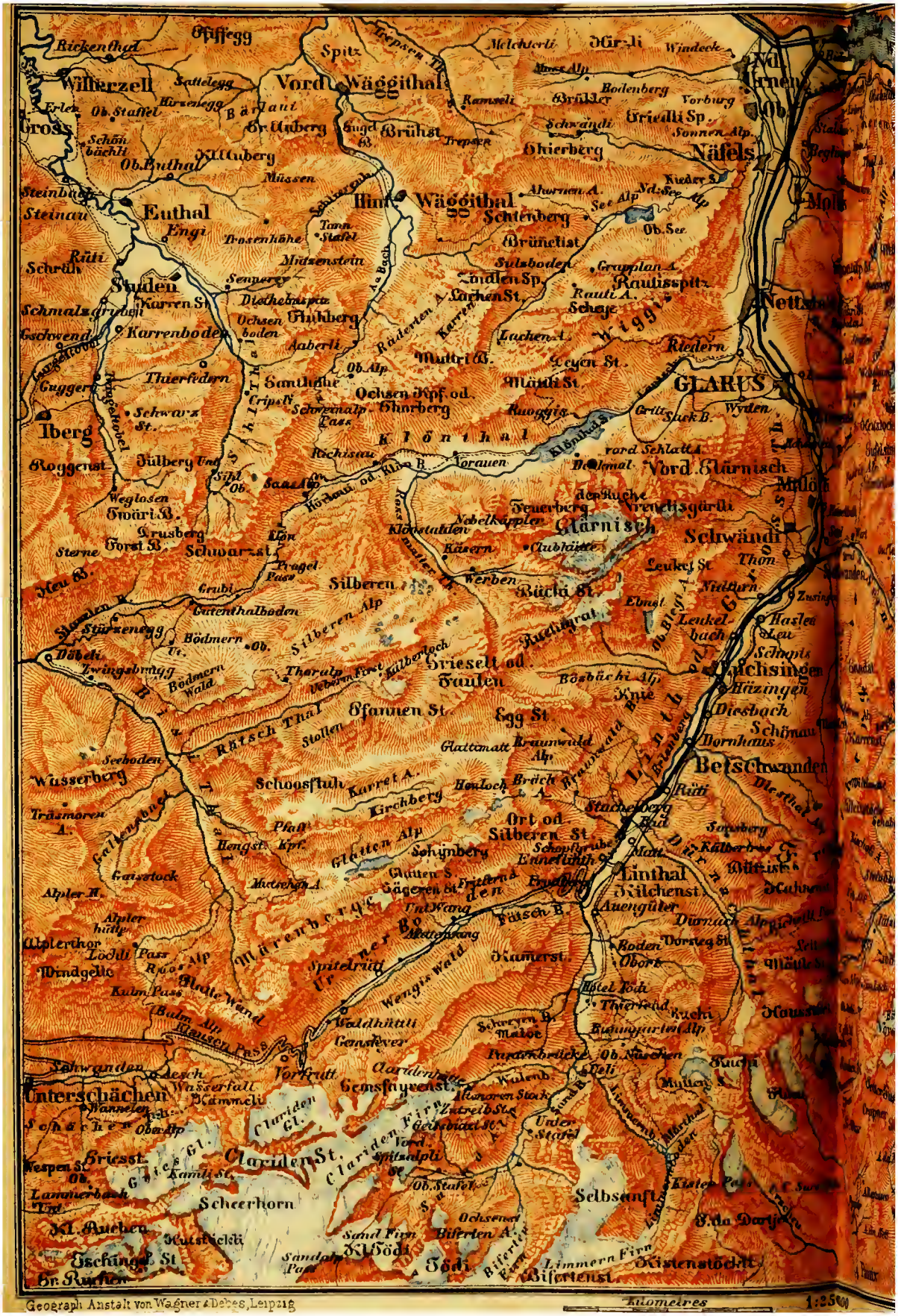
FROM VÄTTIS TO FLIMS OVER THE TRINSER FURKA, 9-10 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), trying but remunerative. We ascend to the W. through the *Calfeisen-Thal* to *St. Martin* and (1 hrs.) the grandly situated *Sardona Alp* (5735'), whence a steep path leads upwards to the S.W. to the (2 hrs.) **Trinser Furka** (8165'), to the N.E. of the *Trinser Horn* (9935'). We then descend to the *Trinser Alp* and round the E. side of the *Flimserstein*, viâ the Alps of *Bargis* and *Fidaz*, to (3 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 334). — At the head of the valley, 1 1/2 hr. from the Sardona Alp, is the **Sardona Club Hut** (7350'; inn in summer), whence experts may climb the *Saurenstock* (*Piz Sardona*, 10,020'; 3 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), the *Grosse Scheibe* (9586'; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), *Piz Segnes* (10,175'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), *Trinser Horn* or *Piz Dolf* (9935'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 22 fr.), and other peaks. Viâ the *Sardona Pass* and *Segnes Pass* to *Elm*, see pp. 81, 82.

21. From Zürich to Glarus and Linthal.

53 M. RAILWAY (*Nordostbahn*) to Glarus (43 M.) in 1 2/3-2 1/2 hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.); from Glarus to Linthal (10 M.) in 40-50 min. (1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15, 80 c.). (From Weesen to Glarus, 7 1/2 M., in 25 min.; 1 fr. 25, 90, 65 c.) Carriages are usually changed at Glarus.

To (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke*, see pp. 46-48. We cross the Linth Canal (p. 49); on the right, the Wiggis and Glärnisch (p. 73). 37 M. *Nieder-* and *Ober-Urnen;* 39 M. *Näfels-Mollis*, junction for (1 1/4 M.) *Weesen* (p. 49).

Näfels (1434'; 2450 inhab.; **Schwert; Schützenhof; National; Landolt's Restaurant*, near the station) and Ober-Urnen are the only Roman Catholic villages in Canton Glarus. The church is the finest in the canton. The well-preserved *Freuler Palace*, now a poor-house, contains some interesting Renaissance rooms; and on the ground-floor is a Collection of Antiquities made by the local historical society (adm. 50 c.). On 9th April, 1388, the natives here shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven attacks took


Rickenthal
Pfiffegg
Spitz
Melchterli
Dürnli
Windeck
Vd. Urnen
Willerzell
Sattelegg
Vord. Wäggithal
Ramseli
Brüdler
Bodenberg
Vorburg
Ob.
Gross
Erlen
Ob. Stafel
Hirzenegg
Bärlaui
Grüthberg
Sugg
Brühat
Trepsen
Schwändi
Grüetli Sp.
Sonnen Alp
Schön-bächli
Ob. Euthal
Hüttuberg
Ohierberg
Näfels
Müssen
Steinbach
Hint. Wäggithal
Ahornen A.
Vd. See
Kinder S.
Steinau
Euthal
Schlierenbach
Schtenberg
See Alp
Alp
Mols
Engi
Tann-Stafel
Ob. See
Trosenhöhe
Brünelist
Rüti
Schrüh
Mitzenstein
Sulzboden
Grauplan A.
Studen
Senneregg
Zindlen Sp.
Raulisspitz
Karren St.
Diechelnspitz
Lachen St.
Rauti A.
Netstal
Schmalzgruben
Ochsen-boden
Ahlberg
Schaye
Gschwend
Karrenboden
Aaberli
Lachen A.
Riggi
Riedern
Ob. Alp
Mutri G.
Leyen St.
Thierfedern
Sandlücke
Mäuli St.
GLARUS
Guggern
Ochsen Kpf. od.
Cripsli
Schwenalp Pass
Ahnberg
Ruoggis
Grilli
Stuck B.
Wyden
Schwarz St.
Iberg
Klönthal
Klönthaus
Rechisau
Vorauen
Dedmat
vord. Schlatt A.
Vord. Glärnisch
Roggenst.
Dülberg
Und. Sihl Ob.
Sand Alp
Hinter Glärnisch
Weglosen
Swärl B.
Hinterbalm
Grusberg
Feuerberg
Nebelkapplen
Glärnisch
Schwändi
Sterne
Forst St.
Schwarzst.
Klöntalsee
Käsern
Clubhütte
Leuker St.
Thon
Neu St.
Prugel Pass
Silberen
Werben
Bücki St.
Nidfurn
Grubi
Ebnet
Zusingen
Stürzenegg
Bödmern Ob.
Silberen Alp
Auchlägrat
Ob. Blegi A.
Leukelbach
Haslen
Leu
Schmits
Döbeli
Zwingsbrugg
Bödmern Wald
Thoralp
Ueberm. First
Kalberloch
Grieselt od. Faulen
Bösbächi Alp
Lüchsingen
Hätzingen
Diesbach
Bfannen St.
Egg St.
Schönau
Dornhaus
Rätsch Thal
Stollen
Glattmatt
Braunwald Alp
Braunwald
Betschwanden
Schoden
Wasserberg
Schoosstuh
Karret A.
Hexloch
Brächa
Kirchberg
Rüti
Träsmoren A.
Stachelberg Bad
Diesthal A.
Pfan
Hengst kpf.
Ort od. Silberen St.
Schopfgrube
Matt
Kälberlue
Galtenberg
Glarten Alp
Schymberg
Linthal
Dürrenbüel
Gaisstock
Sägeren St.
Frittand
Bruchli
Hütten
Alpler H.
Mutteren A.
Ent. Wang
Auengüter
Alpler hütte
Fätschen B.
Dianach
Alpler Thor
Pass
Alp
Roos
Dorweg St.
Mäuli St.
Windgelle
Kalm Pass
Spitelried
Ob. Urner Bo.
Stumerst.
Roden
Oberst.
Hotel Todi
Thierfeld
Kuchi
Wengis Wald
Bumm Alp
Kleiner Pass
Waldhüttli
Scheyen B.
Matoe
Bumpgarten Alp
Haustock
Kalwangen
Desch
Vorfrutt
Parpanerbrücke
Ob. Nuschen
Buchi
Wasserfall
Gemsfayerst.
Walenb.
Mittleren Stock
Unterschächen
Wannelen
Claridenhütte
Zaunbach St.
Mullern
Clariden Gl.
Clariden Firn
Gerschbach St.
Under-Stafel
Ob.
Griesst.
Claridenst.
Kamli St.
Ob. Stafel
Selbsanft
Scheerhorn
Ochsenst.
Sand Firn
Biferten A.
Kisten Pass
Kl. Ruchen
Hutstöckli
Tschingel St.
Sandalp Pass
Bödi
Bifertenst.
Limmern Firn
Kistenstöckli
Br. Purfion
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometres
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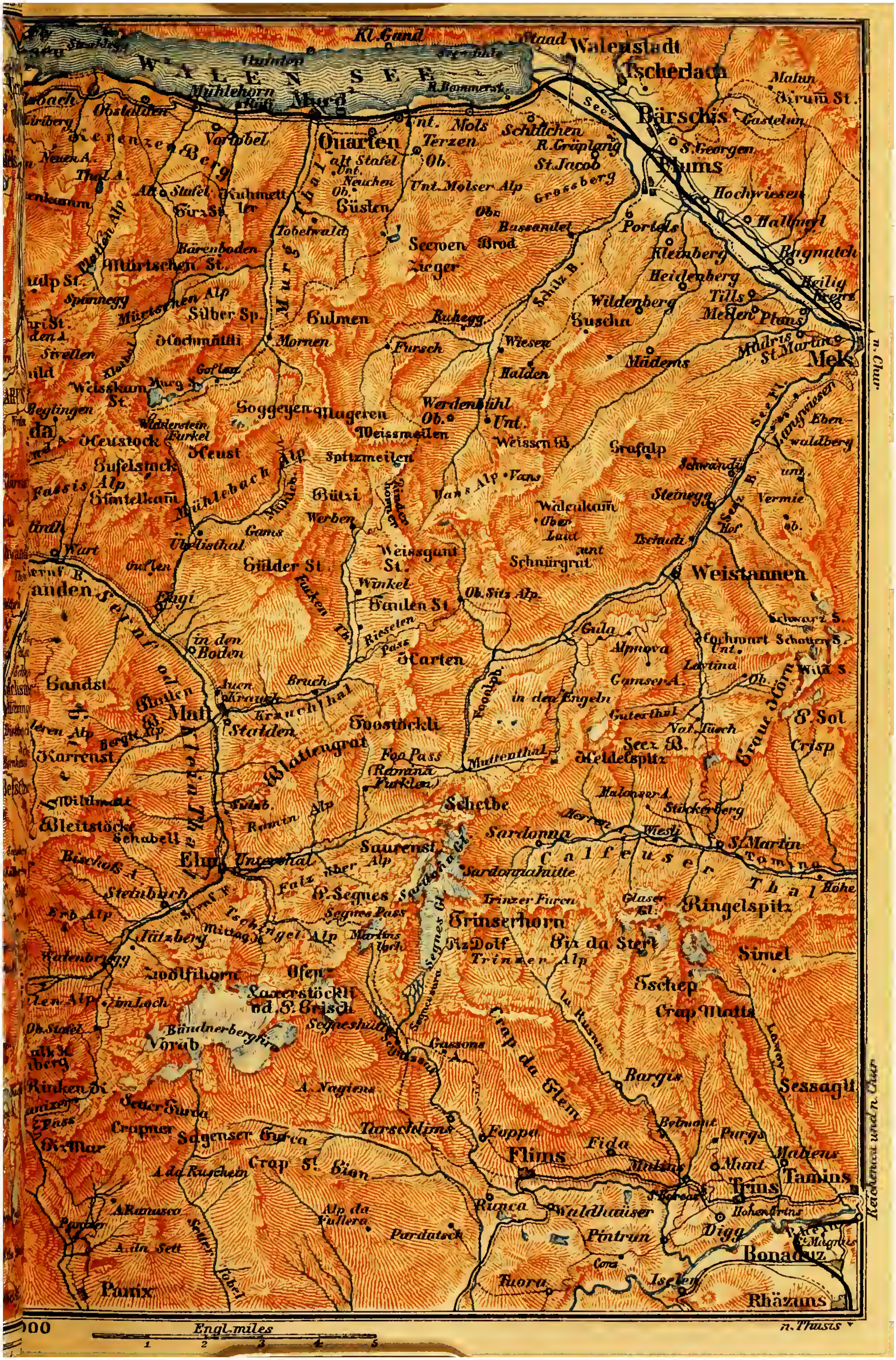

Kl. Gand
Walenstadt
Tscherlach
W A L E N S E E
Mühlehorn
Murg
Quarten
Terzen
Mols
Schlitchen
Bärschis
Berschis
S. Georgen
Flums
Hochwiesen
Grossberg
Gusten
Seeben
Brod
Zieger
Portels
Kleinberg
Heidenberg
Tills
Mels
Wildenberg
Gulmen
Fursch
Wiesen
Halden
Mädems
Mürtschen St.
Mürtschen Alp
Silber Sp.
Spannegg
Murg Th.
Soggeyen
Magerenn
Werdenbühl
Weissmeilen
Spitzmeilen
Weissen B.
Grafalp
Schwändi
Fans
Mühlebach Alp
Bützi
Werben
Walenkamm
Steinegg
Vermie
Weisstannen
Gulderstock
Schnürgrat
Weissgand St.
Winkel
Saulen St
Ob. Sitz Alp
Gula
Alpnova
Lavtina
Carten
Fuhlen St
Riesetenpass
Krauchthal
Matt
Gandst.
Foostöckli
Foo Pass
Mattenthal
Heidelspitz
Seez B.
Graue Hörner
Crisp
Sol
Karrenst.
Blattengrat
Gufelstock
Sernf B.
Kärpf
Schabell
Bleitstöcke
Schelbe
Sardonna
Calfeuser Thal
St. Martin
Elm
Sardonahütte
Segnes
Segnes Pass
Trinserhorn
Ringelspitz
Tschingel Alp
Zwölfihorn
Saxerstöckli
Piz Dolf
Simel
Trinser Alp
Tschep
Bündnerberghorn
Vorab
Crap Matts
Crap da Flem
Bargis
Sessagit
Segneshütte
Panix
Flims
Fidaz
Trins
Tamins
Bonaduz
Rhäzüns
Reichenau
Waldhäuser
Pintrun
Digg
Crap St. Gion
Sagenser Furca
Tarschlims
Foppa
Rianca
Pardatsch
Tuora
Isla
n. Chur
n. Thusis
Engl. miles
1
2
3
4
5

place, stand eleven memorial stones (monument in the *Sändlen*). The peasants of the district make a pilgrimage to the spot on the first Thurs. in April. — On the right bank of the *Escher Canal* lies **Mollis** (1470′; *Bär*, *Löwe*, moderate; **Pens. Haltli*), an industrial village. (Over the *Kerenzenberg* to *Mühlehorn*, see p. 50.)

Excursions (guide, *M. Hauser*). The **Rautispitz** (7493′), the summit of the *Wiggis Chain*, is ascended from Näfels in 5-5½ hrs. (interesting; no difficulty; guide 10 fr.). On the right bank of the *Rautibach*, with its numerous falls, we ascend in zigzags, crossing the *Tränkibach*, to (1 hr.) *Brand* (2510′). Hence a road leads through wood and past the *Haslen-See* (2460′) to the (¾ hr.) small *Curhaus Oberseethal* (3115′; pens. 3½ fr.) and to the (20 min.) charming *Obersee* (3225′). We skirt this lake to the left, and ascend through wood to the *Grappli-Alp* (4730′) and (2 hrs.) *Rauti-Alp* (5400′; shelter-hut), and in 1½ hr. more to the top, which slopes gradually on the W. side (beautiful view). — A rocky arête 1 hr. long, traversed by a dizzy path, connects the Rautispitz with the **Scheye** (7420′), the second peak of the Wiggis. The Scheye is also ascended from Vorauen (p. 80) by the *Langenegg-Alp* (4½ hrs.), or from the Klönthaler See (p. 80) by the *Herberig* and the *Deyen-Alp* (4 hrs.), or from Netstal by the *Auern-Alp* (5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — The attractive route from the Obersee to (4½ hrs.) *Vorauen* (p. 80) viâ the *Lachen-Alp* (5120′) and the *Längenegg-Alp* (5257′) affords a picturesque view of the Glärnisch and other peaks.

41 M. **Netstal** (1485′; pop. 2326; *St. Fridolin; Bär; Schwert*), a large village, lies at the E. base of the Wiggis (see above). The *Löntsch* (p. 80) falls into the Linth here (road to the *Klönthal*, see p. 80).

43 M. **Glarus**. — *Glarner Hof, at the station, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; *Drei Eidgenossen, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1 fr.; Löwe; Sonne; Schweizerhof; Hôtel Bahnhof. — Beer at the *Sonne* and the *Hôtel Bahnhof*. — *Summer Restaurant* on the *Bergli* (1883′), 20 min. to the W. of the town, an admirable point of view (adm. 20 c. for those who do not order refreshments).

Glarus (1490′; pop. 6045), Fr. *Glaris*, the capital of the canton, with busy industries, lies at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648′), at the W. base of the *Schild* (7500′), and at the S.E. base of the *Wiggis* (see above), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green on their slopes. The *Kärpfstock* (9180′) forms the background to the S.; to the right, the *Hausstock* (10,340′), to the left, the *Gandstock* (7600′). In 1861, during a violent 'Föhn' (S. wind), the greater part of the town was burned down. The new Romanesque *Church* is used by the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in common. In 1506-16 the reformer Zwingli was pastor at the old church, burnt in 1861. Its site is now occupied by the *Law Courts*, which contain the Cantonal Archives and the Public Library. In the new *Post Office Building* are collections of antiquities and natural curiosities (fine fossils). The *Town Hall* contains an excellent relief-model of the canton of Glarus by F. Becker and a relief of the Elm Landslip by Prof. A. Heim (adm. free). In the art-cabinet is a small *Gallery of Pictures*, chiefly by Swiss artists (adm. 50 c.). The *Public Gardens* contain memorials to the statesmen J. Heer (d. 1879) and J. J. Blumer (d. 1876), natives of Glarus. — On the opposite

bank of the Linth lies the industrial village of *Ennenda* (Adler; Schützenhof).

EXCURSIONS (guides, see p. 75). Pretty walk (road) viâ *Schweizerhaus* to (3½ M.) *Schwändi* (see below). — The **Schild** (7500′; 5½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.). The path from Glarus leads through wood and pastures, and over the *Ennetberge*, to the (3 hrs.) *Heuboden-Alp* (4770′); then to the right, without difficulty, to the top (2½ hrs.). Admirable view of the Mürtschenstock, Tödi, and Glärnisch. — The **Fronalpstock** (6980′; 5 hrs.; guide 7 fr.; similar view) is easily ascended by the Ennetberge and the *Fronalp*. — To THE MURGTHAL from the Heuboden-Alp, by the *Mürtschen-Alp* (*Oberstafel*, 6063′), see p. 51 (to the *Merlen-Alp* direct, 2 hrs.; over the *Murgsee-Furkel* to the *Murgseen*, 2½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — To OBSTALDEN (8 hrs.; guide, 8 fr., unnecessary for experts), a fine route: we cross the *Fronalp* (*Mittlere* 5193′, *Obere* 6039′), pass between the Fronalpstock and Fähristock to the (5 hrs.) *Spannegg* (5108′), skirt the little *Spannegg-See* (4757′; with the *Mürtschenstock* on our right, p. 50), and descend the *Platten-Alp* to the *Thalalp-See* (3610′) and (3 hrs.) *Obstalden* (p. 50). — The **Vorder-Glärnisch** (7648′; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), from Glarus viâ *Sackberg* and through the *Gleiter Ravine*, laborious, for experts only; steep descent by *Mittelguppen* to (2½ hrs.) *Schwändi* (see below).

The Klönthal (p. 80) as far as Richisau deserves a visit. Good road to the *Klönthaler See* 4½ M., thence to *Vorauen* 4½ M., to *Richisau* 6 M. (one-horse carr. there and back 18, two-horse carr. 25-32 fr.).

From Glarus over the *Pragel* to *Schwyz*, see R. 23.

The railway to Linthal crosses the Linth six times. 44 M. *Ennenda* (see above). Near (45½ M.) *Mitlödi* (1665′; Hirsch), and beyond it, we obtain a superb view of the Tödi and its neighbours. On the right bank lies *Ennetlinth*. The fertile valley with its factories contrasts picturesquely with the mountains.

47 M. **Schwanden** (1690′; *Rail. Restaurant; *Schwanderhof; Adler*), with 2360 inhab. and large factories, lies at the mouth of the *Sernf-Thal* (p. 80).

Pretty walk (road viâ *Thon* 1½ M., direct path 25 min.) to **Schwändi** (2360′; *Krone*), with a splendid view of the Tödi and Selbsanft. — From Schwändi to the *Oberblegi-See* (see below) by the *Guppen-Alp* (5480′) and *Guppen-Seeli*, 4 hrs.

We cross the Linth below the influx of the *Sernf*. 48 M. *Nidfurn-Haslen;* to the E., 2 M. higher up, is the plain *Curhaus Tannenberg* (view). Farther on is *Leuggelbach* (Höflibad, with restaurant and garden), with a fine waterfall on the right. — 50 M. *Luchsingen-Hätzingen* (1873′).

From Luchsingen or Nidfurn a pleasant excursion to the (2½ hrs.) **Oberblegi-See** (4680′), at the foot of the Bächistock (p. 80); descent by the *Bösbächi-Alp* and *Braunwald* to (3 hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Fine view of the Tödi group, etc.

We cross the Linth to (51 M.) *Betschwanden-Diesbach* (1958′); on the left, the picturesque fall of the *Diesbach*.

The **Saasberg** (7227′), a spur of the *Freiberg Range*, is ascended from Betschwanden, Rüti, or Linthal in 4½ hrs. (guide 8 fr.); striking view of the Tödi, etc. — **Kärpfstock** (*Hochkärpf*, 9180′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), laborious, for experts only, from Betschwanden or Rüti, viâ *Bodmen-Alp* and *Kühthal*.

Beyond stat. *Rüti* we cross the Linth for the last time. 53 M. *Linthal*, the terminus, on the left bank. To the N. (¼ M.) are the favourite ***Baths of Stachelberg** (2178′; **Glarner's Hotel*, R., L.,

Spielauerstock
Kinzerberg
Wängi
Seestock
Alplerstock
Waldistock
Kinzig Kulm
Rindermatt
Gamperstock
Sirtenst.
Alplerthal
Ruos-Alp
Hoch-Pfaffen
Schächenth. Windgelle
Ruosalper-P.
Riedlig
Razismatt
Trudelingen
Springen
Bürglen
Weiterschwanden
Heitmannsegg
Balm Wand
Märcherstock
Unterschächen
Wannelen
S c h ä c h e n - T h a l
Sulzthal
Fätsch
Oberfeld
Gr. Spitzen
Süssberg
Vorder Boden
Hinter
Wespen
Griesst.
Bunzi
Stüliser
Belmeten
Hoh-Faulen
Gries-Gletscher
Kammlist.
Kl. Scheerh.
Gr.
Rinderstock
Schwarzstöckli
Kl. Ruchen
Gross-Ruchen
Gr. Windgelle
Stafel-Gl.
Rocktschingel
Hüfi-Gletscher
Hüfi-A.
P. Valpa
Pfaffen
Silenen
Kl. Windgelle
Schwarzstöckli
Widderegg
Stäfelalpen
Düssistock
14 Nothhelfer
Ober-Käsern
Golzeren
Frenschenberg
Gnferan
Amsteg
Bristen
Stössi
Riederbühl
M a d e r a n e r - T h
Fruttstock
Brunni-A.
Bristen-A.
Stremlitspitz
Tscharren
Kl. Oberälpler
Gwusmet
Beim See
Bristenstock
Weitenalpst.
Oberalpstock
Piz Cavardiras
Stg. de Lumpegna
P.d'Acletta
P. Ault
Ruchen
Rossboden
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer
1: 150.000

Linthal
Kilchenstock
Durnachth
Lechistock
Kammer-A.
Kammerot
Thurut
Orthalden
Vorstegstock
Scheidstöckli
Rüchi
Rothst
Teufels-Friedhof
Altenoren-stock
Gemsfayrenst.
Zutreibistock
Vord. Selbsanft
Geissbützlstock
Mutten-A.
Muttenst.
Vorder-Sand
Hinter-Mittl. Selbsanft
Hint. Selbsanft
Kistenstöckli
Scheibe
Bifertenstock
Tödi
Bündner Tödi
Stockgron
Hüfirlamm
Val Frisal
Kayestraut
P. Tumbif
Brigelser-Hr.
P. Ner
P. Mut
P. Gliems
Schlans
Darvela
Trunst
Rinkenberg
Sonvix
Surrhein
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

& A. 2-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 7½-12 fr., visitors' tax 1 fr. per week; dépendance at the 'Seggen', on the right bank), beautifully situated. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water trickles from a cleft in the *Braunwaldberg*, ½ hr. distant. *View of the head of the valley: in the centre the *Selbsanft* (9935′); to the right the *Kammerstock* (7100′), and adjoining it part of the *Tödi* (11,887′) to the left; between the latter and the *Bifertenstock* (11,240′) lies the *Biferten Glacier*. Pleasant walks on the wooded hillside. — *English Church Service* at the hotel in summer.

Above the station, on the left bank of the Linth, is *Ennetlinth* with large spinning-mills. On the right bank lies (¾ M.) **Linthal** (2238′; pop. 2240; **Rabe*; **Bär* or *Post; Drei Eidgenossen*, well spoken of; *Klausen*, at the station), a large village.

Excursions (guides: *Leonh. Indermauer* of Glarus, *Melchior Jenny* of Schwändi, *Abr. Stüssi* at the Glärnisch-Hütte, *Fritz Zweifel*, *Heinrich Schiesser*, *Rob. Hämig*, *Thom. Wichser*, *Fritz Vögeli*, and *Tobias Indergand* of Linthal; *Peter Elmer* and *Hilarius Rhyner* of Elm). The **Lower Fätschbach Fall** is reached from the station viâ Ennetlinth in ½ hr. (From the fall a foot-path ascends to the right to the Klausen road.) The beautiful **Central Fall (Bergli-Stüber)* is best seen from the 5th bend of the Klausen road (p. 77), about 2½ M. from Linthal; a path descends to the foot of the fall. — To the **Pantenbrücke*, **Ueli-Alp*, and *Sandalp*, see p. 76; also to (1½ hr.) **Braunwald** (4920′; Niederschlacht and Rubschen inns), a mountain-hamlet with a magnificent view of the Tödi, best from beside the school, 1¼ M. farther on; to the *Oberblegi-See* (see above), etc. — **Kammerstock** (*Thurm;* 7100′), by the *Kammer-Alp* 4½ hrs., repaying, and not difficult (guide 8 fr.). — **Ortstock** or **Silberstock** (8908′), by the *Alp Bräch*, the *Bärentritt*, and the *Furkeli*, 6-7 hrs., laborious; splendid view (guide 15 fr.). — **Grieset** or **Faulen** (8935′), by the *Braunwaldberge*, 6 hrs., attractive, and not difficult (guide 15 fr.). The **Böse Faulen** (9200′), the N. and higher peak of the Grieset, is difficult (6-8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). These peaks afford an interesting survey of the stony wilderness around. Other fine points are the *Pfannenstock* (8440′; 7 hrs.; guide 17 fr.) and the *Kirchberg* (*Hoher Thurm;* 8761′; 8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). From the Faulen viâ the *Dreckloch-Alp* (5560′) to the *Glärnisch-Hütte* (p. 80), 4½ hrs. — **Gemsfayrenstock** (9758′), not difficult, 7-8 hrs. (guide 20 fr.). We cross the Linth at the *Auengüter* (see below) and ascend through wood, crossing the *Schreienbach* and passing the *Altenoren-Alp*, to the (5-6 hrs.) **Clarida Club Hut**, on the *Altenorenstock* (8018′); then over the *Clariden Glacier* to (2 hrs.) the summit. The descent may be made by the *Beckenen* to (2 hrs.) the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 76). — The Clarida Hut is also the starting-point of the ascents of the *Geissbützistock* (8925′; 1½ hr.; guide 15 fr.), the *Vordere* and *Hintere Spitzalpelistock* (9245′ and 9252′; 2½-3 hrs.; 17 and 20 fr.), the *Claridenstock* (10,730′; 3-4 hrs.; 30 fr.), and the *Catscharauls* (10,045′; 3½ hrs.; 30 fr.). — Over the *Clariden Pass* to the *Maderaner-Thal*, see p. 130 (from the Clarida Hut to the Hôtel Alpenklub 7-8 hrs.; guide from Linthal 30 fr.).

From Linthal to Elm by the *Richetli Pass* (6½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), see p. 82; through the *Bisi-Thal* to the *Muota-Thal*, see p. 79.

A road, at first ascending (view of the **Fätschbach Fall*, see above) and then level, leads from Linthal (one-horse carr. 8 fr. for ½ day, two-horse 12 fr.; whole day 12 or 20 fr.) by the *Auengüter* (Pens. Freihof; Inn 'Im Auen') to the (3½ M.) **Thierfehd** (2680′; **Hôtel Tödi*, R. & B. 3¼, D. 3, pens. 5½ fr.), a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains. On the latter part of the route we have a view of the **Schreienbach Waterfall* (230′ high), which the

morning-sun tints with rainbow hues. Fine view of the gorge of the Linth from the **Känzeli*, 1/4 hr. from the inn.

A few paces from the inn a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which the narrow new road ascends for 1/2 hour. A slab on a rock on the left is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished on the Grünhorn in 1866. The road then descends a little towards the ravine, turns a corner, and reaches (1/4 hr.) the **Panten-Brücke** (3212′), 160′ above the Linth, amidst imposing scenery. On the right bank a path ascends the grassy slope to the (20 min.) ***Üeli-Alp** (3612′; superb view of the Tödi).

We return by the same path to the Hôtel Tödi; or we retrace our steps about 30 yds. and ascend to the E. by an ill-defined forest-path to the (1 1/4 hr.) **Lower Baumgarten-Alp** (5250′), high above the Thierfehd, with a magnificent view. We descend a narrow and dizzy path (guide desirable, but not to be had at the Alp, which is deserted in summer), skirting the precipice of the *Tritt*, turning to the left, 5 min. beyond the Baumgarten-Alp, to *Obbort* (3425′; Curhaus, rustic, pens. 3 1/2 fr.), and thence to the right viâ the Auengüter to (1 hr.) Linthal. For persons subject to giddiness this excursion is preferable in the opposite direction: Linthal, Auengüter, Obbort, Baumgarten-Alp, Üeli-Alp, Pantenbrücke. — A steep path leads to the E. from the Baumgarten-Alp (guide advisable; to the Muttsee Hut 10 fr.) along abrupt grassy slopes to (1 1/4 hr.) the rocks of the *Thor* (6755′); then it bends to the right to (3/4 hr.) the *Nüschen-Alp* (7270′), thence skirting the *Muttenwändli* to (1 1/4 hr.) the **Muttsee Club Hut** (8170′) on the *Muttsee* (8100′), the loftiest lake in the Alps (generally still ice-bound in July and Aug.). The hut is the starting-point for the *Nüschenstock* (9500′; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), *Rüchi* (9355′; 2 1/2 hrs.; 16 fr.), *Scheidstöckli* (9220′; 3 hrs.; 20 fr.), *Ruchi* (10,190′; 3 1/2 hrs.; 20 fr.), *Hausstock* (10,340′; from the Ruchi across the icy arête in 1 hr.; 25 fr.), and *Muttenstock* (10,140′; 4 1/2 hrs.; 25 fr.). The *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), scaled viâ the Kisten Pass and the *Limmern Glacier* in 8 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), and the *Selbsanft* (Hintere 9035′, Mittlere 9625′, Vordere 9020′), ascended viâ the *Gries Glacier* in 2 hrs. (guide 35-40 fr.), are two very difficult peaks. — Over the *Kisten Pass* to *Ilanz*, see p. 77.

The ***Upper Sandalp** (6358′), 3 1/2 hrs. above the Pantenbrücke, is frequently visited on account of its grand situation (guide, not indispensable, 8 fr.). The path ascends beyond the Pantenbrücke to the right and crosses the *Limmern-Bach*, which descends from a gorge. Some points here are rather unpleasant for unsteady heads. Farther on we cross the *Sandbach* and ascend the left bank to the (1 hr.) *Vordere Sandalp* (4100′; rfmts.), where we return to the right bank. By the (20 min.) *Hintere Sandalp* (4330′) the path crosses the *Biferten-Bach*, and then ascends the steep and fatiguing slope of the *Ochsenblanken*, 1600′ in height, where the Sandbach forms a fine cascade. Lastly we recross to the left bank, where the brook pierces a rocky gorge, and soon reach the (2 hrs.) chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (Alpine fare and hay-beds in July and August). Finest view 1/2 hr. beyond the chalets.

The Linth Valley ends with a magnificent group of snow-mountains. The giant of this group is the ***Tödi** or **Piz Rusein** (11,887′; from Linthal 11-12 hrs.; difficult, for experts only; guide 35 fr., two required for a single traveller), with its brilliant snowy crest, ascended for the first time in 1837. The route from the Hintere Sandalp leads through the *Biferten-Thal* viâ the *Märenblanken* to the (4 1/2 hrs. from Thierfehd) *Fridolin Hut* of the S. A. C. (7070′) on the *Biferten-Älpeli*. We thence ascend by a fair path over stones and the moraine of the *Hinter Röthi Firn* to the (1 hr.) *Grünhorn Hut* (8015′; rebuilt in 1899) and along the left side of the *Biferten Glacier*, crossing the *Schneerunse*, a gully exposed to ice-avalanches in the afternoon, and the *Gelbwändli*, to the upper snows of the glacier, and to the (4 1/2-5 hrs.) summit. Magnificent view. We may descend by the *Porla*

da Spescha (3360′), between the *Piz Mellen* (11,085′) and *Stockgron* (11,215′), to the *Val Rusein* and (6 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 389; guide 45 fr.); or by the *Gliemspforte* (10,925′), between the Stockgron and the *Piz Urlaun*, to the *Gliems Glacier;* then over the *Puntaiglas Pass* to the *Puntaiglas Glacier* and down the Val Puntaiglas to *Truns* (comp. p. 388).

PASSES. From the Upper Sandalp a fatiguing route crosses the *Sandfirn* and the SANDALP PASS (*Sandgrat;* 9210′) to Disentis in 7-8 hrs. (p. 389; guide 30 fr.); another, laborious but interesting, crosses (8 hrs.) the HÜFI PASS (9645′) to the Maderaner-Thal (p. 130; guide 30 fr.).

FROM LINTHAL OVER THE KISTEN PASS TO ILANZ, 13 hrs. (guide to Brigels 27 fr.), fatiguing. Ascent by the (3 hrs.) *Baumgarten-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Muttsee Club Hut* (p. 76). Thence viâ the *Mutten-Alp*, the *Lattenfirn*, and the *Kistenband*, high above the *Limmern-Thal* and opposite the *Selbsanft* and *Bifertenstock* (with the *Gries* and *Limmern* glaciers), to the (1½ hr.) **Kisten Pass** (8290′), lying to the N. of the *Kistenstöckli* (9020′). Descent by the *Alp Rubi* in the *Val Frisal* to (3 hrs.) *Brigels* (p. 387) and thence either to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 385), or to the right viâ *Schlans* to (2 hrs.) *Truns* (p. 388).

22. From Linthal to Altdorf. Klausen Road. Schächen-Thal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 74, 92.

10 hrs.: to Spitelrüti 3¼, Klausen 2, Unterschächen 2, Altdorf 2½ hrs. Road to the end of the Urner Boden (3½ hrs. from Linthal; diligence daily in summer in 2½ hrs.); bridle-path to Unterschächen (road in progress); road thence to (7 M.) Altdorf (diligence daily in 1½ hr.; 3 fr. 5 c.; one-horse carr. 10, from Altdorf to Unterschächen 15 fr.). Porter to Unterschächen 10, to Altdorf 15 fr.; horse to Unterschächen 28, to Altdorf 35 fr.

The new *Klausen Road* ascends in a long curve to the W. of *Ennetlinth* and skirts the rocks, passing through tunnels and galleries (charming glimpses of the valley). Beyond the second gallery is a path descending to the *Lower Fätschbach Fall* (p. 75). The road then ascends in long windings (short-cuts for walkers) over the grassy slopes of the *Fruttberge*, where several pretty views are enjoyed, to (¾ hr.) the *Rämis Inn* (rustic), and passes near (¼ hr.) the beautiful **Middle Fätschbach Fall* ('Bergli-Stüber', p. 75). Beyond this we skirt the precipices at the foot of the *Stöckli* (6070′), where we obtain a fine retrospect of the Freiberg chain and the Selbsanft. Thence the road ascends gently along the slopes of the *Frittern*, partly through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) boundary between Glarus and Uri, where the *Scheidbächli* (4290′) descends from the right.

The **Urner Boden**, a grassy and at places marshy valley, 4 M. long, ½ M. broad, with a few groups of chalets, now begins. It is bounded on the N. by the jagged *Jägernstöcke* and *Märenberge*, culminating in the *Ortstock* (8908′), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,730′). About ½ hr. from the frontier of Glarus we pass the inn *Zur Sonne;* then (25 min.) the halets of *Spitelrüti* (Restaurant Wilhelm Tell; new inn, opened in 1899), with a chapel on a hill (4560′).

The shady road traverses the pasture for 1/2 hr. more, and beyond the *Trägerbalm* (5275′) ascends in bold curves through the wild rocky cauldron of the *Klus* to the (1 hr.) *Klausen-Alp* and the (1/2 hr.) **Klausen Pass** (6437′). Beyond the pass the shorter footpath to the Schächen-Thal, viâ the Balmwand and Aesch (see below), diverges to the left. The new road gradually descends viâ the beautifully situated *Bödmer Alp* (to the left, the *Grosse Scheerhorn*, p. 130) and then sweeps round to the right to the (1/2 hr.) chalets of the *Upper Balm* (5890′). Farther on, it runs high up on the N. side of the wooded **Schächen-Thal.** Fine views of the Clariden Glacier, Stäuber Fall, Gries Glacier, Scheerhörner, Kammlistock, Claridenstock, and (farther on) the Brunni-Thal, with the Grosse Ruchen and the Grosse Windgelle. After threading the *Seelithal Tunnel*, we wind down to —

4 1/2 M. **Unterschächen** (3345′; **Hôtel Klausen*, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 6 fr.; *Alpenrose*, unpretending), a summer-resort, finely situated near the mouth of the *Brunni-Thal*, at the head of which rises the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295′) with its glaciers. To the N. rises the *Schächenthaler Windgälle* (see below). To the S. (3/4 M.) is a small bath-house, with a mineral spring.

Walkers from the Klausen Pass to Unterschächen save about 1/2 hr. by taking the path above indicated, which leads to (5 min.) the chalets of the *Lower Balm* (5600′; inn) and then descends the steep slopes of the *Balmwand* to the (1/2 hr.) hamlet **Im Aesch** (4050′; **Hôt. Stäubi*, plain). Fine view of the **Stäuber Waterfall.* We then descend the left bank of the impetuous *Schächenbach*, and finally cross this stream to (1 hr.) *Unterschächen.*

Three toilsome and difficult routes (guides, Vincenz Bissig and Ferd. Gisler of Unterschächen; comp. pp. 130, 131) lead from Unterschächen to the Maderaner-Thal viâ the *Ruchkehlen Pass* (9085′), the *Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass* (8180′), and the *Kammlilücke* (9355′). — The **Schächenthaler Windgelle** (9095′; 6-7 hrs. from Unterschächen) is fatiguing and not suitable for any but steady-headed experts (guide 30, porter 20 fr.). — Viâ the (3 hrs.) *Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′) to *Schwarzenbach* and (4 hrs.) *Muotathal*, see p. 79.

A good road descends the valley, by *Spiringen*, *Weiterschwanden*, and *Trudelingen*, to (5 M.) *Brügg*, crosses the Schächenbach and the *Fätschbach*, and leads to (1 M.) *Bürglen* (p. 117) and (1 M.) *Altdorf* (see p. 117).

23. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel.

Comp. Maps, pp. 92, 72.

11 hrs. DILIGENCE from Schwyz to (6 1/4 M.) Muotathal twice daily in 1 1/2 hr. (1 fr. 55 c.); carr. 9, with pair 14 fr. From Muotathal over the Pragel to (4 hrs.) Richisau, a bridle-path, unattractive (guide advisable, 18 fr.; *Melchior Bürgler*, *Jos. Gwerder*, or *Xav. Hediger* of Muotathal). No inn between Muotathal and Richisau. It is preferable to visit the *Klönthal* from Glarus (see p. 74).

Schwyz, see p. 116. The road ascends to the S. through orchards and meadows (view of the Lake of Lucerne to the right), and in a wooded ravine at the foot of the *Giebel* (3010′) reaches the *Muota*, in its deep rocky bed. Opposite, to the right, is *Ober-Schönenbuch*,

upon which the French were driven back by Suvoroff in 1799. Farther up the Muota ravine, but not visible from the road, is the *Suvoroff Bridge*, which was contested by the Russians and the French for two days. (At a sharp bend in the road, 2½ M. from Schwyz, a road descends to the right to this bridge in 3 min.; we may then return to Schwyz through wood and pastures on the left bank by Ober-Schönenbuch, a pleasant walk of 2 hrs. in all.) Beyond (4½ M.) **Ried** (1855′; *Adler*), on the left, is the pretty fall of the *Gstübtbach*, at first descending perpendicularly, and then gliding over the rock. At (¾ M.) *Föllmis* (1900′) we cross the Muota and pass the *Mettelbach Fall* in the *Kesseltobel*. Then (1 M.) —

6¼ M. **Muotathal** (1995′; pop. 2015; **Kreuz; Hirsch*, moderate; *Krone*), the chief village of the valley, with the *Nunnery of St. Joseph*, founded in 1280, and Suvoroff's headquarters in 1799. Fine rock-scenery and waterfalls near.

Over the Kinzig Pass to Altdorf, 8 hrs., somewhat fatiguing (guide not indispensable). After following the Pragel route for ¼ hr., we diverge to the right, cross the Muota and ascend the *Huri-Thal*, passing the chalets of *Lipplisbühl* and *Wängi*, to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Kinzig Pass** (*Kinzigkulm* or *Kinzerkulm;* 6790′), lying to the S.E. of the *Faulen* (8150′). Limited view. Then a rapid descent to the *Schächen-Thal* (p. 78), *Weiterschwanden*, and *Bürglen* (p. 117). The Kinzig Pass is famous for the masterly retreat of Suvoroff, who, when cut off from the Lake of Lucerne by the French in Sept., 1799, marched with his army through the Schächen-Thal to the Muota-Thal, thence over the Pragel to Glarus, and lastly over the Panixer Pass to Coire.

Through the Bisi-Thal to Stachelberg, 10 hrs., rough but attractive; guide necessary. Good path (at first a road) through the narrow **Bisi-Thal**, watered by the Muota, to (2½ hrs.) *Schwarzenbach* (3153′; *Inn), with a fine fall of the Muota; steep ascent thence to the left to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Melchberg* (6293′); then across the dreary *Karren-Alp*, between the *Kirchberg* and *Faulen* (p. 75), and down the *Braunwald-Alp* to (4½ hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Another and more interesting route is the following (9½-10 hrs., with guide). From Schwarzenbach through wood and meadows (path generally well discernible) to the (1¼ hr.) * *Waldibach Fall*, the finest waterfall of Central Switzerland; ascend thence to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Glatt-Alp*, with the pretty blue *Glatten-See* (6090′), surrounded by lofty cliffs, and to the (3 hrs.) top of the *Ortstock* or *Silberstock* (8908′; p. 75); descend viâ the *Bräch-Alp* to (3-3½ hrs.) *Stachelberg*. — Or from the Waldibach Fall we may ascend to the right over the *Waldi-Alp* and *Ruos-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′), and descend to the new Klausen road and to (2 hrs.) *Unterschächen* (p. 78).

To Sisikon through the Riemenstalden-Thal and across the *Katzenzagel* (4888′), a footpath, 7 hrs. (unattractive; comp. p. 99).

From Muotathal the path leads to the (½ hr.) foot of the **Stalden**, and ascends toilsomely over slabs of rocks to (1 hr.) a group of houses (fine retrospect); ¼ hr. farther on it crosses the *Starzlenbach* by the *Klosterberg Bridge*, to the left, and ascends rapidly to the right to two houses; 40 min., by a gate, we descend to the right, and cross the brook; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., a cattle-shed in a picturesque valley; ¼ hr., the *Sennebrunnen*, with excellent water; 5 min., refuge-hut; 5 min., a cross. Then, almost level, to the (25 min.) chalets on the marshy top of the **Pragel** (5060′; no view).

Descent, at first steep and stony, to the (¾ hr.) chalets of the *Schwellaui* (4367′); then through wood; ¼ hr. the *Neuhüttli* (4193′);

here we descend to the right, [illegible] thal and its lake become visible; 1/2 hr. **Richisau** (3590′; **Curhaus*, pens. 5-7 fr.), a rich green pasture with fine groups of trees, to the N. of which tower the *Wannenstock* (6495′) and *Ochsenkopf* (7155′), and to the S. the furrowed slopes of the *Silbern* (7570′).

The *Schwammhöhe*, an old moraine, 1/2 M. to the E. of the Curhaus, affords a beautiful view of the Klönthaler See, Schild, Glärnisch, and (to the S.) the Faulen. Attractive excursions may be made to the W. to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Cross* on the *Saasberg* (6225′; pass to the Sihlthal and Einsiedeln) and to (5 min.) the *Sihl-Seeli* (5985′); to the S. to (3 hrs.) the top of the *Silbern* (7570′), with fossils and interesting furrowed slopes; to the *Glärnisch* (see below; to the club-hut 4 hrs., thence to the top 3 hrs.); to the top of the *Faulen* (*Grieset*, 8935′) viâ the *Dreckloch-Alp* in 6 hrs. (with guide), descending to (4 hrs.) *Stachelberg* (p. 75); to the N., viâ (1 hr.) the *Schweinalp Pass* to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Hinterwäggithal* (comp. p. 48); to the top of the *Ochsenkopf* (7155′; 3 1/2 hrs.; with guide); to the top of the *Scheye* (7420′; 5 hrs.; see p. 73) viâ *Längenegg*.

From Richisau a road descends, across a fine open pasture, in full view of the imposing Glärnisch, to (1 hr.) **Vorauen** (2640′; **Hôtel-Pension Klönthal*, pens. 6 1/2-7 1/2 fr.; *Vorauen Inn*, at the lower end of the village, plain), beautifully situated.

The **Glärnisch**, the huge rocks of which bound the Klönthal on the S. side, one of the finest mountains in Switzerland, culminates in the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648′), the *Vrenelisgärtli* (9535′), the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (9557′), and the *Bächistock* (9583′). The ascent of the Ruchen-Glärnisch is laborious, but not difficult for experts (7 1/2 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; see p. 75). We cross the Richisauer and Rossmatter Klön, to the W. of Vorauen, to the huts on (40 min.) the *Klönstalden* (3450′; direct path hither from Richisau in 25 min.), then enter the narrow *Rossmatter-Thal* (red marks), pass the chalets of *Käsern* (3968′) and *Werben* (4562′), and reach the (3 hrs.) *Club Hut* in the *Steinthäli* (6610′; inn in summer). We next ascend steep and stony slopes, cross the *Glärnischfirn*, regain the rock, and reach the top in 3 1/2 hrs. from the hut. Superb view (panorama by Heim). — The *Vorder-Glärnisch*, from Glarus, 5 1/2-6 hrs., comp. p. 74.

The **Klönthal** is a picturesque, thinly-peopled dale, with meadows of freshest green. To the S. rise the precipices of the *Glärnisch* (see above). The pale-green *Klönthaler See* (2640′), 1 1/2 M. from Vorauen, 2 M. long and 1/3 M. broad, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the minutest furrows on the side of the Glärnisch. A rock on the S. bank, near a waterfall, bears an inscription to the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788), who often spent the summer in a chalet here. The road skirts the N. bank; rowing-boat down the lake in 50 min., 1 1/2 fr. At the (3 1/2 M.) *Seerüti*, at the lower end of the lake, is a small *Inn*.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a gorge, through which dashes the *Löntsch*, the discharge of the lake, forming a series of small cascades, in grand rocky setting, down to its confluence with the Linth, below Netstal. To the left rise the huge cliffs of the *Wiggis Chain* (p. 73). Pretty view of the ravine (165′ deep) from the new stone bridge, reached by a footpath diverging to the right about 2 1/4 M. from the Seerüti. The road divides at the (3/4 M.) *Staldengarten Inn*. The left branch leads to (2 M.) *Netstal* (p. 73), the right crosses the Löntsch to (1 M.) *Riedern* and (1 1/4 M.) **Glarus** (p. 73). In de-

scending we enjoy a fine view of the *Fronalpstock*, the *Schild*, and the *Freiberge* (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

24. From Glarus to Elm through the Sernf-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 72.

12½ M. Railway from Glarus to (3 M.) Schwanden, 17 min.; Diligence (2 fr. 55 c.) from Schwanden to (9½ M.) Elm twice daily in 2¾ hrs. (descent, 1¾ hr.).

At *Schwanden* (p. 74), 3 M. to the S. of Glarus, the deep *Sernf-Thal*, or *Klein-Thal*, diverges to the left from the Linth-Thal. The highroad gradually ascends the N. slope. Beyond (1½ M.) *Wart*, a pretty waterfall on the left. 3 M. *Engi* (2540′; pop. 1170; *Sonne), with cotton-mills, at the mouth of the narrow *Mühlebach-Thal*. (Over the *Widerstein-Furkel* to the *Murgthal*, see p. 51.) The slate-quarries *(Plattenberge)* on the left bank of the Sernf are noted for their fossils. From (2 M.) *Matt* (2710′) an attractive path to the N.E. leads in 6 hrs. through the *Krauchthal* and over the *Riesĕten Pass* (6644′) to *Weisstannen* (p. 52; guide 15 fr.).

3 M. **Elm** (3215′; **Curhaus Elm*, prettily situated, R. from 2, board 5 fr.; *Hôt. Elmer*, well spoken of; *Gschwänd*, with mineral baths; *Sonne*), the highest village in the valley, in a fine basin encircled by snow-mountains, is frequented as a summer-resort. It was partly destroyed on 11th Sept., 1881, by a landslip from the *Tschingelberg* (S.E.), by which 114 persons lost their lives (memorial tablet at the church).

Ascents (for experts only; guides, *Peter Elmer* and *Hilarius Rhyner*). *Kärpfstock* (9180′), by the *Erbsalp* in 6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), and *Vorab* (9925′), by the *Tschingeln-Alp* and *Bündnerberg Glacier* in 8 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), both laborious, but interesting (comp. pp. 74, 82). — *Hausstock* (10,340′), by the *Richetli Pass* and the *Leiterberg*, or by the *Panixer Pass* (p. 82) in 9 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), laborious. — *Piz Segnes* (10,175′), from the *Segnes Pass* (see below) in 2 hrs., or from the *Segneslücke* (p. 82) by the S. arête in 1 hr. (8 hrs. from Elm; guide 10 fr.), not difficult for experts. — The *Saurenstock* or *Piz Sardona* (10,020′; 7½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.) and the *Scheibe* (9585′; 7 hrs.; 20 fr.) are both trying and better attacked from the Sardona Club Hut (p. 72).

Passes. To Flims over the Segnes Pass (pron. 'Senyes'), 8 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 17 fr.). We cross the Sernf, amidst the remains of the landslip, and the *Raminbach*, and ascend the wild gorge of the *Tschingelnbach*, which forms picturesque falls, to the *Tschingeln-Alp;* then mount steep grassy and stony slopes to the (5 hrs.) **Segnes Pass** (8615′), lying to the S.W. of the *Piz Segnes* (10,175′). To the right rise the jagged *Tschingelhörner* or *Mannen* (9350′), pierced by the *Martinsloch* (8648′), a hole through which the sun shines on the church of Elm twice a year. We descend the short but steep *Segnes Glacier* (easy except in the absence of snow, when rope and ice-axe are useful) to the (1¼ hr.) *Segnes Club Hut* on *Segnes Sut* (6855′), then by a steep path, afterwards better, to the *Flimser Alpen*, and past a fine waterfall (to the left, the huge *Flimser Stein*, p. 384) to (2 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 384).

To Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 9 hrs. (guide to Panix 15 fr.), fatiguing; historically famous for Suvoroff's retreat of 5th-10th Oct., 1799 (comp. p. 79). A road ascends on the left bank of the Sernf from Elm by

Hinter-Steinibach to the (40 min.) [illegible] farther up, at *Wallenbrugg*, we cross the Sernf and ascend by a steep, rugged path to the chalets of the *Jätzalp* (*Im Loch*, 4822′; *Ober-Staffel*, 5587′). We next cross the *Walenboden* and traverse the snow-couloir of the *Gurgel*, at the base of the *Rinkenkopf* (8620′). Farther on we traverse a tract of débris (with a small tarn on the left) and reach the (3½ hrs.) **Panixer Pass** (*Cuolm da Pignieu;* 7897′), with a small refuge-hut. To the left rises the *Rothstock* (8615′); to the right are the *Ruch-Wichlenberg* (9186′) and the *Hausstock* (ascent from the pass in 3½-4 hrs., see above), with the *Meer Glacier*. Descent over the *Meer-Alp* and the wild *Ranasca-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Panix* (4334′; Panixer Pass Inn), and viâ *Ruis* to (2 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 384). — Another route, fatiguing and uninteresting, crosses the **Sether Furka** (8565′). It diverges from the Panix route to the left, by the tarn above mentioned, and ascends steeply to the pass, between the *Rothhorn* and the *Vorab* (ascent of the latter from the pass in 2 hrs., see p. 81). Descent by the *Ruscheiner Alp* and the *Sether Tobel* to (9 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 385).

To Weisstannen by the Foo Pass, 7 hrs., rough (guide 10 fr.). Up the right bank of the Raminbach, chiefly through wood, to the *Ramin-Alp*, and thence viâ *Matt* (6180′) to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Foo Pass** (7290′), which affords a fine though limited view. Then down by the *Foo-Alp* and *Unter-Siez-Alp* (4377′) to the *Seezthal* and (3 hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 52).

To Vättis over the Sardona Pass, 11-12 hrs., difficult, but attractive (guide 30 fr.). From the (5 hrs.) *Segnes Pass* (p. 81) we cross the glacier to the E., climb the steep rocky S. arête of the Piz Segnes to the *Segnes-Lücke* (9351′), just to the S. of the Piz Segnes, descend by a very steep snow slope to the *Segnes Glacier*, and cross it to the **Sardona Pass** (9317′), to the S. of the *Saurenstock* (see below). We then descend accross the *Sardona Glacier* to the (3-3½ hrs.) *Sardona Club Hut* (7350′; p. 72) and the (1 hr.) *Sardona-Alp* (p. 72), beyond which we traverse the *Calfeisen-Thal* to *St. Martin* (4433′) and (3 hrs.) *Vättis* (p. 71). — A better route ascends from the Segnes Pass to the (2 hrs.) top of the *Piz Segnes* (10,175′; see p. 81) and then descends across the *Sauren Glacier* to the Sardona Pass. The *Saurenstock* (*Piz Sardona;* 10,020′) is also easily combined with this route (from the pass ¾ hr.; descent direct to the club-hut). — Over the Muttenthaler Grat, 11 hrs. to Vättis, less difficult, but rough and fatiguing (guide 17 fr.). From the (3½ hrs.) *Foo Pass* (see above) we first descend to the *Obere Foo-Alp*, then ascend to the right through the *Mutten-Thal* to the basin of the *Haibützli*, with a small tarn (7693′), and thence to the (3 hrs.) **Muttenthaler Grat** (8104′). Rough descent viâ the *Platten-Alp* and the *Malanser Alp* to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* in the *Calfeisen-Thal* and (2 hrs.) *Vättis* (p. 71).

To Linthal (p. 74), by the **Richetli Pass** (7425′), 7 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), not difficult; *View of the Hausstock, Vorab, and Glärnisch. Descent by the *Durnach-Thal*.

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25. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 92.

i. Viâ Thalweil.

35½ M. Nordostbahn, in 1¼-2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Zug, 18½ M. in 43-55 min. (3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 60 c.). This is the direct route from Zürich to Lake Lucerne and the St. Gotthard (to Arth-Goldau in 1¼-1¾ hr.; 7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.).

To (8 M.) *Thalweil* (1437′), see p. 47. The line diverges to the right from the railway on the left bank of the Lake of Zürich, and skirts the hillside, crossing three arched viaducts, and affording beautiful views of the lake. 9½ M. *Oberrieden-Dorf*; 10½ M. *Horgen-Oberdorf* (1598′; Hôt. Bahnhof, well spoken of), lying 246′ above the station of Horgen on the bank of the lake (p. 47). Just beyond it the train passes through a tunnel 1½ M. long, then sweeps round to the left, and enters the valley of the *Sihl*, which it crosses by an oblique iron bridge of 71 yds. span. — 12½ M. **Sihlbrugg** (1696′), close to the right bank of the Sihl, is the highest point on the line and the junction of the Sihlthal railway (p. 44). At the end of the station the train enters the *Albis Tunnel*, 2 M. long, beyond which it traverses a hilly tract. On the left rises the wooded rocky hill of the *Baarburg* (2180′). Before us lies Baar, beyond which are the Lake of Zug, Rigi, and Pilatus. We cross the *Lorze* (p. 87).

17 M. **Baar** (1463′; pop. 4065; *Lindenhof*, moderate; *Krone; Schwert; Rössli*), a large village, with cotton and other factories.

In the wild valley of the *Lorze*, 2½ M. to the E. of Baar, are the interesting ***Stalactite Grottoes in der Hölle** (one-horse carr. there and back 4-5 fr.). The four caverns, at one time full of water, were made accessible in 1887 and are open from Easter Monday to Oct. 15th. They contain magnificent stalactite formations of various shapes, besides stalagmites. Admission, 70 c., on Sun. 50 c.; guide and key at the (¼ M.) *Restaurant Höll* (1670′; trout). From the caverns routes lead to (2 M.) *Schönbrunn* (p. 86) and viâ the *Tobel-Brücke* and *Thalacker* to (3 M.) *Zug*.

Walkers will find their account in the charming route from *Horgen* (p. 47) to Baar viâ the Horger Egg (1½ hr.). The road winds up to (2 M.) *Wydenbach*, about ¼ M. to the right of which rises the ***Zimmerberg** (2535′), which commands a beautiful view of the Lake of Zürich (E.), the deep and sombre valley of the Sihl (W.), the Lake of Zug, and the Alps (S.) (Myten, Rigi, and Pilatus especially prominent). About ½ M. beyond Wydenbach the road reaches its highest point, the *Hirzel-Höhe* (2415′; inn; view), whence it descends to the *Sihl Bridge* (1745′; *Krone), about 3 M. from *Baar*.

Farther on we traverse the fertile plain of Baar to —

18½ M. **Zug.** — **Hotels:** *Hirsch, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Ochs, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Löwe, on the lake, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, lunch 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 5½-7½ fr., good beer in the restaurant; *Hôtel Bahnhof, with garden-restaurant, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, lunch 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof, *Hôt.-Pens. Zugerhof, both at the station; Hôtel Rigi, near the station, R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 2½-3 fr.; Falken; Bellevue; Widder; *Pens. Guggithal, on the road to Felsenegg, 4-4½ fr.; Restaurant Aklin, near the Zeitthurm.

Zug (1385′; pop. 5600), the capital of the smallest Swiss canton, lies on the lake of that name. The lower town, part of which was submerged by the lake on 5th July, 1887, has fine *Quays*, with beautiful views of the lake, the Rigi, Pilatus, and Bernese Alps. The *Oberstadt* and *Altstadt* still retain a quaint and mediæval appearance, with their walls, towers, and substantial mansions. In the *Old Rathhaus* are a handsome Gothic room and an interesting *Antiquarian Museum* (stained glass, wood-carvings, gold and silver ornaments, tapestry, etc.; adm. 50 c.). The Gothic *Church of St.*

Oswald (15th cent.) contains a Last Judgment by P. Deschwanden, and the *Church of the Capuchins* an Entombment by Calvaert. In the *Arsenal* are ancient captured weapons and flags, and a scarf stained with the blood of its bearer Peter Collin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422. Well-equipped *Fish Breeding Establishment.* On the (3/4 M.) *Rosenberg* (1633′; restaurant) is the interesting *Swiss Bee Museum.*

On the W. slope of the *Zuger Berg*, 1½ hr. from Zug (good road; omnibus from the station at 10 and 6, fare 3 fr.; one-horse carriage 8, two-horse 14-16 fr.; carriages ordered at the hotels cheaper), are the ***Cur-Anstalt Felsenegg** (3085′; R. 1-4, board 6 fr.; baths; *English Church Service* in summer), with a fine view towards the W., and (5 min. to the N.) the ***Curhaus Schönfels** (3065′; R. 2-5, B. 1½, pens. 7-11 fr.), with hydropathic establishment and pleasant grounds, also commanding a beautiful view. The (¼ hr.) **Hochwacht* (3250′), ¼ M. to the N.E., commands a complete survey of the Alpine chain; below us, to the E., lies the Lake of Ägeri (see below). — Pretty walks also to the (20 min.) *Hüngigütsch* (2400′; view interrupted by trees) and the (½ hr.) *Horbachgütsch* (3070′), which affords a charming view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne and the Rigi. — The ascent of the (2½ hrs.) *Wildspitz* (*Rossberg*, p. 114) is attractive, over mountain-pastures with rich flora.

On the Menzingen hills above the Lorze, 4½ M. to the E. of Zug (diligence twice daily, 1 fr. 35, coupé 1 fr. 60 c.; one-horse carriage 8, two-horse 16 fr.) and ½ M. from the diligence-station of *Edlibach*, is Dr. Hegglin's well-managed ***Schönbrunn Hydropathic** (2215′; board 6, R. 1½-5 fr.), with sunny terrace and forest-walks, much frequented by French visitors. The view from the chapel (2230′) extends as far as the Jura. — About 6 M. to the E. of Zug (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.) is the prettily situated village of **Menzingen** (2635′; **Löwe; Hirsch*), with a large convent-school for girls; and 1 M. farther on, beyond the *Edlibach*, is the **Pens. Schwandegg* (2770′; pens. 4½-5 fr.), with pine-cone and other baths. The summit of the *Schwandegg-Gütsch* commands a view of the Lake of Zürich and of the Sentis range.

Ägeri-Thal. A road (diligence to Ober-Ägeri twice daily in 2 hrs.) ascends through a fruitful district viâ *Thalacker* (route at the bend to the left to Schönbrunn, the Hölle caverns, and Menzingen, see above) and *Inkenberg* to (3 M.) *Allenwinden* (2320′). Thence it descends into the valley of the winding *Lorze* (on a hill on the other side of the stream is the nunnery of *Gubel*, 2990′) to (1½ M.) *Neu-Ägeri*, and past *Mühlebach*, with its large cotton-factories, to (1½ M.) **Unter-Ägeri** (**Ägerihof; Brücke; Post*), a handsome industrial village with a new Gothic church, on the *Ägeri-See* (see below). The road skirts the lake, flanked by pretty villas, to (1½ M.) the pleasant mountain village of **Ober-Ägeri** (**Löwe*, pens. 4½ fr.; *Hirsch; Ochs*). In a picturesque situation on the lake, between Unter-Ägeri and Ober-Ägeri, is Dr. Hürlimann's private *Hospital* for children; and on the hill, farther back, is a *Sanatorium* for scrofulous children, erected by the Zürich Benevolent Society. — Excursions from Unter-Ägeri through the *Hüri-Thal* and viâ the *Rossberg-Alps* to the (2½ hrs.) summit of the *Wildspitz* (*Rossberg*, see p. 114); from Ober-Ägeri to the (1½ hr.) *Gottschalkenberg* (p. 112), etc.

On the idyllic **Ägeri-See** (2380′; 3½ M. in length) a steamboat plies 4 times daily from Unter-Ägeri in ¾ hr., past the stations of *Ober-Ägeri*, *Ländli*, and *Eierhals*, to **Morgarten**, at the E. end; omnibus thence to rail. stat. *Sattel-Ägeri* (p. 114; 50 c.). Stat. *Eierhals* (pension) commands a picturesque *View of the Uri-Rothstock, Krönten, etc. Between Eierhals and Morgarten are the houses of *Haselmatt*, where on 16th Nov., 1315, the Confederates in the *Battle of Morgarten* won their first victory over their Hapsburg oppressors commanded by Duke Leopold of Austria. A memorial chapel, containing a picture of the battle, was erected at *St. Jakob*, 1 M. from the S.E. end of the lake and ¾ M. from Sattel, where an anniversary service is held on the day of the battle.

Gotthard Railway from Zug to *Arth-Goldau*, see p. 110.

The train to Lucerne backs out of the station and skirts the flat N. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 110), crosses the *Lorze* near its influx into the lake, and recrosses it at its efflux near (21½ M.) **Cham** *(*Rabe; Schlüssel; Hirsch)*, a village with a slender zinc-covered spire and a large factory of condensed milk. Pretty view of the lake to the left; on the hill above Zug are the Curhäuser; in the middle rises the Rigi; and to the right are the Stanser Horn, the Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. Beyond (25 M.) *Rothkreuz* (1410′; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the lines to Immensee (p. 115; 5 M., in 16 min.) and to Muri and Aarau (p. 24), we enter the valley of the *Reuss*. 27½ M. *Gisikon*. Through an opening to the left we survey the Rigi, from the Kulm to the Rothstock. 30½ M. *Ebikon*. To the right rises the wooded *Hundsrücken*. The train skirts the *Rothsee*, 1½ M. long, and crosses the Reuss. The line now unites with the Swiss Central (p. 19) and the Lucerne and Bern lines (p. 146), and lastly passes through the tunnels under the *Gütsch* (p. 92) and the *Schönheim* hill.

35½ M. *Lucerne*, see below.

ii. Viâ Affoltern.

41½ M. Nordostbahn, to Zug in 1-1⅓ hr. (4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.); to Lucerne in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.).

Zürich, see p. 35. — 2½ M. *Altstetten* (p. 23). To the left, the long *Uetliberg* (p. 44), which the line skirts in a wide curve. 5½ M. *Urdorf;* 8 M. *Birmensdorf*. We ascend the pleasant *Reppisch-Thal* and pass through the *Ettenberg* to (12 M.) *Bonstetten-Wettschwyl* (1805′). To the right the Bernese Alps and Pilatus, and to the left, farther on, the Uri-Rothstock and the Titlis become visible. 14 M. *Hedingen* (1712′); 15½ M. **Affoltern** (*Löwe*, pens. 4½-6 fr.), with two 'Kneipp Cure' institutes, the *Arche* (pens. 3½-6 fr.) and the *Lilienberg* (pens. 5½-9 fr.). To the left, the *Aeugster Berg* (2723′); at its base, *Aeugst* and the *Baths of Wengi*. — 18 M. *Mettmenstetten* (1550′).

Diligence thrice daily in 55 min. to **Hausen** (1980′; *Krone; Löwe*), at the W. base of the *Albis* (p. 44); near it is the excellent *Albisbrunn Hydropathic* (Dr. Paravicini), with a pretty garden. Near *Kappel*, 1½ M. to the S., Zwingli was slain on 11th Oct., 1531, in a battle against the Roman Catholic cantons (comp. p. 43). The spot is marked by a rock with German and Latin inscriptions.

20 M. *Knonau* (Adler). Near Zug we cross the *Lorze*, which descends from the *Ägeri-See* (p. 86).

24½ M. *Zug*, and thence to (41½ M.) *Lucerne*, see pp. 85-87.

26. Lucerne.

Railway Station (a handsome new building), on the left bank of the lake (Pl. D, E, 4; **Restaurant*), with the main custom-house. Two exits: to the steamboats on the right; to the town on the left. — The Steamboats to Flüelen start from the railway-station (two of them also from the Schweizerhof Quay); the Alpnach boats start from both station and quay, the Küssnacht boats from the latter only. — In the busy season travellers

arriving by steamer or railway with luggage cannot be sure of getting on by the corresponding train or boat unless they and their luggage are booked through to some station beyond Lucerne. If luggage is booked to Lucerne only, it is often impossible to reclaim it and get it rebooked in time.

Hotels. *SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. a; D, E, 2), a spacious hotel with two 'dépendances', and *LUZERNER HOF (Pl. b; E, 2), both on the Schweizerhof Quay, R., L., & A. from 5½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; *GRAND HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. c; E, F, 2), on the Quai National, with the 'dépendance' *Nationalhof* in the Halden-Str., R. from 5, L. 1, A. 1, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 6 fr.; *HÔTEL BEAURIVAGE (Pl. d; F, 2), at the E. end of the Halden-Str., R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 9-12 fr.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE, Halden-Str., R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4-5, pens. 9-12 fr.; *EDEN HOUSE, Halden-Str., R., L., & A. 4-6, déj. 2½, D. 4-5, pens. from 8 fr.; *HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. e), R., L., & A. from 5½, pens. 8-14 fr.; *SWAN HOTEL (Pl. f), R., L., & A. 4-7, D. 4½ fr.; *HÔTEL RIGI (Pl. g), R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; HÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. z; E, 2), Halden-Str., R., L., & A. 2½-5, D. 2½-3½, pens. from 6 fr.; *WAGE (BALANCES; Pl. k, C 3), near the third bridge over the Reuss, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. in summer 9-12½, in winter 7½-10 fr.; *UNION HOTEL, Löwen-Str. (Pl. x; E, 1), R., L., & A. 2½-4, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; these all on the right bank. On the left bank: *HÔTEL DU LAC (Pl. h; D, 4), with bath-house, R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 4-5, S. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; *HÔTEL ST. GOTTHARD (Pl. i), with restaurant, opposite the station, R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; *HÔT. MONOPOL (Pl. y; D, 4), R., L., & A. 2½-3½ fr.; *HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. w; C, 4), R., L., & A. 3½-7, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 8½ fr. — Less expensive: *SAUVAGE (Pl. t; C, 4), R. & A. 2½-3, D. 3 fr.; *RÖSSLI (Pl. n; C, 3), R. & A. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; HÔT. DES ALPES (Pl. p.; D, 2), R., L., & A. 3-4 fr.; *ENGEL (Pl. l; B, 3), R., L., & A. 2½-3, D. 3 fr.; *ADLER (Pl. m; C, 3), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *HÔT. DU NORD (Pl. 1; D, 4), R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1 fr., near the station; *HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. o; C, 4), R. from 2, D. 3 fr.; *GOLDNER LÖWE, Kapellgasse 22, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6 fr.; STORCHEN *(Cigogne)*, Kornmarkt (Pl. C, 3), R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, S. 1½ fr., good wine; *BÄR *(Ours)*, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 2½-3 fr.; *HÔTEL RÜTLI, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; *REBSTOCK (Pl. v; E, 2), beside the Hofkirche, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7½-9 fr.; MOHR (Pl. u; D, 3); HIRSCH (Pl. q; C, 3); *KRONE (Pl. r; C, 3), R., L., & A. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *WEISSES KREUZ (Pl. s; D, 3); RABEN, Brandgasse 3, R., L., & A. 1½-2½, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; HÔT. BAD, Burger-Str.; EINHORN, Hertenstein-Str., R. 2-3, D. 2½, S. 2 fr.; BRÜNIG, Am Grendel, well spoken of; PFISTERN, METZGERN, *SCHLÜSSEL, *SCHIFF, SONNE, all on the Reuss.

Pensions. **Tivoli* (7½-14 fr.); *Kaufmann; Villa G'segnet-Matt; *Belvédère* (7-12 fr.), all on the Küssnacht road, close to the lake. *Bienz*, above the Cursaal (5-7 fr.); *Faller*, above the Beaurivage (5-7 fr.); **Neu-Schweizerhaus* (6-10 fr.), *Gyger*, **Felsberg (Pietzker)*, *Hohenlinden* (from 5 fr.), all four loftily situated (Pl. E, F, 1); **Alt-Schweizerhaus (Pens. Anglaise); Pens. Villa Maria*, well situated near the Hofkirche; *Schloss Bramberg*, to the N. of the town, with a fine view; **Hôt.-Pens. Gütsch* (R. 3-5, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.), and *Hôt.-Pens. Wallis*, on the *Gütsch* (p. 92), with charming view; *Suter (Gibraltar;* Pl. A, 4), suitable for ladies (pens. 5-6 fr.). Still higher, to the S.W. of Lucerne (2½ M., or from the Gütsch 35 min.; brake from Lucerne thrice daily; one-horse carr. 8-12, two-horse 15 fr.; comp. p. 92), **Hôtel & Curhaus Sonnenberg* (2350'), with pleasant grounds and a fine view (6-12 fr. per day; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). — *Pens. Stutz*, *Pens. Kastanienbaum*, see p. 107. — Furnished Rooms at *J. Müller's*, Alpen-Str. 6.

Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant; *Stadthof* (Pl. E, 2; music in the evening); *Cursaal*, see p. 89; *Union Hotel*, **Hôt. St. Gotthard*, *Monopol*, *Hôt. du Nord*, see above; *Restaurant Flora*, at the station; *Café du Théâtre*, *Café Alpenclub*, on the Reuss; *Café du Lac; Cigogne*, see above (unpretending; good wine on draught); **Hungaria* (Hungarian wines); *Seefeld*, Halden-Str. 22, with garden on the lake. — **Beer.** *Stadthof*, *St. Gotthard*, *Union*, see above; *Löwengarten*, near the Lion Monument, with garden and a large

concert-hall; *Rosengarten*, Grendel-Strasse; *Muth*, Zürich-Str. 3; *Kreuz* (p. 88); *Seidenhof*, on the left bank of the Reuss, etc. — **Confectioners.** *Huguenin*, near the Stadthof; *Hofer*, next door to the Hôtel Rigi.

Cursaal, on the Quai National (Pl. F, 2), with reading, concert, and ball rooms, restaurant, theatre, and garden. Concert daily at 4 p.m. (50 c.). Before 4 p.m., adm. to the garden free.

Panorama of the French army entering Switzerland in Feb., 1871, by E. Castres, in the Löwen-Platz (p. 90; adm. 1 fr.). — *Meyer's Diorama* and *Alpineum*, near the Lion Monument (p. 91; adm. 1 fr.).

Baths in the lake by the Quai National; swimming 20, separate bath 40 c. (towels extra). Lake-baths also near the *Tivoli* (p. 88). Warm baths at the *Hôtel du Lac* and at the *Feldersche Bade-Anstalt*, Spreuer-Brücke.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), near the railway-station.

Electric Tramways (every 7½ min.; fare, 10 c. per kilomètre). 1. From the Bahnhof-Platz by the Schweizerhof Quay and Halden-Str. to the Hôt. de l'Europe. 2. From the Schweizerhof Quay by the Alpen-Str. and Zürich-Str. to Maihof. 3. From the Railway Station by the Pilatus-Str. and Obergrund to Kriens (p. 92; every 15 min.). 4. From the Railway Station by the Bahnhof-Str., Pfistergasse, and Basel-Str. to Emmenbrücke (p. 19).

Cabs. For ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; for ½ hr. 1 fr. 50 or 2 fr. 20 c.; for 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 60 c.; each box 50 c. To Seeburg 1½ or 2 fr.; Dreilinden-Stiege 2½ or 4, Dreilinden-Plateau 3½ or 5, Meggen 3½ or 5, Sonnenberg 8 or 12 fr. — Double fares at night (10-6).

Rowing Boats and Naphtha Launches at the Quai National (Rud. Herzog), Schweizerhof Quay, and Schwanen-Platz. Fare without boatman 50 c. per hr., with canopy 1 fr., gondolas 1 or 1½ fr.; boatman 1 fr. per hr. Launch from 5 fr. per hour and 45 fr. per day. — **Steamers,** see pp. 93, 107, 110.

Gold and Silver Work, antique furniture, tapestry, etc., at *J. Bossard's*, in the Hirschen-Platz (Pl. C, 3). — **Money Changers:** *Falck & Co.*, Kapell-Platz; *Thomas Cook & Son*, Schwanenplatz; *Bank in Luzern*, Stadthof.

English Church *(St. Mark's)* in the Halden-Str., opposite the Cursaal (Pl. F, 2); service in summer (Sun. 7.45, 11, and 5). *Presbyterian Service* in the Boys' School, Musegg-Str., at 11 and 4. *American Service* at Christ Church (Old Catholic), Musegg-Str. (Pl. D, 2), at 7.45, 11, and 5.

British Vice-Consul, *L. Falck*, banker, Schwanen-Platz.

Physicians: *Dr. Otto Stocker-Freiss*, Kapell-Platz 9; *Dr. Rob. Steiger*, Hertenstein-Str. 56. — Dentists: *Dr. A. Elliott* (American), Schweizerhof; *Dr. Alfred Steiger*, Hertenstein-Str. 56. — *Anglo-American Pharmacy* (C. Kopp), Schwanen-Platz, opposite the Hôt. du Rigi.

Enquiry Office, Schwanen-Platz 7, opposite the Hôtel du Rigi.

Lucerne (1437′; pop. 27,500), capital of the canton of that name, lies picturesquely on the *Lake of Lucerne* or *Vierwaldstätter See*, at the efflux of the *Reuss*, and is enclosed by well-preserved walls with nine watch-towers, erected in 1385, while its amphitheatrical situation, facing the Rigi and Pilatus and the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engelberg, is very striking.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the swiftness of a torrent. Its banks are connected by seven **Bridges.** The highest, the iron *Seebrücke* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1869-70, 500′ long, 50′ wide, crosses from the town to the railway-station and the post-office, and affords charming views. The two interesting mediæval bridges, the *Kapellbrücke* (Pl. D, 3) and the *Spreuerbrücke* or *Mühlenbrücke* (Pl. B, C, 3), are both carried obliquely across the river. Each has a roof, which, in the case of the former, is painted with 154 scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius,

the patron-saints of Lucerne, and from Swiss history; and in the case of the latter, with a Dance of Death. The paintings all date from the 18th century. Adjoining the Kapellbrücke, in the river, rises the old *Wasserthurm* (Pl. D, 3), containing the *Municipal Archives*. According to tradition, this building was once a lighthouse *(lucerna)*, and gave its name to the town. *St. Peter's Chapel*, on the N. bank, has four modern altar-pieces by Deschwanden (p. 134). — Between the Kapellbrücke and Spreuerbrücke are the new iron *Reuss-Steg* (for walkers) and the *Reussbrücke* (Pl. C, 3); below the Spreuerbrücke the *St. Karli-Brücke* (Pl. B, 2, 3) and the bridge of the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 115). — The Reuss and the lake are enlivened with swans and flocks of half-tame waterfowl (Fulica atra; black, with white heads).

The ***Schweizerhof Quay** and the ***Quai National** (Pl. D, E, F, 2), with their avenue of chestnuts, extend in front of the large hotels and the Cursaal (p. 89) along the N. bank of the lake and afford a delightful view. See the stone indicators or 'toposcopes', about the middle of the quays.

View. To the left, the *Rigi Group;* to the left is the *Kulm* with the hotels; on the saddle between the Kulm and the *Rothstock* is the Staffel Inn; more to the right, the *Schild*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Vitznauer Stock*. To the left of the Rigi, above the hills by the lake, rises the *Rossberg;* to the right of the Vitznauer Stock, in the distance, are the singularly indented peaks of the *Liedernen Chain*, the *Clariden*, the *Tödi*, and the *Kammlistock;* then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm* and the *Ober-Bauen;* nearer are the dark *Bürgenstock*, with its hotel, and the *Buochser Horn;* to the left and right of the latter tower the *Engelberg Alps*, the last to the right being the *Titlis;* farther to the right, the *Stanser Horn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachseln*, and to the extreme right *Pilatus*.

On a height near the quays is the ***Hofkirche**, or *Stiftskirche* (*St. Leodegar;* Pl. E, F, 2), said to have been founded in the 7th cent., and restored after a fire in 1633. The two slender towers were erected about 1506. It contains a carved pulpit and stalls of the 16th cent., two altars with gilded reliefs in carved wood, that on the N. side representing the death of the Virgin (15th cent.), a fine crucifix by the Engelberg wood-carver Custer, and old stained-glass windows. The rich treasury, containing valuable works of the 12th cent., deserves inspection (apply to the sacristan). Organ-concert daily 6.30-7.30 p.m. (1 fr.). In the arcades enclosing the old *Churchyard* are several frescoes by Deschwanden.

The Alpen-Strasse and Zürich-Strasse, passing *Meyer's Diorama of the Rigi and Pilatus* (Pl. D, E, 2; adm. 1 fr.), the *Panorama* (p. 89), and *Stauffer's Museum* of stuffed Alpine animals (Pl. E, 1; adm. 1 fr.), lead in 5 min. to the famous ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. E, 1), executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in defending the Tuileries on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28′ in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixed by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited in the adjoining building) by the Danish sculptor *Thor-*

valdsen. Inscription: *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die X Aug., II et III Sept. 1792. Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duces XVI.* The rock is overhung with trees and creepers. A spring at the top flows down and forms a dark pool at the base, surrounded by trees and shrubs. — The *Chapel* (inscription: *Invictis Pax*) contains the escutcheons of the officers (adm. free); and the *Alpineum*, opposite the Lion, contains five large Alpine views by Ernst Hodel (adm. 1 fr.).

To the N. of the monument is the entrance to the *Glacier Garden (adm. 1 fr.; explanatory guide by Prof. Heim 20 c.), a relic of the ice-period, with 32 'pot-holes', 'glacier-mills', or 'giant's cauldrons', of different sizes (the largest being 26′ wide and 30′ deep), well-preserved 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the ice, etc., discovered in 1872, and connected by means of steps and bridges. The house contains a reconstruction of a lacustrine village, with some genuine relics; a relief of a glacier, with erratic blocks, by Prof. Heim (1:18,000); a *Relief of the St. Gotthard Railway (1:25,000), by Imfeld and Becker; and a relief of the Muota valley (1:2500), with a representation of the battle between the French and the Russians in 1799. A kiosque contains *Pfyffer's Relief* of Central Switzerland, on a scale of 5⅓ inches to the mile, 25′ long, and 14′ wide. There is also an interesting reproduction of the Reuss Glacier (seen from a club-hut) by X. Imfeld, with a greenish-blue ice-grotto in which a glacier-mill is seen in action. Adjacent is a view-tower. In the evening the whole garden is lighted by electricity.

Quaint and picturesque houses of the 16-17th cent. still survive in the crooked streets of the older parts of the town. The ancient **Rathhaus** (Pl. C, D, 3), in the corn-market, dates from 1519-1605. A fresco on the tower represents the death of the Lucerne burgomaster Gundoldingen at the Battle of Sempach.

On the groundfloor are a permanent Exhibition of Art and the *Historical & Industrial Museum*, with the *Antiquarium* of the Five Cantons (open in summer, 9-6 o'cl.; adm. 1 fr.). Room I contains the armoury from the Arsenal, embracing weapons, flags, and trophies of the battles of the 14th cent. and of the Burgundian and Milanese wars; in the glass-case on the right are the coat-of-mail of Duke Leopold of Austria, and several banners captured by the townsmen at the battle of Sempach. A chased sword-handle ('Tellenschwert', *i.e.* 'Tell's sword') of the 16th cent., and the uniforms of different Swiss guards (in the middle of the large glass-case) should also be noticed. At the windows is exhibited a **Collection of Stained Glass* of the 14-18th cent., including a series of armorial bearings of the 17th century. — Room II contains the collections of the Historical Society, comprising relics of the prehistoric, Celtic-Roman, Germanic, and mediæval periods; in glass-cases in the centre are Roman objects (bronze statue of Mercury; tripod) and the blue and white banner presented to Lucerne by Pope Julius II. — On the first floor is the *Council Chamber*, with beautiful 16th cent. carving on the ceiling and walls. In the ante-chamber are a number of portraits of magistrates, most of which are by Reinhart.

The late-Gothic *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. C, 3) is by Conrad Lux (1481).

On the left bank of the Reuss are the *Jesuit Church* (Pl. C, 4), built in 1667 in the rococo style, and the former Jesuit College, now the *Government Building*, with a picturesque court, the state archives, and a collection of coins. In the same neighbourhood are the new *Cantonal School*, with extensive botanical and geological

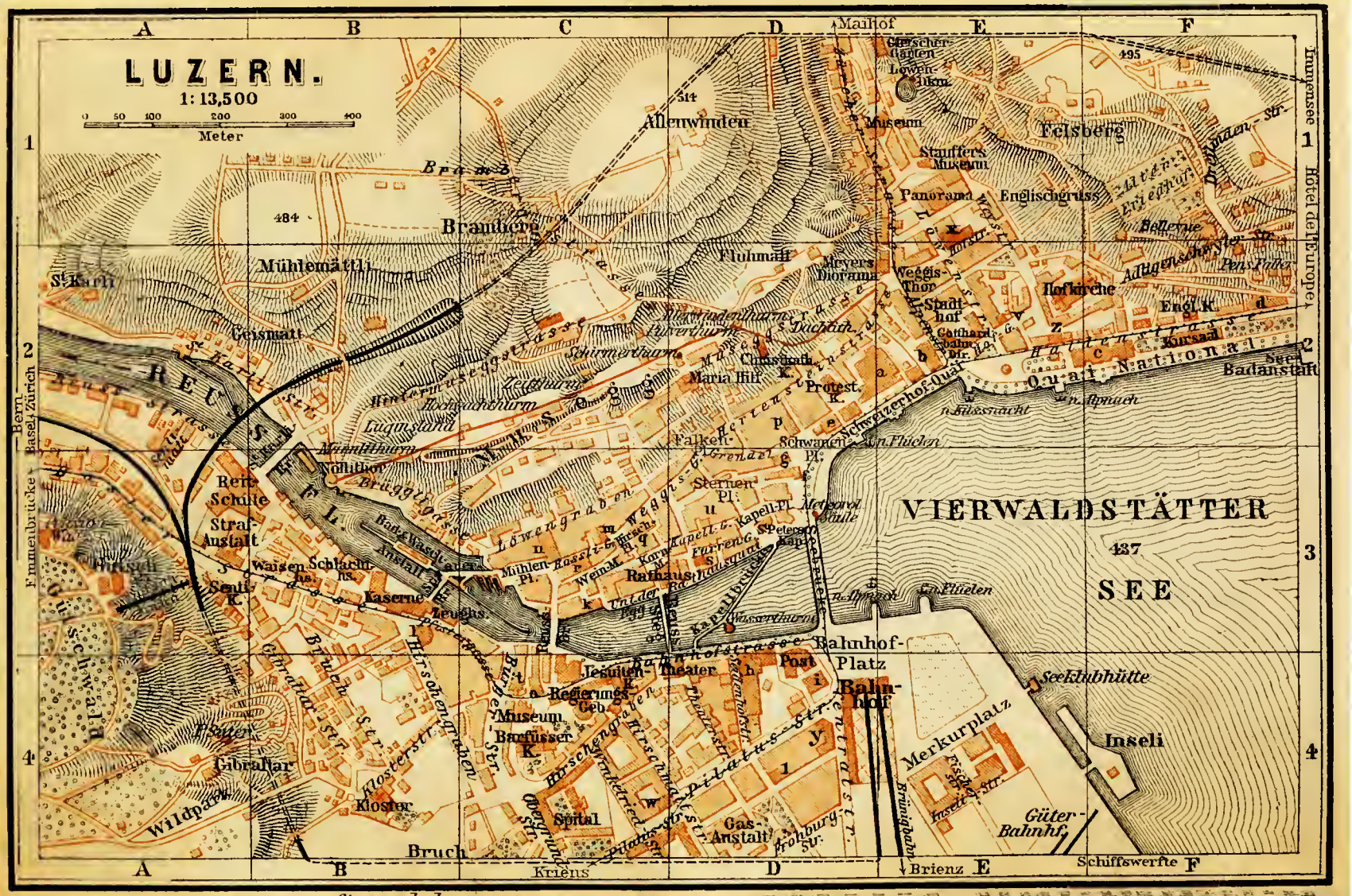
collections on the third floor (open free on Sun., 1-3, and on Tues., 1-4; at other times 50 c.); the *Museum* (Pl. C, 4), with the cantonal library of 80,000 vols. (including many rare books; adm. 10-12), and the *Civic Library*, on the Reuss, containing a valuable collection of works on Swiss history and copies of Holbein's frescoes on the Harter house, pulled down in 1824.

The ***Gütsch** (1720′), a height on the left bank of the Reuss, at the W. end of the town, affords a splendid view of the town, the lake, the Rigi, and the Alps of Uri, Unterwalden, and Engelberg; best from the view-tower (lift 30 c.). It is reached from the quays or the railway-station on foot in 10-12 min. (electric tramway, see p. 89; cab for 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr.) and then by *Cable Tramway* (196 yds. long; gradient 53:100; train every 10 min., in 3 min.; fare 35, return-ticket 60 c.). At the top (1920′) is the **Hôtel-Pension Gütsch*, with restaurant and wooded grounds.

Pretty walk by wood and meadows from the Gütsch to the (35 min.) ***Hôtel Sonnenberg** (p. 88), which may also be reached from Lucerne direct in 50 min., by ascending from the Hirschgraben (Pl. B, 4) viâ the Kloster-Str. and Sonnenberg-Str., and past the interesting new *Alpine Deer Park*. About 10 min. beyond the hotel is the **Kreuzhöhe auf der Langen Furen* (2560′), a charming point. From the hotel a road descends to (1/2 hr.) Kriens (see below).

Another beautiful point near the town is the ***Drei Linden** (1810′), to which a good road leads in 20 min. from the Hofkirche. We ascend the Adligenswyler-Strasse, to the right, behind the church, and after 3 min. take the broad new Dreilinden-Strasse to the left, which leads to the top in about 1/4 hr. Halfway, to the left, diverges a somewhat more direct route. At the top is a cluster of tasteful villas. The 'Drei Linden' stand in private grounds (no admission). In front is a terrace, with benches, commanding the finest view of the environs of Lucerne and the Alps, with the Titlis and Stanserhorn in the middle and the Finsteraarhorn and Schreckhorn in the distance to the right. We may return to the N.W., by the Capuchin Convent on the *Wesemlin*, to the (20 min.) Lion Monument (p. 90).

From Lucerne to Kriens, 2 1/2 M., electric tramway (p. 89) in 12 min., skirting the *Krienbach*. — **Kriens** (1695′; **Pilatus; Linde*), a large manufacturing village, lies in a fertile valley at the N. foot of Pilatus. To the S. a road ascends to (1 M.) the château of *Schauensee* (1835′) and the (1 1/4 M.) **Hôtel-Pension Himmelreich* (2264′; pens. 4-5 fr.), a health-resort amid woods, with fine view. To the N. is the *Sonnenberg* (2560′; to the hotel, 1 hr.; see above). The road ascends the valley from Kriens to the *Renggbach*, whence a path leads through wood to (1 hr.) *Herrgottswald* (2800′; *Hôt.-Pens. Haas, pens. 5-7 fr.), a health-resort in a fine situation, and to (1 hr.) *Eigenthal* (3375′; *Pens. Burri, 5-5 1/2 fr.), another health-resort. (Thence to *Schwarzenberg*, 3/4 hr.; see p. 146.) — From Eigenthal a path ascends by the *Rümligbach* past the huts of *Buchsteg* and *Rothstock*; then steeply to the left to (1 1/2-2 hrs.) the *Bründlen-Alp* (4985′), with the little *Pilatus Lake* (generally dry in summer), where, according to a curious tradition, Pontius Pilate drowned himself from remorse. From this point the *Widderfeld* (6825′) may be ascended in 1 3/4 hr.; and a rough and indistinct path leads round the slopes of the Widderfeld and Gemsmättli and over the *Kastelen-Alp* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (p. 109). Guide in both cases.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Rein-Schule
Straf-Anstalt
Waisen-haus
Schlacht-haus
Kaserne
Zeughs.
Senti
Hirschengraben
Bruchstr.
Gibraltar
Wildpark
Kloster
Bruch
Kriens
Spital
Barfüsser
Museum
Regierungs-Geb.
Jesuiten-Theater
Rathaus
Löwengraben
Mühlen-Pl.
Weinm.
Kapell-Pl.
Kapellbrücke
Wasserthurm
Trieb. Steg
Schwanen-Pl.
Falken-Pl.
Sternen-Pl.
Metzgern-Gasse
Weggis-Gasse
Hirschmattstr.
Pilatus-strasse
Bahnhofstrasse
Bahnhof-Platz
Post
Bahnhof
Gas-Anstalt
Fröhburg-Str.
Merkurplatz
Inseli
Seeklubhütte
Güter-Bahnhf.
Schiffswerfte
Brienz
Bruniggasse
Inselistr.
Fischmarkt
Pfistergasse
Theaterstr.
Hirschmattstr.
Gerechtigkeits-Gasse
Hirschengrabenstr.
Klosterstr.
Gibraltarstr.
Bruchstr.
Museggstrasse
Museggmauer
Zeitturm
Rossschwemmethurm
Schirmerturm
Männlithurm
Nölithor
Hinterhusegg-Thurm
Lugenstand
Dachtürmli
Maria Hilf
Protest. K.
Chussigrath
Meyers Diorama
Fluhmatt
Weggis-Thor
Stadthof
Gotthard-Bahn-Dir.
Hofkirche
Engl. K.
Kursaal
Quai
Haldenstrasse
Schweizerhof-Quai
Seebadanstalt
Gletscher-Garten Löwen-Löwe
Museum
Stauffer's Museum
Panorama
Englischgruss
Felsberg
Alpenstrasse
Bellevue
Adligenschwyler-Str.
Pens. Pfyffer
Drahtzug-Str.
Triebthor
Hotel de l'Europe
Immensee
Basel, Zürich
Bern
Emmenbrücke
Ufschwil
Ebikon
Meggen
Horw
Hergiswil
Stansstad
Alpnach
Sarnen
Sachseln
Giswil
Kerns
Stans
Buochs
Beckenried
Gersau
Brunnen
Flüelen
Altdorf
Amsteg
Wassen
Göschenen
Andermatt
Realp
Furka
Oberalp
Disentis
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Vierwaldstätter See
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VIERWALDSTÄTTER
437
484
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Zug
Kl. Dietwyl
Eschenbach
Rain
Meyerskappel
Risch
Root
Dierikon
Udligenschwyl
Neuenkirch
Rothenburg
Buchenrain
Emmen
Meggen
Greppen
LUZERN
Littau
Kriens
Malters
Weggis
Horw
Schwarzenberg
VIERWALDSTÄ
Ennetbürgen
Buochs
Hergiswyl
Stansstad
STANS
Alpnacher See
Ennetmoos
Alpnach
Büren
Wolfenschiessen
Dallenwyl
Wysserken
Kerns
SARNEN
Sachseln
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Schlieren Th.
Schlieren B.
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Oberwyl
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Ob. Egeri
Egeri See
Walchwyl
Arth
Ob. Arth
Goldau
Rossberg
Sattel
Schwyz
Ibach
Seewen
Lowerz
Lowerz See
Brunnen
Gersau
Morschach
Seelisberg
Emmetten
Isenthal
Flüelen
Bauen
Sisikon
Riemenstalden
Muottathal
Muotta Th.
Illgau
Alpthal
Rothenthurm
Ob. Gross
Stockflüh
Stembach
Euthal
Willerzell
Birchli
Ibergen
Schwanden
Lauchern
Sahren
Roggen St. Wang
Drusberg
Keuberg
Oberberg
Fallenfluh
Katzenbrunnen
Rickenbach
Wandelt
Furggelen
Hausegg
Geissberg
Wangen
Schallun
Spitalb.
Naglern
Brandhalden
Schrah
Capellried
Schmalzgruben
Mineralquelle
Lachwend
Gugelbel
Wenberg
Frauenkloster
Fluhalp
Ob. Gross
Eigen
Bibereggb.
Neuselstock
Jacob
Sattelb.
Bannegg
Mostelberg
Engel St.
Koh St.
Hacken
Gugelberg
Brunni
Klösterli
Allmendmatt
Gr. Mythen
Kl. Mythen
Rothe Thurm
Heiligkreuz
Rickenbach
Bulisberg
Schyen
Aufiberg
Hint. Iberg
Schonenbuch
Oberdorf
Axenstein
Stoss
Stoss B.
Frohnalp
Frohlig
Rambach
Bodeli
Fuggelen
Erutt
Planigg St.
Mausst.
Klingen
3 Engel
Lappelisbahl
Wasser B.
Grund
Lappeli
Alpelen
Liedergrund
Mist St.
Kugel St.
Faulen St.
Ross St.
Kinzer B.
Kinzer A.
Alplerhorn
Alplerthor
Samper St.
Oberd.
Arten St.
Windgalle
Kuhn Pass
Grünwald
Kloster
ALTDORF
Seedorf
Bürglen
Spirmgen
Unt. Schächen
Schächenb.
Bielen
Spitzen
Platti
Haseli
Burg
Dinneten
Sittliser H.
Wespen St.
Gries St.
Gries Gl.
Kl. Ruchen
Brunnid
Bellmi St.
Birtschen
Gries Th.
Hühe Fauen
Attinghausen
Schlieren
Unt. Rothstock
Blackenstock
Waldnacht
Erstfeld
Gotthard
Reuss
Schächen
Muotta
Klöntal
Wäggithal
Sihl
Etzel
Lauerzersee
Zürichsee
Wädenswil, Rapperswil, Goldau
Göschenen
English miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Aarburg
Rothkreuz
Littau
LUZERN
Kriens
Horw
Hergiswyl
Alpnach
Ennetmoos
Ennetmoos
Ennetbürgen
Buochs
Stansstad
Stans
Dallenwil
Wolfenschiessen
Engelberg
Sarnen
Giswil
Lungern
Brienz
Meiringen
Interlaken
Thun
Bern
Emmen-R.
Sonnenberg
Blattenberg
Hochwald
Gibeleck
Pilatus
Klimsenhorn
Tomlishorn
Esel
Steigli-Egg
Matthorn
Widderfeld
Tellen
Renggpass
Lopperberg
Alpnacher See
Alpnacher Schwand
Mueterschwand
Rothenfluh
Mühlenmäss
Gritt
Follen
Rothorli
Ennetbürgen
Vierwaldstättersee
Schwarzfluh
Rothstock
Tiffenwald
Staffel
Oberalp
Gemsmättli
Widderfeld
Frakmund
Birchboden
Schy
Stock
Schwand
Schwändi
Tänneten
Grunderberg
Gardi
Kl. Schlierenbach
Schlatt A.
Sattel
im Grund
Aesch
Gestad
Wolfort
Matt
Renggbach
Schlierenbach
Aa
Kurhaus
Brunnhof
Schauenseebach
Schauenseeberg
Schauensee
Allmend
Bruch
Steinhof
Gütsch
Wesemlin
S. Carli
Obernau
Ebrendingen
Blatten
Renggbach
Kelsigen
Spitzhof
Gadenmatt
Fluk
Thorenberg
Fellimatt
Holder-Kap.
Fischerwald
Scharmoos
Herrgottswald
Vorder-Schwände
Ober-Schwände
Neualp
Vorder-Schutz
Eigenthal
Rossweid
Hochberg
Linden
Gallenmöösli
Buchsweg
Sageli
Netschen
Unter-Lauelen
Ober-Lauelen
Bürgenstock
Hotels
Pilatus-Kulm
Kristloch
Kastelen A.
Kilchsteine
Matt Alp
Steigli
Brüglen Alp
Tomlis A.
Laub A.
Aemsigen Alp
Kreuzenalp
Rüti
Bachmättli
Obsee
Alpnach
Gestad
Schlatt A.
Fulenmoos
Eittismatt
Rohren
Allmend
Brunni
Gschwänd A.
Frakmund A.
Bürgen A.
Wydenbach
Mühlehof
Winkel
Bank
Strick
Grisigen
Schuma
Käppeli
Allmend
Burregg
Rüti
Mooshöfe
Steinhof
Brüel
Renggbach
Kurhaus
Sonnenberg
Rengg
Hasli
Teilen
Matte
Rengg
Lopperberg
Wolfort
Niederstad
Bachmättli
Rüti
Obsee
Aesch
Gestad
Alpnach
Ennetmoos
Rohren
Kl. Schlierenbach
Schlatt A.
Sattel
im Grund
Grunderberg
Gardi
Tänneten
Schwändi
Stock
Schwand
Lütholdsmatt
Birchboden
Schy
Frakmund
Aemsigen Alp
Matthorn
Tomlishorn
Widderfeld
Oberalp
Staffel
Tiffenwald
Rothstock
Schwarzfluh
Unter-Lauelen
Ober-Lauelen
Netschen
Sageli
Buchsweg
Gallenmöösli
Linden
Madenstoss
Hochberg
Vorder-Schutz
Eigenthal
Neualp
Vorder-Schwände
Ober-Schwände
Herrgottswald
Scharmoos
Holder-Kap.
Fischerwald
Blattenberg
Schürhof
Blatten
Lehnhof
Ebrendingen
Obernau
Brunnhof
Kelsigen
Spitzhof
Gadenmatt
Fluk
Thorenberg
Fellimatt
Littau
Emmen-R.
Sonnenberg
Kurhaus
Renggbach
Schauenseebach
Schauenseeberg
Schauensee
Käppeli
Allmend
Burregg
Rüti
Mooshöfe
Steinhof
Brüel
Gütsch
Wesemlin
S. Carli
Aarburg
Rothkreuz
Rothsee
Sedel
Bern
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
0 1/2 1 2 3 Kilometer 1 : 100.000 0 1/2 1 2 Engl. Miles

27. Lake of Lucerne.

Comp. also Map, p. 100.

Steamboat in summer 8 times daily between Lucerne and Flüelen in 2¾ hrs., express in 2¼ hrs. (to Hertenstein 35 min., Weggis 45 min., Vitznau 1, Buochs 1¼, Beckenried 1½, Gersau 1¾, Treib 2, Brunnen 2 hrs. 5 min., Rütli 2 hrs. 12 min., Sisikon 2 hrs. 20 min., Isleten 2 hrs. 20 min., Bauen 2 hrs. 25 min., Tells-Platte 2½, Flüelen 2¾ hrs.; the steamers do not all touch at Hertenstein, Buochs, Treib, Rütli, Sisikon, and Tells-Platte, while Bauen and Isleten are called at twice a day only). Fare to Flüelen 3 fr. 80 or 2 fr. 70 c.; return-tickets available for two days, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 55 c. Those who make some stay should purchase 100 family-tickets for 12½ fr.; immediately on embarking a certain number of these corresponding to the distance to be travelled are given up. Trunk 40-80 c., including embarkation and landing. Sunday excursion-trips from Lucerne to Flüelen and back, first class 1½ fr. Most of the steamers start from the railway-station of Lucerne, but a few start from the quay and then call at the railway-station (comp. p. 87). Good restaurants on board. Tickets are procured at the purser's office on board. Time-tables and maps of the lake to be had at the steamboat-offices gratis.

The **Lake of Lucerne (1435′; *Vierwaldstätter See*, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons', *viz. Uri*, *Schwyz*, *Unterwalden*, and *Lucerne*) is unsurpassed in Switzerland in magnificence of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately associated with the traditions so graphically depicted by *Schiller* in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M.; width ½-2 M.; greatest depth 700′.

The wind on the lake is apt to change very suddenly. The boatmen declare that it blows from a different quarter beyond each promontory. The most violent is the *Föhn* (S. wind), which sometimes makes the Bay of Uri dangerous for small boats, and even for steamers. In fine weather the *Bise* (N. wind) usually prevails the whole day.

Soon after leaving Lucerne the steamer affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To the left rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, and facing us the Bürgenstock, the Buochser Horn, and Stanser Horn. High above the lake runs the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 115). To the left of Pilatus, above the hills of Unterwalden, the Wetterhörner (Rosenhorn, Mittelhorn, Wetterhorn), Schreckhorn, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible. The small promontory to the left, with a pinnacled villa, is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Altstad*, an islet with fragments of an old custom-house.

Beyond the Meggenhorn the bay of Küssnacht opens to the left, and that of Stansstad to the right, and we have now reached the centre (*'Kreuztrichter'*) of the cross formed by the lake. In the distance to the left lies *Küssnacht* (p. 111); in the foreground, *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 111). To the right rises the wooded *Bürgenstock* (p. 107). From this part of the lake *Pilatus* (p. 108) is very striking. Its weird peaks, seldom free from clouds, form a marked contrast to the *Rigi* opposite, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, and the upper with woods and pastures.

Beyond the promontory of *Tanzenberg*, in a small bay to the left,

is **Hôtel Schloss Hertenstein* (pens. 8-12, before and after the season 6-8 fr.; reached on foot from the pier in 10 min., or by boat in 5 min.). Before us, in the distance, peeps the double-peaked Scheerhorn (p. 130). Stat. *Hertenstein* (Pens. Hertenstein, dépendance of the above); then —

Weggis. — *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac, R. 2½-3½, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Lion d'Or, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5½-7½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schönau, from 5 fr.; *Pens. Villa Bühlegg, 4½-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste, at the pier, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr. Farther to the W., on a lofty site: *Curhaus & Pens. Villa Köhler, a handsome new building, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Paradies, 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Villa Belvedere, with pleasant grounds and lake-baths, pens. 6-7 fr.; Pens. Zimmermann-Schürch, with garden, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rössli, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 4½-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, 4½-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, with extensive grounds, baths, etc., R., L., & A. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. 4½, pens. 7-11, omnibus 1 fr.; *Pens. Frohburg, 4½-5 fr.; Pens. Baumen, 4-5 fr.; Pens. Herrenmatt. On the lake are several furnished villas to let. Tavern with 'Rigi wine' in the village. — *Engl. Ch. Service* in the season.

Weggis, a thriving village in a very sheltered situation, is frequented as a health-resort. — Bridle-path to the Rigi, see p. 103.

To the N. of the pier rises the *Rigiblick*, a hill overlooking the lake (leave of proprietor necessary). — From Weggis to *Greppen* (p. 111), a nearly level road, ¾ hr. Pleasant path across the hill, between the Rigi and the Rigiblick, preferable (1 hr.). It starts from the back of the schoolhouse, a little to the E. of the church (ascend in ¼ hr. to a farm; for 4 min. level; by a second farm ascend again; by the third farm descend to the left). — Beautiful walk to the E., by the road skirting the lake, to **Hôt.-Pens. Lützelau* (pens. 5-6 fr.) and (3 M.) *Vitznau*.

Near Vitznau we observe on the hillside to the left the railway bridge across the Schnurtobel (p. 102); high above it, the Hôtel Rigi-First (p. 106), and farther to the right, the Hôtel Unterstetten (p. 106).

Vitznau. — *Hôt. & Restaurant Rigibahn & Pension Kohler, near the steamboat and the Rigi-railway stations, with a terrace on the lake, R., L., & A. 2½-4½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, R. 2½ 3, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Parc, ⅓ M. to the W., with baths and extensive grounds, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Pension Zimmermann zum Kreuz, pens. 5-5½ fr.; Pens.-Restaurant Bellevue. Furnished Rooms at *Zimmermann's* at Unterwylen, 1 M. from the village, with fine view. Beer at the hotels and at the *Restaurants Rütli* and *zur Alpenrose*. *Flora Alpina Restaurant*, on the Gersau road, 1 M. from Vitznau (also a few rooms).

Vitznau, prettily situated at the W. base of the *Vitznauer Stock* (see below), is the terminus of the *Rigi Railway* (p. 101). High above the village rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*, with the *Waldisbalm*, a stalactite grotto 200 yds. long (difficult of access).

A beautiful road leads from Vitznau viâ the *Obere Nase* (p. 95; fine view of the lake) to (3½ M.) *Gersau* and past the *Kindlismord Chapel* (p. 96) to (4½ M.) *Brunnen*.

On the S.W. slope of the Vitznauer Stock (bridle-path in 1¼ hr. from Vitznau, shady in early morning) is the finely situated **Hôtel-Pens. Weissenfluh* or *Wissifluh* (3100'; pens. from 5½ fr.), a health-resort, with beautiful view (finest from the *Blümlismatt*, 5 min. to the S.). Pretty walks to *Aeusser-Urmi* (3525'; ¼ hr.); *Ober-Urmi* (3740'; Pension, 3½ fr.; ½ hr.); to the top of the *Vitznauer Stock* (4775'; 1¼ hr., the last ½ hr. steep); **Dossen* (5540'; 2 hrs.), etc. Descent from Weissenfluh to Gersau 50 min. (ascent 1½ hr.; path rough in places).

Beyond Vitznau are two long promontories, called the *Nasen* (noses), apparently terminating the lake, the *Obere Nase* (l.), a spur of the Rigi, the *Untere* (r.), of the Bürgenstock (p. 107). To the left of the E. Nase the Glärnisch (p. 72) rises above the Pragel. Beyond this strait the lake is called the *Buochser See*, from **Buochs** (**Krone*, R., L., & A. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Hirsch; Restaurant Kreuzgarten)*, a village to the right, above which rise the *Buochser Horn* (see below) and the E. slopes of the Bürgenstock. The village was burned by the French in 1798, on which occasion the painter Würsch (p. 134) lost his life (monument in the charnel-house). Buochs is a pleasant residence in spring and autumn (shady walks).

Diligence to *Stans* (p. 134) thrice daily in ¾ hr. (or walk direct by Ennerberg and Wyl). Between Buochs and Beckenried (pleasant walk of ¾ hr.) huge dams control the torrents descending from the Buochser Horn and the Schwalmis.

Next, on the S. bank, —

Beckenried, or *Beggenried (*Sonne*, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, board 5 fr.; **Mond*, R. & B. 3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Nidwaldner Hof*, R., L., & A. 2-3½, D. 3, pens. 5-7½ fr.; *Pens. Bühler; Rössli)*, where the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons used to assemble. In front of the church is a fine old walnut-tree. In the vicinity is the picturesque *Risëten Waterfall.*

One-horse carriage to Stans 6, two-horse 12 fr.; to Stansstad 8 or 15, Alpnach 11 or 18, Seelisberg 13 or 25, Schönegg 6 or 12 fr., and fee.

FROM BECKENRIED TO SEELISBERG (2½ hrs.). The road leads by the (¾ hr.) charmingly situated **Hôtel & Curhaus Schönegg* (2250'; water and whey-cure; R. 1½-8, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 8½-15 fr.; S. B. G. H.) to (¼ hr.) the village of **Emmeten** (2550'; **Post; *Engel*, pens. from 5 fr.); then through a dale between the *Stutzberg* and *Niederbauen*, past the little *Seelisberger Seeli*, to (1½ hr.) *Hôtel Sonnenberg-Seelisberg* (p. 96).

The ***Niederbauen** or **Seelisberger Kulm** (6322'; 3 hrs.; guide, 6-7 fr., unnecessary), a very fine point, is best ascended from Emmeten. The path (fine views) begins beyond the bridge over the *Kohlthalbach* (⅓ M. to the E. of the church) and ascends to the right. Beyond a group of three houses it ascends in windings through pine-wood, and in 1½ hr. reaches the *Kählen* (4576'), on the ridge descending to the W. from Niederbauen. We then proceed to the E. over pastures to the (½ hr.) *Niederbauen-Alp* (5220'; rfmts.), whence we ascend grassy slopes to (1 hr.) the broad summit. — Another route (¾ hr. longer; less recommended) diverges to the S. from the road, near the Hôt. Engel, and ascends the narrow *Kohlthal.* At (¾ hr.) a group of huts it crosses a bridge to the left and ascends a steep and stony path to (2 hrs.) the *Niederbauen-Alp* (see above). — The routes from *Beroldingen* (p. 96) and the *Seelisberger Seeli* (p. 96; each 3½-4 hrs.) are rough and not recommended. — The summit commands an imposing and highly picturesque view of the Lake of Lucerne, from Lucerne to Flüelen, of the Uri-Rothstock, Bristenstock, Tödi, Scheerhorn, and Windgellen, and of the Reuss valley as far as Amsteg. Less of distant view than from the Rigi. — The **Oberbauen** (6960'), another fine point, is ascended from the Niederbauen-Alp (see above) in 2 hrs. (guide 8 fr.). A steep descent may be made by the *Bauberg-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Isenthal* (p. 100).

The **Buochser Horn** (5940') may be ascended in 3½ hrs. from Beckenried or Buochs (guide desirable; fine view). Descent to (1¼ hr.) *Nieder-Rickenbach* (p. 135) and viâ *Büren* to (2 hrs.) *Stans* (p. 134).

On the opposite bank, on a fertile strip of land between the *Vitznauer Stock* and the *Hochfluh*, lies the pretty village of —

Gersau. — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Müller, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr. (depot of the S.B.G.H.); *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; Seehof, on the lake, ¼ M. to the E.; *Hof Gersau, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Fluhegg; *Hôt. Rigi, pens. from 5 fr.; Pension Platten, on the new Scheidegg road, 1 M. above Gersau, pens. 4½ fr. Furnished Rooms at *Müller's zur Säge* and at *Waad's.* — *English Church Service.*

Gersau, in a sheltered site, amidst orchards, with broad-eaved cottages scattered over the hillside, is a resort of invalids. In the ravine behind it are three silk-factories, and on the mountain above is the *Rigi-Scheidegg Hotel* (p. 106).

The ascent of the *Rigi-Hochfluh (5564′), 3-3½ hrs. from Gersau, viâ the *Zihlistock-Alp*, is attractive. Last part of the route now improved (see p. 106). From the Hochfluh to the Scheidegg, 1½-2 hrs. — The Vitznauer Stock (4775′) may be ascended in 2½ hrs. from Gersau or Vitznau by *Ober-Urmi;* the last ½ hr. toilsome (comp. p. 94). — From Gersau to (4½ M.) *Brunnen* (p. 97) a pleasant walk by the road on the lake (Axenstrasse). — From Gersau to *Lowerz* (p. 116), 3¼ hrs. A new road ascends to (1½ hr.) *Gschwend* (3320′; inn), whence a footpath leads to (½ hr.) the *Gätterli Pass* (3910′), between the Hochfluh and the Rigi-Scheidegg. Descent to Lowerz, 1¼ hr.

On the bank beyond Gersau is the *Kindlismord Chapel.* To the E. rise the two *Myten*, at the base of which lies Schwyz (p. 116); nearer is the church of *Ingenbohl;* to the right, the broad *Fronalpstock.*

The steamer now crosses to **Treib** (*Inn*, rustic), in Canton Uri, at the foot of the *Sonnenberg*, the landing-place (telephone) for the village of **Seelisberg** (2637′; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Löwen*) on the hill above, to which a road leads in 1½ hr. through the orchards of *Folligen* (omnibus four times daily in 1 hr., up 2, down 1½ fr.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10, to the Hôt. Sonnenberg-Seelisberg 6 or 12 fr., and fee of 2 fr.). The direct path ascends to the left behind the inn (1 hr.; stony but shady in part). By the *Chapel of Maria Sonnenberg* (2770′), 12 min. from the church of Seelisberg, is the *Pension Grütli* (5-7 fr.); 100 paces farther is the little *Hôtel Mytenstein;* and just beyond it is the large ***Hôtel Sonnenberg-Seelisberg** (three houses, 350 beds; R., L., & A. from 3½, board 7 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), a favourite health-resort. The terrace in front commands a beautiful *View of the lake of Uri lying far below, with its girdle of mountains from the Myten to the Uri-Rothstock.

Attractive walk to (25 min.) the *Schwendifluh or *Schwandenfluh* (2723′), by a path diverging to the left from the Beroldingen road (way-post), 16 min. to the S. of the Hôt. Sonnenberg-Seelisberg. Striking view from the perpendicular rocks, the *Teufelsmünster* of Schiller ('Tell', Act IV, Sc. 1). — Beautiful view from the *Känzeli* (3303′; ½ hr. to the N.W.; ascend to the right at the S. end of the hotel, through wood), over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein. — To the S.W. of the hotel lies (1 M.) the picturesque little *Seelisberger Seeli* ('little lake', 2470′; with bath-house, 50 c.) on the precipitous N.E. side of the *Niederbauen* (p. 95).

Walk from Seelisberg to *Bauen.* We follow the road beyond the hotel (finger-post; path to the Schwendifluh to the left) to (¾ hr.) the château of *Beroldingen* (beautiful view), and descend a steep path, by *Wissig*, to (½ hr.) *Bauen* (Tell, plain). Boat from Bauen to Tellsplatte 2, Rütli 3, Flüelen 4 fr. (dearer at the 'Tell'). — Path from Seelisberg to the (½ hr.) *Rütli*, see p. 98.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank, lies the small town of —

Brunnen. — **Hotels.** *WALDSTÄTTER HOF, on the lake, with baths, R., L., & A. 3-6, lunch 3, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 8-12, in spring and autumn 7-10 fr. (concerts in the large entrance-hall); *HÔT.-PENS. AUFDERMAUR AU PARC, ¼ M. from the lake, R., L., & A. 2-4½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. from 7 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. ADLER, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. HIRSCH, at the quay, R. 2-3, pens. 6-7 fr., both by the pier; *EDEN HOTEL & PENSION, prettily situated on the W. margin of the Gütsch, with view-terraces (lift on the Axenstrasse, between the Adler and the Bellevue), R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. from 7 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE (R., L., & A. from 2, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.) and PENS. MYTHENSTEIN (same prices), both on the Axenstrasse, close to the lake; *HÔT.-PENS. SCHWEIZERHOF, with restaurant, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; RÖSSLI, R., L., & A. from 1½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *HÔT. RÜTLI; BRUNNERHOF, all near the quay; *HÔT.-PENS. RIGI, on the Gersau road, R., L., & A. 2, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. VICTORIA, on the lake; *BELLAVISTA, pleasantly situated farther to the W., 1 M. from Brunnen, pens. 5-7, in spring 4½-5 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. GÜTSCH, with fine view, unpretending, R., L., & A. 2, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *PENS. DU LAC, ¼ M. to the W. of the village, with lake-baths, pens. from 5 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. VON EUW, HÔT.-PENS. DROSSEL, both near the pier, R. 1½-2½ fr.; HÔT.-PENS. ST. GOTTHARD, near the rail. station, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; HÔT. BAHNHOF, TELL (well spoken of), FREIHOF, SONNE, and others, plain (pens. 5-6 fr.). Furnished rooms at *Villa Schoeck*, above the Gütsch, etc. — Munich beer at the *Hôt. Bellevue* and *Hôt. Drossel* (with garden); *Helvetia*, Bahnhof-Str. — Confectioner, *J. Nigg-Aufdermaur*, Bahnhof-Str.

Rowing Boat to Treib and back, with one boatman 1, with two 2 fr.; Rütli 2½ or 4, Tellsplatte 3 or 6, Rütli and Tellsplatte 5 or 8 fr.

Baths (warm and lake baths) at the Waldstätter Hof (lake-bath and towel, 50 c.). — Wood-carvings, photographs, books, newspapers, etc., at *Leuthold's*, by the steamboat-pier.

BOOK DEPOTS of the *Bibliothèque des Grands Hotels* (p. xviii) at the Waldstätter Hof and the Hotels Adler, Axenfels, Axenstein, Fronalp, Stoos, Sonnenberg-Seelisberg, etc.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE at the Waldstätter Hof.

Brunnen, the port of Canton Schwyz, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 116), and one of the most beautiful places on the lake, is partly situated in a flat valley near the mouth of the *Muota*. In the background rise the two Myten. The old Susthaus, or goods-magazine, is adorned with quaint frescoes. New Protestant Church on the Schwyz road, opposite the railway-station.

The Gütsch (1700'; hotels, see above), a hill behind Brunnen, overlooks the two arms of the lake and the pretty valley of Schwyz. Shady walks in the environs. The new *Olympus Road* (*'Olymp-Strasse'*), beginning at the Leewasser near the middle of the village, winds up through the wood, passing the Eden Hotel, to the top of this hill. It is to be prolonged to Axenfels.

FROM BRUNNEN TO MORSCHACH, a good road (shade in the morning) ascends in 1 hr. from the Axenstrasse (electric tramway projected). The shady footpath which diverges at the (½ M.) guide-post to the left cuts off a long curve. 40 min. ***Hôtel Axenfels** (2100'; R. from 2½, L. & A. 1½, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-14, in spring and autumn 7-10 fr.; Engl. Ch. Service), with a glazed promenade, gardens, park, and a fine view. About 4 min. farther on is the charmingly situated hamlet of **Morschach** (2120'; **Hôt.-Pens. Frohnalp & Curhaus Morschach*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Pens. Bettschardt*, 5 fr.; *Pens. Degenbalm*, on a height 230' above the village, pens. 5-8 fr.). The road forks at the Pens. Bettschardt, the right branch leading to the *Stoos* (p. 98) and viâ *Ober-Schönenbuch* (p. 78) to (4½ M.) *Schwyz*, while the left branch ascends past the **Hôt.-Pens. Rütliblick* (pens. 5-7 fr.) to (12 min.) the ***Grand Hôtel Axenstein** (2360'; R. 2-7, L. & A. 1, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, board 7 fr.), splendidly

situated on the *Brändli*, with a magnificent **Survey of both arms of the lake. Large covered promenade and beautiful shady grounds close to the hotel, containing numerous erratic blocks and interesting traces of glacier-action. Strangers are admitted to the park, but if residing at the Hôtel Axenfels or at Morschach only by special permission. Besides the road, there is a path from the Gütsch to the hotel, for the most part in shade (3/4 hr.). Adjacent is an *English Church (All Saints)*. Omnibuses run between the Axenstein Hotel and Brunnen (40 min., 3 fr.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.).

The **Stoos** (4242′), the N. spur of the Fronalp (**Hôt.-Pens. Stoos*, R., L., & A. 3½-6, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-12, in June and Sept. 7-10 fr.), another good point of view (best from the *Stooshorn*, 5 min. to the N.), with varied walks, is reached by a road (in shade in the morning for most of the way) from Morschach in 1¾ hr. (carr. and pair from Brunnen in 2¼ hrs., 20 fr., there and back 25-30 fr., with one horse 15 fr.; saddle-horse 10, porter 5 fr.). — The **Fronalpstock** (6295′; small *Inn*, ten beds), 1½ hr. to the S.W. of the Stoos, reached by a rough path (finger-post; milk at a chalet halfway), affords a magnificent view, hardly inferior to that from the Rigi, of the Alps and of the entire Lake of Lucerne. — A footpath leads from the Stoos to (1½ hr.) *Ried* (p. 79) in the *Muota-Thal*, at first traversing meadows, but beyond the *Stoosbach* descending in steep zigzags through wood to the bridge over the Muota.

Other excursions from Brunnen: by the St. Gotthard Railway to (12 min.) Schwyz-Seewen, and then by boat (in 25 min. from Seewen) to the island of Schwanau in the Lake of Lowerz (p. 116); to the Muota-Thal as far as the (1¾ hr.) Suvoroff Bridge (p. 79), viâ Ingenbohl, Unter- and Ober-Schönenbuch, or viâ Morschach (p. 97), and back on the right bank viâ Ibach or Schwyz in 2¼ hrs.; by steamboat to Tellsplatte, ascend to the Axenstrasse, walk to Flüelen (shady in the morning), and return by steamer or railway; to the Kindlismord Chapel (p. 96) and Gersau (4½ M.; p. 96); to the Rütli (see below; boats, see p. 97), and thence, or viâ Treib, to Seelisberg (p. 96); ascent of the Rigi (p. 101; 1 day); by the St. Gotthard Railway to Göschenen-Andermatt and back (R. 32; 1 day).

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, called the *Urner See* or **Lake of Uri.** The mountains rise very abruptly, and the lake narrows. Lofty peaks, often snow-clad, peep through the gorges at intervals, in particular the huge Uri-Rothstock with its glacier. By the sharp angle which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the *Mytenstein*, a rock 80′ high, bearing an inscription in memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell'. A little farther on, below Seelisberg (p. 96), and 8 min. above the lake, is the grassy clearing in the wood called the **Rütli**, or *Grütli* (1646′), with three springs trickling from an artificial wall, and shaded with trees. This spot, with the custodian's house in the old Swiss style (refreshments) and pretty grounds, belongs to the Confederation. At a fine point of view, 5 min. to the W., is a block of granite with medallions of the author (J. G. Krauer, 1792-1845) and the composer (Jos. Greith, 1793-1869) of the 'Rütlilied'.

On this spot, on the night of 7th Nov., 1307, thirty-three men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and swore to drive out their oppressors. Tradition relates that the three fountains sprang up on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erny* (Arnold) *an der Halden* of Melchthal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken. — A shaded path ascends in 1¼ hr. from the Rütli to the *Hôtel Sonnenberg* (p. 96). Boat from Brunnen to the Rütli, see p. 97; pleasant also to row (3-4 fr.) from *Treib*.

On the E. bank of the lake runs the ***Axenstrasse,** leading from Brunnen to (9 M.) Flüelen, of strikingly bold construction, being mainly hewn in the rock. It was made by Cantons Uri and Schwyz in 1863-65. Below, alongside, or above the road, runs the *St. Gotthard Railway* (p. 117), skirting the lake in many tunnels and cuttings. The steamer touches at *Sisikon* (*Hôt.-Pens. Urirothstock, 4-5 fr.), at the entrance to the narrow *Riemenstalden-Thal* (p. 79).

From the hamlet of (1½ hr.) *Riemenstalden* (3410'; inn) the **Rophaien** (6830'; 2½ hrs.; fine view of the Lake of Lucerne, best by morning-light) is easily ascended. Descent by a path, distinct beyond the *Buggisgrat*, to (2¼ hrs.) Tell's Chapel or to (3 hrs.) Flüelen. — The *Rossstock (8080'; 3½-4 hrs.), with splendid view, is another easy ascent (comp. p. 108). — The Liedernen or *Kaiserstock* (8255'; 4-4½ hrs., with guide) is for experts only. — Over the *Katzenzagel* to the *Muota-Thal*, see p. 79.

Stat. **Tell's Platte** (*Restaurant*, with baths, at the landing-place), 8 min. above which, on the Axenstrasse, is the **Hôt.-Pens. Tellsplatte* (1680'; D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.), with grounds and view. A little to the S. of the landing-place (path in 1 min.) is the '*Platte*', a ledge of rock at the base of the *Axenberg*, shaded by trees and washed by the lake, on which stands **Tell's Chapel**, rebuilt in 1880, and adorned with four frescoes by Stückelberg of Bâle. It is said to have been originally erected by Canton Uri in 1388 on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat. On Friday after Ascension Day, when mass is celebrated, and a sermon preached, the natives flock to the Platte in their gaily decorated boats. Near the chapel the lake is 700' deep.

The finest part of the Axenstrasse is between the Tellsplatte Hotel and Flüelen (2½ M.; shady in the forenoon), where it pierces the curiously contorted limestone strata of the *Axenfluh*, 360' above the lake, by means of a tunnel. Beyond the chapel, Flüelen (¼ hr. by steamer) becomes visible. Scenery very striking. Opposite the chapel, on the W. bank, lies the hamlet of *Bauen* (Tell Inn, plain), and, farther on, the dynamite-factory of *Isleten*, at the mouth of the *Isenthal* (see below).

Flüelen. — **Hotels.** *Croix Blanche, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Tell & Post, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Adler, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, lunch 2½ fr.; *St. Gotthard, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. 4½-5 fr.; Hirsch, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2½, pens. 4-6 fr., all on the lake; Flüelerhof; Ochs; Stern. — *Rail. Restaurant* (beer-garden). — *Baths* in the lake, ½ M. to the N. of Flüelen. — Omnibus to *Altdorf* (p. 117) 50 c.

Flüelen is the port of Uri and a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 117). Beyond the church is the small château of *Rudenz*, once owned by the Attinghausen family. The *Reuss*, which falls into the lake between Flüelen and *Seedorf*, has been 'canalised' here (½ hr.'s walk, or ¼ hr. by boat to its influx).

The Isenthal (see Map, p. 136) may be reached from Flüelen or Altdorf on foot in 3 hrs. viâ *Seedorf* (see above), by a path skirting the lake and ascending to the *Kreuzhöhe* (2160'), with a picturesque view, where the path turns to the left into the valley; or by the steamer from Flüelen, which touches at Isleten twice daily. These two routes unite at

the Kreuzhöhe. The pleasantest and shortest route is by row-boat or sail-boat (1½ fr.) from the baths of Flüelen to the path from Altdorf along the W. bank (½ hr.). From *Bauen* (p. 99) a pleasant path, affording splendid views of the lake, ascends round the slope of the *Furkelen* direct to Isenthal in 1½ hr. — About 1 hr. from Isleten we reach the prettily situated village of **Isenthal** (2550′; *Gasser's Inn*, ten beds, rustic but clean; guides, *Albin Infanger*, *Mich.* and *Joh. Gasser*, *Andreas*, *Josef*, and *Jost Aschwanden*), at the S. base of the precipitous *Oberbauen* (6960′), which may be ascended viâ the *Bauberg-Alp* in 3½-4 hrs. (recommended to adepts; guide necessary; comp. p. 95). The valley divides here into the *Grossthal* to the right and the *Kleinthal* to the left. Through the GROSSTHAL, in which lies the Alpine hamlet of (¾ hr.) *St. Jakob* (3235′), we may either proceed to the W., passing over the **Schonegg Pass** (6315′), between the *Hohe Brisen* (7940′) and the *Kaiserstuhl* (7877′), or over the **Bannalp Pass** (7054′), between the Kaiserstuhl and *Ruchstock* (9225′), to *Ober-Rickenbach* and (5½ hrs.) *Wolfenschiessen* (p. 135). A more interesting but also more difficult route (guide 18 fr.) leads to the S.W., over the **Rothgrätli** (8420′), between the Engelberger-Rothstock and the *Hasenstock*, to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg*. The *Engelberger-Rothstock* (9250′) may be ascended without difficulty from the Rothgrätli in 1 hr. (comp. p. 137). Over the *Jochli* and the *Bühlalp* to (4½-5 hrs.) *Nieder-Rickenbach*, see p. 135.

Through the *Kleinthal* leads the shortest route to the summit of the Uri-Rothstock (6-6½ hrs.; not easy; guide 15, or with descent to Engelberg 30 fr.). A fatiguing path leads to the *Neien-Alp* and (2 hrs.) *Musen-Alp* (4885′; night-quarters in the chalet); then a toilsome ascent across two torrents and along precipices of slate-rock to the upper snow-fields of the *Kleinthal Glacier*, to the E. of the *Kesselstock* (8455′); next an ascent in sweeping curves over the névé to the (4½ hrs.) arête separating it from the Blümlisalp Glacier (striking view of the Bernese Alps); lastly by an obvious path over slopes of rubble to the (¼ hr.) summit of the ***Uri-Rothstock** (9620′). — An easier, but longer, route through the *Grossthal* (see above, guide 20 fr.), passing *St. Jakob* (see above) and the *Schlossfelsen*, ascends by a steep and rough path to the (3 hrs.) *Hangbaum-Alp* (5660′), grandly situated (fine cascades), where the night is spent (tourist-hut, with bunks, sheets, and rugs); thence (starting early in the morning) over pastures and loose stones, and along the N. edge of the *Blümlisalpfirn* to the ridge between the Grossthal and Kleinthal; and lastly up the arête towards the W. to the summit (3½-4 hrs. from Hangbaum), which is usually free from snow in summer. The mountain-group which culminates in the Uri-Rothstock and the Brunnistock (9683′) is, like the Titlis, almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides (towards the Gitschen-Thal and Surenen), and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The *View from the summit is exceedingly grand: to the S. the chain of the Alps, from the Sentis, Rhätikon, and Bernina on the E. to the Diablerets on the W.; at our feet, 8000′ below, the Lake of Lucerne and the Schächen-Thal; to the N.E., N., and N.W. the Myten, Rossberg, Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlebuch Mts., the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of S. Germany. — Easy descent by the Blümlisalp Glacier, the *Schlossstock-Lücke*, and the *Rothstock-Lücke* to the (3 hrs.) *Plankenalp Club Hut*, and to (3 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 135).

The **Gitschen** (8233′), the E. summit of the Uri-Rothstock group, may be ascended from Isenthal by adepts in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 12 fr.). The view is grand and picturesque. We may follow the arête on the N. side of the summit to the (1½ hr.) *Kleinthalfirn* and the (1½ hr.) *Uri-Rothstock* (see above).

28. The Rigi.

The **Mountain Railways** which ascend from Vitznau and Arth are now used by most visitors of this famous point of view. The trip may easily be made from Lucerne or Zürich in one day (circular tickets good for 3 days). The lines are on the rack-and-pinion system. Between the rails run two others connected by cross-bars, on which works a cog-wheel

Zeichnung u. Such v. R. Leuzinger, Bern.

St. Adrian
Rufi Berg
1059
Rossberg
Wildspitz
Hôtel
1567
Gnippen
Egg
Schorno
Sattel
n. Wädensweil
Gengigen
Eck
Tafelstadt
Rossberg
Ecce Homo
Feldmoos
930
Gigersberg
Arth
Sonnenberg
Wyler
Unter Rossberg
Ober Arth
Rindel
Hof
Steinen
Zingel
Steinerberg
St. Vinzenz
Ohlberg
Schindelbach
Arth Goldau
526
Dächli
Aesch
Heil. Kreuz
Auf der Au
Blatten
Auf der Burg
567
Lowerz
Trauben
Lowerzer See
Schwanau
450
Seewen
Busingen
Bühlen
Scheideck
Tristel
Rothstock
Ebnet
Krüselboden
Hosenbühl
Zingelen Egg
Twäriberg
Alt Staffel
Obermatt
Gätterli
Scharteggli
Schwand
Teufe
Brunni
Breitelmet
Hohfluh
Egg
Fälmis
Biregg
Urmi Berg
Wylen
Gibel
Zinlistock
Grat
Ingenbohl
Schroten
Muotta
Schönenbühl
Langmatt
Brunnen
Wyl
Gersau
Kindlismord
Treib
Axenstein
Schiller Mon.
Mythenstein
Folligen
Morschach
Schwybogen
Am Ort
Hezig
Seelisberg
Härgis
Sonnenberg
Rütli
Riseten
Stützberg
1045
Hofstättli
Druck v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

under the engine. The latter is always placed below the passenger-car. Maximum gradient of the Vitznau line 1:4, of the Arth line 1:5. The average speed is 4-6 M. per hour.

The **Footpaths** to the top of the Rigi are now little used, but the *Descent to Weggis* (2-2½ hrs.; see p. 103) is recommended.

Hotels. On the Kulm (p. 104), *Schreiber's Rigi-Kulm Hotels (three houses, the two higher and older being now dépendances of the lower; *Restaurant* on the groundfloor of the last, *Beer and Wine Room* in the middle one), R., L., & A. 4-7, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 12-14 fr. — On the Rigi-Staffel (p. 102), where all the routes converge, ½ hr. below the Kulm: *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Staffel, R., L., & A. 3-3½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7½-9 fr.; Hôtel Felchlin and Hôtel Rigibahn, both immediately above the station, R. from 2, B. 1¼ fr. — The *Curhaus Rigi-Kaltbad (p. 102), ½ hr. below the Staffel, to the W., is a large, first-class establishment (R., L., & A. from 4, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr., cheaper in June and September; hot and cold baths; Engl. Church Service; chaises-à-porteur at the station). *Bellevue, below stat. Kaltbad, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr. — *Hôtel Rigi-First, on the Scheidegg railway (p. 106), ¼ hr. from the Kaltbad, pleasant for some stay, R. 2-7, L. ¾, A. ½, D. 4½, S. 3½, pens. from July to Sept. 8½-14 fr., earlier or later in the season 8-11½ fr. (depot of the S.B.G.H.). — *Sonne and *Schwert, by the *Klösterli* (p. 103), R., L., & A. 1½-2, D. 2½-3, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; Krone. — Pens. Riedboden, between the Klösterli and the Staffel, 4 fr. — Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Felsenthor (p. 103), 10 min. from stat. *Romiti-Felsenthor* (p. 102), pens. 5½-7½ fr.; *Curanstalt & Pension Grubis-balm, 10 min. from stat. *Freibergen* (see below), pens. from 5½ fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Unterstetten, near stat. Unterstetten (p. 106), plain, pens. 5-6 fr. — *Curhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 106), R., L., & A. 3½-7, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. in July and August 8-12, in June and Sept. 7-10 fr. (Engl. Ch. Service).

The **Rigi (5905′, or 4470′ above the Lake of Lucerne), a mountain group about 25 M. in circuit, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, consists chiefly of conglomerate (p. 115), while the N. and W. sides belong to the meiocene formation. The N. side is abrupt, but the S. side consists of broad terraces and gentle slopes, covered with pastures which support some 4000 head of cattle, and planted below with fig, chestnut, and almond trees. Owing to its isolation, the Rigi commands a panorama 300 M. in circumference, unsurpassed for beauty in Switzerland. The mountain was known to a few travellers in the 18th cent., but it was not till after the peace of 1815 that it became a resort of tourists. In 1816 a modest inn was erected on the Kulm by subscription, and in 1848 this was superseded by the oldest of the houses on the summit. Since then many inns have sprung up on other parts of the hill, and the Rigi is now one of the most popular of Swiss resorts.

From Vitznau to the Rigi-Kulm, 4½ M., Mountain Railway in 1 hr. 16 min., fare 7 fr. (to Kaltbad 4½, Staffel 6 fr.); descent also in 1 hr. 16 min., fare 3½ fr.; 10 lbs. of luggage free. First-class return-tickets from Lucerne to the Rigi viâ Vitznau 13½ fr.; Sunday tickets 7 fr. Return-tickets give no alternative return-route. Subscription-tickets 30 per cent cheaper.

Vitznau (1443′), see p. 94. The station is at the quay. The train (views to the left) ascends gradually through the village (1:15), and afterwards more rapidly (1:4), skirting the cliffs of the *Rothenfluh*. A *View of the lake is soon disclosed, grander as we ascend. Opposite first appears the dark Bürgenstock, then the Stanser Horn,

Pilatus, and Lucerne. Farther up, the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and Bern peer above the lower hills. The train (20 min. after starting) goes through a tunnel 73 yds. long, crosses the *Schnurtobel*, or ravine of the *Grubisbach*, 75′ deep, by a bridge borne by five iron pillars, and soon reaches the station of *Grubisbalm*, near the Curanstalt of that name (p. 101). Beyond the watering and passing station of *Freibergen* (3365′) the line is double. Stat. *Romiti-Felsenthor* (3955′; comp. p. 101) and (50 min. from Vitznau) —

2¾ M. **Rigi-Kaltbad** (4730′); to the left is the large *Curhaus* (p. 101), with its covered promenade, on a sheltered plateau.

A path leads through a gap in the rock, to the left of the hotel, to (5 min.) **St. Michael's Chapel**, the walls of which are covered with numerous votive tablets. One of those on the left records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in the time of King Albert, and built the chapel. The spring (42° Fahr.) which bubbles from the rock adjoining the chapel was formerly called the 'Schwesternborn'.

A level path among the conglomerate blocks near the chapel, afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the (¼ hr.) ***Känzeli** (4820′), a pavilion on a projecting rock, which commands a superb view of the snow-mountains, and of the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground. — A path leads hence to the Staffel in the same time as from the Kaltbad (50 min.), ascending to the right as far as the point where the S. part of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and following the crest of the mountain until it joins the path from the Kaltbad, at the (½ hr.) Staffelhöhe.

Railway from the Kaltbad to the *Scheidegg*, see p. 106.

In 5 min. more the train reaches stat. *Staffelhöhe* (5090′), where the view towards the W. and N. is suddenly disclosed. It then ascends to the left, round the *Rigi-Rothstock*, in 8 min. to (4 M.) **Rigi-Staffel** (5270′), the junction of the Arth line (p. 103).

The ***Rigi-Rothstock** (5460′), ¼ hr. to the S.W. (direct path from the Kaltbad 35 min.), affords a very picturesque survey of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. A clear view is often enjoyed from this point while the Kulm is in fog. The sunset is said to be finer from the Rothstock than from the Kulm, but the sunrise should be witnessed from the latter.

The railway (here parallel with the Arth line) now ascends steeply to the Kulm (in 7 min.; a walk of ½ hr.), skirting the precipices on the N. side of the hill. 4½ M. Station *Rigi-Kulm* (5740′), see p. 104.

FROM ARTH-GOLDAU TO THE RIGI-KULM, 5½ M., MOUNTAIN RAILWAY in 1¼ hr., fares 10 fr. 80, 7 fr. 20 c. (to the Klösterli 4 fr. 80, Staffel 6 fr. 40 c.); 10lbs. of luggage free. Subscription-tickets 30 per cent cheaper. — Steam-tramway from Arth to Arth-Goldau in ¼ hr. (fare 30 c., return-fare 50 c.), see p. 110; the terminus at Arth-Goldau adjoins the Gotthard station.

Arth-Goldau (1725′; **Rail. Restaurant*), a station on the St. Gotthard line, and the junction of the lines Zug-Goldau (p. 110) and Wädensweil-Einsiedeln-Goldau (p. 114), see p. 115. The station of the Rigi railway is about 100 yds. to the W. of the main St. Gotthard station; travellers ascend from the road by a flight of steps to the ticket-office and waiting-rooms. The Rigi line (seats should be secured on the right) crosses the Gotthard railway, traverses part of

the scene of the Goldau landslip (p. 115), and curves to the W.; it then ascends more rapidly, at the foot of the Scheidegg, to (1¼ M.) stat. *Kräbel* (2513′). Farther on, ascending 1′ in 5′, we skirt the precipitous *Kräbelwand*, and obtain a fine view of the valley and lake of Lowerz, with the island of Schwanau, the Myten near Schwyz, the Rossberg, with the scene of the great landslip, and the Lake of Zug. Beyond the *Rothenfluh Tunnel* we are carried through a fine wooded valley, and across the *Rothenfluhbach*, to the passing-station *Fruttli* (3730′). Still ascending rapidly, the train traverses the *Pfedernwald*, crosses the *Dossenbach* and (beyond the *Pfedernwald Tunnel*) the *Schildbach*, and reaches (3½ M.; 52 min. from Arth-Goldau) —

Stat. **Rigi-Klösterli** (4320′; hotels, p. 101), in a basin enclosed by the Rigi-Kulm, Rothstock, and First. The 'Klösterli' is a small Capuchin monastery, with the chapel of *Maria zum Schnee*, built in 1712, and much visited by pilgrims, especially on 5th Aug. and 6th Sept.; on Sundays there is mass with a sermon for the herdsmen. This spot has no view, but is sheltered, and the air is often clear while the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheidegg are shrouded in mist. Walk from the Klösterli to the Rigi-First 20 min., Unterstetten ½ hr., to the Staffel, the Rothstock, or the Schild ¾, to the Dossen or Kulm 1¼ hr., to the Scheidegg 1½ hr.

At (5 M.) stat. **Rigi-Staffel** (p. 102) a striking *View is suddenly disclosed to the W. and N. To the (5½ M.) *Rigi-Kulm*, see p. 102.

Foot and Bridle Paths to the Rigi (comp. p. 101). From Weggis (p. 94) a bridle-path (3¼ hrs.), which cannot be missed (finger-post 5 min. from the landing-place), winds at first through productive orchards. It crosses the track of a mud-stream which descended from the mountain in 1795, taking a fortnight to reach the lake. 50 min. *Sentiberg Restaurant* (2643′); 25 min. *Heiligkreuz-Capelle* (3150′); ½ hr. **Hôtel-Pension Felsenthor* (p. 101), near the *Hochstein* or *Käsbissen*, an arch formed of huge masses of conglomerate. (Stat. *Romiti*, higher up, p. 102.) The path runs parallel to the railway part of the way. ¾ hr. *Kaltbad*, p. 102. This route commands beautiful views and is recommended for the descent (comp. p. 101).

From Küssnacht (p. 111), 3¼ hrs., bridle-path. From the Tell Fountain, in the middle of the village, a lane to the E. leads to a finger-post indicating the good path to the (1½ hr.) *Vordere Seeboden-Alp* (3372′; *Hôt.-Pens. Seebodenalp, 5-7 fr.), a splendid point of view. Then (5 min.) our path unites with those from Immensee and Tell's Chapel. Lastly a steep zigzag ascent, partly through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 102).

From Goldau (p. 115), 3½ hrs., an excellent bridle-path. Opposite the Rössli, below the chapel, we diverge to the right from the Arth and Schwyz road, and ascend to the left of the *Aa* through meadows, pine-wood, and rocky debris, by steps at places. To the left, the precipitous *Rothfluh* (5233′). 1 hr. **Untere Dächli** (3083′; *Inn*); good view of the valley of Goldau, Lake Lowerz, and the Myten of Schwyz. By the adjacent cross begin the thirteen stations or oratories which lead to the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow. At (20 min.) the *Obere Dächli*, with its fresh spring, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. The second half of the route is easier. 10 min. *Malchus-Kapelle*, the 8th station; ½ hr. *Klösterli* (see above); thence to the *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 102) 40 min., to the *First* 20 min. (p. 106).

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5905′), the highest and northernmost point of the Rigi, descends abruptly on the N. to the Lake of Zug, while on the S.W. side it joins that part of the mountain which encloses the basin of the Klösterli and extends to the Scheidegg. At the top rises a wooden belvedere. The hotels (p. 101) stand about 130 paces below the summit, sheltered from the W. and N. winds.

The Kulm almost always presents a busy scene, especially in the morning and evening. The sunset is the chief attraction. A performer on the Alpine horn blows the 'retreat' of the orb of day, after which the belvedere is soon deserted.

Half-an-hour before sunrise the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise and bustle; the crowded hotels are for the nonce without a tenant; and the summit is thronged with an eager multitude, enveloped in all manner of wraps. Unfortunately a perfectly cloudless sunrise is rare.

A faint streak in the E., gradually paling the brightness of the stars, heralds the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold on the horizon; each lofty peak becomes tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages are revealed; all is grey and cold, until the sun bursts from behind the mountains in all his majesty, flooding the superb landscape with light and warmth.

****View.** The first object which absorbs our attention is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 120 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E. with the *Sentis* in Canton Appenzell, over or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Nearer us rises the huge snowy crest of the *Glärnisch;* then, the *Tödi*, in front of which are the *Clariden*, and to the right the double peak of the *Scheerhorn;* next, the broad *Windgelle*, immediately opposite, and the pyramid of the *Bristenstock*, on the St. Gotthard route; then the *Brunnistock* and the *Uri-Rothstock*, side by side, so near that we can distinguish the ice of their glaciers; next, the broad *Schlossberg* and the serrated *Spannörter*, and more to the right the *Titlis*, the highest of the Unterwalden Mts., easily recognised by its vast mantle of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their majestic peaks clad with perpetual snow. To the extreme left is the *Finsteraarhorn*, loftiest of all (14,025′); next to it the *Lauteraarhorn* and the *Schreckhorn*, the *Wetterhörner (Rosenhorn, Mittelhorn*, and *Wetterhorn)*, the broad *Mönch*, the *Eiger* with its dark precipices on the N. side, and the *Jungfrau* with the *Silberhorn.* To the W. tower the jagged peaks of *Pilatus*, the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the NORTH we survey the entire *Lake of Zug*, with the roads to Arth, and the villages of *Zug*, *Cham*, *Risch*, and *Walchwyl.* To the left of Lake Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, stands *Tell's Chapel*, midway between Immensee and Küssnacht, a little to the left of a white house;

PANORAMA vom RIGIKULM.

(1800 Meter ü. M.)

Nach Keller's neuem Rigi-Panorama in halber Grösse des Originals

then, separated from Lake Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küssnacht Bay of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W., *Lucerne* with its battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen almost the whole canton of that name, and farther to the N. Canton Aargau, with the *Emme* streaking the landscape like a silver thread; the *Reuss* is also visible at places. More distant are the *Lake of Sempach*, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of *Baldegg* and *Hallwyl*. — To the West and North-West the horizon is bounded by the *Jura Mts.*, above which peep several crests of the Vosges. To the N., but to the left of the Lake of Zug, in the distance, rises the *Hapsburg;* farther off is the *Black Forest*, with its highest peaks, the *Feldberg* (right) and the *Belchen* (left). Beyond Lake Zug is seen the crest of the *Albis* with the *Uetliberg*, which nearly conceals the Lake of Zürich; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral of *Zürich* are, however, visible, with the large new Hôtel Dolder above them. On the horizon rise the basaltic cones of *Hohenhöwen* and *Hohenstoffeln* (close together) and the *Hohentwiel* in Swabia. — To the East, behind the N. slope of the Rossberg, we get a glimpse of the *Lake of Ägeri*. Beyond Arth, opposite the Kulm, is the *Rossberg*, the S. slope of which was the scene of the terrible Goldau landslip (p. 115). Between the Rossberg and the E. spurs of the Rigi lies the *Lake of Lowerz*, with its two islets; beyond it, the town of *Schwyz*, at the foot of the two bald *Myten*, overtopped by the imposing *Glärnisch*. To the right, the *Muota-Thal*. — To the South-East and South the different heights of the Rigi form the foreground: the *Hochfluh* (below it the *Rothenfluh*), *Scheidegg*, *Dossen*, and the *Schild*, at the foot of which lies the Klösterli. To the left of the Schild part of the *Lake of Lucerne* is seen near Beckenried, and to the right the *Bay of Buochs*, with the *Buochser Horn* above it; more to the right the *Stanser Horn* with *Stans* at its base; nearer, the less lofty *Bürgenstock* and the *Rigi-Rothstock*. Beyond these, to the left, is the *Lake of Sarnen*, amid forest; to the right, the *Bay of Alpnach*, separated from the Lake of Lucerne by the *Lopperberg*, a spur of Pilatus. — Good panorama by *Keller*, upon which ours is based.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists form into clouds, which often completely shroud the Kulm. To quote the chamois-hunter in Schiller's Tell:

'Through the parting clouds only
The earth can be seen,
Far down 'neath the vapour
The meadows of green.'

But even the mists possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, and struggling against the rays of the sun. The lights and shades, ever varying, are also a source of constant in-

terest. In the morning the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage, and in the evening those to the E. of the Bristenstock. One whole day at least should be devoted to the Rigi. A visit may also be paid (on foot or by rail) to the Staffel (p. 102) and the Rothstock (p. 102), the Kaltbad (p. 102) and the Känzeli (p. 102), the Klösterli (p. 103), or the Scheidegg (see below).

As the temperature often varies 40-50° within 24 hours, wraps should not be forgotten. During the Föhn, or S. wind, the Alps seem to draw nearer, their outlines become more definite, their tints warmer; and during a W. wind the Jura Mts. present a similar appearance. These phenomena portend rain.

FROM THE KALTBAD TO THE RIGI-SCHEIDEGG. — 4¼ M. RAILWAY (ordinary line) in 25 min.; fare 2 fr. 50, there and back 3 fr. 60 c.

Rigi-Kaltbad (4730′), see p. 102. The railway skirts the S. slope of the Rothstock, being hewn in the rock the greater part of the way, and ascends gradually to stat. **Rigi-First** (4795′; **Hotel*, see p. 101), which commands a superb view of the Lake of Lucerne, the Uri and Unterwalden Mts., and the Bernese Alps. The train describes a wide curve round the N. slopes of the *Schilt* (5088′; 20 min. from the Hôtel Rigi-First), affording a pleasant view, towards the E., of the Myten, the Glärnisch, and the Alps of Appenzell. Beyond stat. *Unterstetten* (hotel, see p. 101) we traverse the saddle of the hill and cross a bridge, with a view to the N. and S. We pass through the *Weissenegg Tunnel*, cross the *Dossentobel* by a viaduct, and follow the ridge connecting the Dossen with the Scheidegg (view towards the S.) to *Unter-Dossen.*

Stat. **Rigi-Scheidegg,** 190′ below the **Hotel & Curhaus* (5462′; p. 101). The view here is less extensive than from the Kulm, but it embraces the chief mountains, and some points not visible from the Kulm (view-tower 70′; panorama at the hotel). The plateau of the Scheidegg, 1 M. long, affords a pleasant walk, which may be prolonged by the 'Seeweg' on the N. slope of the Dossen as far as Unterstetten. The *Dossen* (see below), a splendid point of view, is ¾ hr. distant.

The ***Hochfluh** (5564′) may be ascended in 1½-2 hrs. from the Scheidegg, by a new path which follows the ridge, passing the *Gätterli* (pass from Gersau to Lowerz; p. 96) and *Scharteggli* (4625′). In the couloir, on the N.W. side of the summit, an almost perpendicular iron ladder, 80′ high, must be ascended (wire-railing; steady head indispensable). This interesting ascent affords a most picturesque view of the Lake of Uri, the Alps of Uri and Schwyz, and the Glarner Alps. The older route (2½-3 hrs.), crossing the saddle towards the *Zihlstock-Hütte*, and ascending among the rocks on the S. side, has also been improved, and is preferable to the route on the N. side (see p. 96).

Paths to the Scheidegg. FROM GERSAU (p. 96) a new road ascends viâ (1½ hr.) *Gschwend* (p. 96) to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Obermatt*, whence a footpath leads to (1¼ hr.) Rigi-Scheidegg.

FROM THE KLÖSTERLI (p. 103) a bridle-path (1½ hr.), beginning at the Schwert Inn, ascends to the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Rigi-Unterstetten* (see above), situated on the saddle between the Schild and *Dossen* (5540′), 40 min. below the summit, which commands the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and Canton Unterwalden. Descent viâ Unterdossen to Scheidegg in 40 minutes.

29. From Lucerne to Alpnachstad. Pilatus.

Comp. Map, p. 93.

Brünig Railway from Lucerne to (8½ M.) Alpnachstad in 27-32 min., (1 fr. 40 c., 1 fr., 70 c.; return-tickets 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.), see p. 128. — Steamboat 9 times daily in ¾-1½ hr. (6 times viâ Kehrsiten, thrice viâ Hergiswyl, twice direct viâ Stansstad), connecting at Alpnachstad with the Brünig and Pilatus Railways. Passengers with through-tickets may use as far as Alpnachstad either the Brünig Railway or the steamboat. — The ascent or descent by the Pilatus Railway (p. 108) takes 1 hr. 25 min.; fares, up 10, down 6 fr.; return-fare for the first and the last train 12 fr.; combined tickets for railway and hotel, including R., D., & B. 25 fr., recommended; Sunday tickets, valid in May and Oct. for the first, in June-Sept. for the first and second trains (return by any train) 9 fr. (from Lucerne 10 fr.).

The Brünig Railway to Alpnachstad, viâ Hergiswyl, see p. 139. — The Steamboat steers towards the 'Kreuztrichter' (p. 93), skirting the W. bank and passing the country-seat of *Tribschen*, the *Pension Stutz* (p. 88), the *St. Niklaus-Capelle*, and the station of *Kastanienbaum* (*Pension & Restaurant, with pretty grounds, pens. 5-7 fr.), and enters the bay of Stansstad. To the left rises the bold *Bürgenstock*, at the N.E. angle of which lies the station of *Kehrsiten-Bürgenstock* (restaurant).

A Wire-Rope Railway ascends the *Bürgenstock (2855') from Kehrsiten in ¼ hr. (fares, up 1½, 1 fr.; down 1 fr., 50 c.), a distance of 1025 yds.; average gradient 45 : 100. The motive power is electricity, which is also utilised for pumping water and for lighting. At the top of the railway (1420' above the level of the lake) is the *Railway Restaurant* (Munich beer), with terrace, beside which are the **Park Hotel* and **Restaurant Helvetia* (moderate prices); 3 min. farther to the S. the large **Hôtel Bürgenstock* (R. 2½-7, B. 1½, D. 5, board 7 fr.; resident physician; Engl. Ch. Service; S. B. G. H.), a favourite health-resort, with extensive and shady grounds (music-tax 2½ fr. per week). The hotel and several points near it command beautiful views of the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, Sempach, and Baldegg, the Rigi, etc. A good path leads to the S.E. viâ the *Trogen Dairy* to the (½ hr.) *Honegg* (2906'; *Restaurant in summer); another ascends through wood to the N.E. to the (¾ hr.) *Hammetschwand (3713'), the summit of the Bürgenstock, which descends abruptly to the Lake of Lucerne: striking view of the greater part of the lake, of the lakes of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwyl, and Zug, of the Rigi, Pilatus, Myten, Weissenstein, and of the Alps of Glarus and Unterwalden, and part of the Bernese Alps (panorama 50 c.). An easy descent leads viâ *Obbürgen* (Flüeler's Inn, plain) to (1¾ hr.) *Stansstad* (see below), where we may take the steamer for Lucerne.

To the right the promontory of *Spissenegg* juts into the lake and forms a bay extending N. to *Winkel*. The steamer calls at *Kehrsiten-Dorf* and then steers S.W. to **Hergiswyl** (**Hôt.-Pens. Rössli*; **Pens. Pilatus*, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Friedheim*, 4-6 fr.; **Pens. Rütli*, 3½-4 fr.; *Pens. Schweizerheim*, moderate), at the foot of Pilatus (see p. 109); thence again to the E. to **Stansstad** (1445'; *Hôtel Winkelried*, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 5 fr.; *Freienhof*, pens. 4-6 fr., well spoken of; *Rössli; Schlüssel*), the 'harbour of Stans'. The square pinnacled *Schnitz-Thurm* was erected by the Swiss in 1308 to vindicate their newly-won independence.

Electric Tramway from Stansstad to *Stans*, and cable-line thence to the top of the **Stanser Horn*, see p. 134. — From Stans to *Engelberg*, see R. 36.

WALK FROM STANSSTAD TO SARNEN, 3 hrs. The path skirts the lake for a short way, enters the Rotzloch, and at *Allweg* (*Inn), 2 M. from Stansstad, where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (pp. 19, 134), joins the *Stans and Sarnen Road* (no diligence). This road leads past the W. base of the *Stanser Horn* (p. 134), and by *Rohren* to (2 M.) *St. Jakob*, a village with an old church, then across the *Mehlbach*, and through the *Kernwald* to (3 M.) *Kerns* and (1½ M.) *Sarnen* (p. 140).

The *Lopper*, the E. spur of Pilatus, extends far into the lake. At its base runs the Lucerne and Alpnach road, while the Brünig railway (p. 139) pierces the hill by a tunnel. The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has further narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the **Lake of Alpnach** with its deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a swing-bridge *(Acheregg-Brücke)*, which is opened for the passage of steamers. Within the bay of Alpnach rises the *Rotzberg* (2214′), crowned by a ruined castle (ascent from the Rotzloch ¾ hr.; view). The hill is separated from the *Plattiberg* by the **Rotzloch**, a narrow ravine. Portland cement factory (dust unpleasant). On the lake is *Hôtel-Pension Rotzloch*, with a sulphur-spring and grounds (pens. 4-5 fr.).

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Alpnach lies **Alpnachstad** (1443′; **Hôt. Pilatus*, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4, pens. 6-8 fr., with veranda and garden; *Rössli*, moderate), a station of the Brünig Railway and the starting-point of the Pilatus Railway.

***Pilatus** (6995′), the lofty mountain to the S.W. of Lucerne, rises boldly in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs, from which its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The names 'Fracmont', 'Frakmund', have in later times been occasionally applied to it, but the name Pilatus (perhaps from the mediæval 'Mons Pileatus', the hatted mountain) came into general use about the close of last century. The summit is generally free from clouds and fog in the evening and early morning, but is apt to be shrouded at midday. It is, therefore, advisable to spend the night on the top (prices, etc., see pp. 107, 109). The flora is very rich (nearly 500 species).

The names of the different peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittaggüpfi* or *Gnepfstein* (6290′), the *Rothendossen* (5833′), the *Widderfeld* (6817′, the wildest), the *Tomlishorn* (6995′, the highest), the *Gemsmättli* (6732′); to the S. the *Matthorn* (6693′); to the N. the *Klimsenhorn* (6265′, which, seen from Lucerne, is the farthest W.); in the centre the *Oberhaupt* (6920′), then the *Esel* (6962′, the most frequently ascended), and lastly the *Steigli-Egg* (6485′).

The PILATUS RAILWAY (fares, etc., see p. 107; best views to the right), constructed in 1886-88 by Col. Locher of Zürich, is nearly 3 M. long, with an average gradient of 42 : 100, and a maximum gradient of 48 : 100. The line rests throughout on a substructure of massive granite blocks and slabs, to which an upper framework of iron and steel is securely fastened with huge screws. The toothed rail has vertical teeth on both sides, into which two pairs of toothed wheels attached to the train work horizontally.

PANORAMA VOM PILATUS (ESEL) 2123 m

The engine and the passenger-carriage (32 seats) form a single car with two axles.

The railway begins near Hôtel Pilatus (1443′; see p. 108), and at once ascends, traversing orchards and afterwards wood. 21 min. *Wolfort* (2985′), a watering-station, beyond which the train crosses the gorge of the *Wolfort;* fine view of the Lake of Alpnach to the right. We enter the *Wolfort Tunnel* (48 yds.) and are carried along the stony slope of the *Risleten*, the most difficult portion of the line to construct (gradient 48: 100). Then through the *Lower* (56 yds.) and *Upper Spycher Tunnel* (106 yds.; 3773′ above the sea-level) to the (43 min.) **Aemsigen-Alp** (4430′), a passing-station with pumping-works which force water to the Pilatus-Kulm, 2360′ above. The train now ascends through wood on the brink of a gorge, crosses the *Mattalp* (to the right the Steigli-Egg; in front the Esel; to the left the precipitous Matthorn), turns to the N., and mounts the steep rocky slope of the *Esel* through four tunnels (48, 60, 50, and 12 yds.). The terminus **Pilatuskulm** (6790′) adjoins the old Hôtel Bellevue, now a dépendance of the **Hôtel Pilatuskulm* (R., L., & A. 5-8, B. 2, lunch 4, D. 5 fr.; with hotel-tickets, p. 107, nearly one third less; restaurant in the sunk floor). The terrace commands a splendid mountain-view. — An easy path leads from the station to (6 min.) the top of the **Esel**, or *Etzel* (6962′), the chief point, with a spacious plateau, enclosed by a parapet. The view surpasses that from the Rigi in grandeur and variety, the Bernese Alps in particular looming nearer and more massive (comp. the panorama). — A similar but less picturesque view is that from the **Tomlishorn* (6995′), the highest peak of Pilatus, to which a good path (varying views), skirting the rocky slopes of the Oberhaupt and Tomlishorn and crossing the arête (railings; no danger), leads from Hôtel Pilatuskulm in 1/2 hr. (panorama by Imfeld). — Another new path, cut in the rocks, leads to the top of the *Matthorn* (6693′; from Hôtel Pilatuskulm 2 hrs., there and back).

Walkers will find the ascent of Pilatus easiest from *Hergiswyl* (p. 107), at its N.W. base. There is a bridle-path as far as (3 1/2 hrs.) Hôtel Klimsenhorn, whence a footpath ascends to (40 min.) the Pilatuskulm. In front of the church we take the broader path to the left, and after 3 min. turn to the right, traversing orchards and meadows, and afterwards wood. At (1 hr.) the *Curhaus Brunni* (3280′; pens. from 5 fr.) a terrace affords a fine view. After 1/2 hr. the path leads through a gate to the *Gschwend-Alp;* 20 min. farther up, near a chalet (inn, with beds), we pass through another gate, and ascend in steep zigzags to the left, at first through beautiful pine-wood, and then across slopes of grass and debris, to (1 1/4 hr.) *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2 fr.), on the saddle (5940′) connecting the Oberhaupt with the (1/4 hr.) *Klimsenhorn (6265′), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect to the E., N., and W., from the Uri Mts. to the Lake of Neuchâtel. The view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus.

From the Hôtel Klimsenhorn a good zigzag path (iron railing higher up) ascends the steep slope of the *Oberhaupt*, to the (40 min.) *Kriesiloch*, a hole in the rock resembling a chimney, 20′ high, through which 52 steps ascend to the arête between the Oberhaupt and the Esel. *View of the Bernese Alps suddenly disclosed. Then in 4 min. to the Hôtel Pilatuskulm.

The Pilatuskulm is also reached by footpaths from *Alpnachstad* (4 1/2-5 hrs.;

by the *Aemsigen-Alp* and *Mattalp*) and from *Alpnach* (p. 140; 4½-5 hrs.; by the Alps of *Lütholdsmatt*, *Schwändi*, and *Hinter-Frakmünd*). — From *Kriens* (p. 92) a path leads to (3½-4 hrs.) Hôtel Klimsenhorn, passing the château of *Schauensee*, through the *Hochwald*, and marshy pastures, by the *Mühlenmäs-Alp* and *Frakmünd-Alp* (guide). Viâ the *Bründlen-Alp* (last part very rough), see p. 92.

30. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth-Goldau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 92, 100.

i. From Zug to Arth-Goldau. Lake of Zug.

10½ M. St. Gotthard Railway in 23-28 min. (1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 20, 85 c.). — Steamboat from Zug to Arth during the season thrice daily in 1 hr. 22 minutes.

a. Railway. — *Zug* (1385′), see p. 85. The line intersects the suburb of Zug by a long viaduct, passes under the town by a tunnel (638 yds.), and after about 3 M. approaches the *Lake of Zug* (see below), which it then skirts, in a series of cuttings, embankments, and viaducts over the ravines descending from the Zuger Berg. Charming view, to the right, of the lake, with the château of Buonas and Immensee on its E. bank. Two tunnels; then (6 M.) stat. *Walchwil* (see below). After five more tunnels the line quits the lake and ascends along the base of the Rossberg to (10½ M.) stat. *Arth-Goldau* (p. 115).

b. Steamboat. — The **Lake of Zug** (1368′), 8¾ M. long, 2½ M. wide, and 650′ deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to a moderate height, while to the S., above its azure waters, towers the Rigi, visible from base to summit. Soon after the steamer has left the pier, Pilatus appears to the S.W., and then the Bernese Alps and the Stanser Horn to the left. On a promontory on the W. bank is the handsome château of *Buonas*; on the E. bank lie the village of *Oberwil*; to the N., the church-tower of *Cham* (p. 87). On the W. bank, farther on, the wooded promontory of *Kiemen* projects far into the lake. The steamer touches at *Lothenbach* on the E. bank, and then crosses to **Immensee** (**Hôt. Rigi*, pens. from 5 fr.), charmingly situated at the foot of the Rigi. (Rail. stat., see p. 115.) The steamer then steers diagonally across the lake to **Walchwil** (**Curhaus & Pens. Neidhardt*, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Stern*), on the E. bank. The mildness of the climate is indicated by chestnut-trees and vines. To the left lies *St. Adrian*, at the foot of the *Rossberg* (p. 114). — **Arth** (1395′; 3400 inhab.; **Adler*, with garden on the lake; **Hôt. Rigi*) lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the Rossberg, but not exposed to the landslips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction.

Steam Tramway from Arth to *Arth-Goldau* in ¼ hr. (30 c., return-ticket 50 c.); comp. p. 102.

ii. From Lucerne to Küssnacht and Arth-Goldau.

Gotthard Railway in 30-50 min. (2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 45 c.), see p. 115 — Steamboat from Lucerne to (8 M.) Küssnacht in 45-55 min. (1 fr. 80 90 c.). Railway from Küssnacht to (5 M.) Arth-Goldau in 19 minutes. From

Küssnacht through the 'Hohle Gasse' to Immensee by the road 1¾ M. (one-horse carr. 3 fr.).

Departure from Lucerne, see p. 93. The steamer touches at *Pens. Seeburg*, rounds the *Meggenhorn* (p. 93), and enters the *Bay of Küssnacht*. High above the W. bank runs the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 115). To the left, near stat. *Vorder-Meggen* (Zur Balm Inn; Hôt.-Pens. Angelfluh), rises the picturesque château of *Neu-Hapsburg*, behind which peeps the ancient tower of the castle of that name, once a frequent resort of the Emp. Rudolph when Count of Hapsburg, and destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. The incident which induced Rudolph to present his horse to the priest is said to have occurred here (see Schiller's ballad, 'The Count of Hapsburg').

Stations **Hinter-Meggen** (**Curhaus & Pens. Gottlieben*, pleasantly situated ¼ M. from the lake, pens. 6-7½ fr.) and *Mörlischachen* (*Eintracht; Linde), a prettily situated village. The steamer now crosses to *Greppen*, on the E. bank, skirts the wooded slopes of the Rigi, and soon reaches —

8 M. **Küssnacht** (1443′; pop. 2940; **Hôtel-Curhaus Mon-Séjour*, with hydropathic, garden, and lake-baths, R. 1½-2, déj. 2, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, pens. from 5 fr.; **Schwarzer Adler; Pens. Dr. Aufdermaur; Rössli; Tell*), a village prettily situated at the N. end of this bay of the lake, with a fine distant view. — Ascent of the *Rigi*, see p. 103.

A good road from Küssnacht ascends viâ *Haltikon* to the thriving and finely situated village of (1 hr.) *Udligenswyl* (2050′; Engel), whence the ***St. Michaelskreuz** (2615′), locally known as the 'Kleine Rigi', may be easily reached in ½ hr. Unpretending *Inn and chapel on the top, which commands a beautiful view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, the Alps, and the hilly landscapes of N. Switzerland. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the *Ochsenwaldhöhe* (2685′), 5 min. from the inn. The St. Michaelskreuz may also be ascended by good roads from Gisikon (in 1 hr.), from Rotkreuz (1½ hr.), and from Lucerne, viâ *Adligenswyl* (1770′; Pens. Sackhof) and Udligenswyl (in 3 hrs.).

The road ascends the **'Hohle Gasse'** ('hollow lane'; see Schiller's 'Tell'), now half filled up, shaded at one point by lofty beeches. At the upper end of it, 1¼ M. from Küssnacht, to the left, is **Tell's Chapel** (1585′), rebuilt in 1834, marking the spot where the tyrant Gessler is said to have been shot by Tell. Over the door is a painting of the event, with an inscription. By the (½ M.) inn **Zur Eiche* the road divides. A few paces to the right is stat. *Immensee* (p. 115). The road to the left descends to (¼ M.) the village of *Immensee* (p. 110).

31. From Zürich viâ Wädensweil to Arth-Goldau. From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln.

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 92.

36 M. Railway in 3½ hrs. (8 fr. 70, 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 35 c.); to Einsiedeln, 26 M., in 2-2½ hrs. (5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 80 c.). — Railway from Rapperswil viâ *Pfäffikon* to Einsiedeln, 1 hr. 6 min. (see p. 47).

From Zürich to (15½ M.) *Wädensweil* (1348′), see p. 47. The line ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich,

commanding beautiful views of the lake, with the Curfirsten and Sentis in the background. 17½ M. *Burghalden* (1740′); 19½ M. *Samstagern* (2080′; restaurant), junction of the line (to the left) to Rapperswil-Pfäffikon viâ *Wollerau* (p. 47). — Beyond (21 M.) **Schindellegi** (2480′; **Freihof; Hirsch*) we cross the brawling *Sihl*.

Diligence twice daily in ½ hr. to (3 M.) **Feusisberg** (2233′; **Curhaus Feusisgarten; Hôt. Reichmuth;* at both pens. 4½-5 fr.), a health-resort, pleasantly situated, with fine view of the Lake of Zürich and the Alps of Appenzell. — About 2½ M. to the W. of Schindellegi (diligence twice daily in ½ hr.) is the whey-cure resort of **Hütten** (2428′; *Krone; Kreuz*), charmingly situated on the idyllic *Hüttensee*, at the foot of the wooded *Hohe Rhonen* (4055′). — The *Dreiländerstein* (3907′), the E. point of the Hohe Rhonen, marking the boundaries of Cantons Zürich, Zug, and Schwyz, may be reached from Schindellegi in 1 hr., and the walk may be continued along the crest of the hill to the *Gottschalkenberg* (see below).

The line rounds the E. slopes of the *Hohe Rhonen* and approaches the *Alp*, which falls into the Sihl here. To the S. appear the Myten (p. 116). — Beyond (23 M.) **Biberbrücke** (2730′; *Post*), where the *Biber* falls into the Alp, the Glarus Mts., bounded on the left by the pyramidal Köpfenstock (6240′), form the background.

Pleasant excursion from Biberbrücke (by road 1½ hr.; omnibus twice daily, 3 fr.; damp footpath, to the right, about halfway, ¾ hr.) to the top of the ***Gottschalkenberg** (3780′; **Curhaus*, pens. 6-10 fr.), the W. prolongation of the *Hohe Rhonen* (see above), commanding a fine view of the Alps (finest from the *Belvedere*, 10 min. to the S.). The descent may be made to (2½ M.) *Ober-Ägeri* (p. 86), to (1½ hr.) *Richtersweil* (p. 47), or by *Menzingen* to (6 M.) *Zug* (p. 85).

FROM BIBERBRÜCKE TO EINSIEDELN, 3 M., branch-railway in 13 min., through the narrow *Alpthal*.

FROM PFÄFFIKON (p. 47) BY THE ETZEL TO EINSIEDELN, 3½ hrs. A narrow road commanding fine views of the lake ascends in windings, past the *Pens. Lugeten*, to the (3 M.) pass of the **Etzel** (3145′; **Inn*), with the *Chapel of St. Meinrad*. The *Hohe-Etzel* (3610′; steep ascent of ½ hr. from the inn) is wooded, and commands no view, but the ***Schönboden** (3513′), ¾ hr. to the E., affords a splendid view of the lake, the Limmat-Thal as far as Baden, the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus, the Sihlthal and Alpthal, with Einsiedeln, the Myten of Schwyz, the Rossberg, and the Rigi; to the W. rises the Hohe Rhonen (see above). Travellers bound for Einsiedeln may descend from the Schönboden towards the S.W. direct to *Egg*, visible below, cross the *Sihl*, and join the road from the Etzel. — From the Etzel Inn the road descends to the (¾ M.) *Teufelsbrücke* (2755′) over the Sihl. Thence 3¾ M. to Einsiedeln.

Einsiedeln (2900′; pop. 9000; **Pfau*, R. & A. from 2½, B. 1.20, D. with wine 3, pens. 6½-10 fr.; **Sonne; Drei Könige; St. Catharina; St. Georg; Schwan; Restaurant Ochslin*, with rooms), or *Notre-Dame-des-Ermites (Monasterium Eremitarum)*, in a green valley, watered by the *Alpbach*, vies with Rome and Loreto in Italy, St. Jago de Compostella in Spain, and Mariazell in Styria as one of the most famous pilgrim-resorts in the world.

Its foundation is attributed to Count Meinrad of Sulgen, who built a chapel here in honour of a wonder-working image of the Virgin presented to him by the Abbess Hildegard of Zürich. After Meinrad's death in 861, a monastery of Benedictine Hermits ('Einsiedler') sprang up here. In 1274 it was created an independent principality by Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg

and owing to the ever increasing throng of pilgrims it soon vied with St. Gallen as one of the richest monasteries in Switzerland.

In the large open space between the houses (a great many of which are inns for the pilgrims) and the lofty buildings of the monastery rises a black marble *Fountain* with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink. The pilgrims, chiefly from Switzerland, Bavaria, Swabia, Baden, and Alsace, number about 150,000 annually. The chief festival takes place on 14th September.

Under the *Arcades*, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the Platz itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of prayer-books, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and other 'devotional' objects. So great is the demand for engravings, religious works, and other souvenirs of the place, that at *Benziger & Co.'s* establishment no fewer than 900 workmen are employed in printing and stereotyping, engraving on wood and zinc, chromo-lithographing, book-binding, etc.

The extensive *Abbey Buildings*, in the Italian style, which were re-erected for the sixth or seventh time in 1704-19, are 148 yds. long, 41 yds. of which are occupied by the *Church* and its two slender towers. On the right and left of the entrance are *Statues* of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The INTERIOR of the church is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little value. In the nave stands the CHAPEL OF THE VIRGIN, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary lamp, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and decked with crowns of gold and precious stones. In the chapel to the right, a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir, an Assumption by the same artist, skilfully restored by Deschwanden in 1858. The magnificent chandelier was dedicated by Napoleon III. in memory of his mother. — The Abbey contains a well-arranged LIBRARY of 50,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small natural history collection. The FÜRSTENSAAL is hung with good lifesize portraits, including those of Pius IX. and the emperors William I., Francis Joseph, and Napoleon III. The PRIVATE CHAPEL of the abbot is adorned with paintings of ecclesiastical events. — Connected with the Abbey are a SEMINARY and a LYCEUM.

The *Herrenberg* (3650′; 1/2 hr.), a hill above the Abbey to the S.E., commands a beautiful view. Similar views from the Kreuz or from the *St. Meinradsberg*, 3/4 M. to the S. of the town. — About 1/4 M. to the W., near the station, is an interesting *Panorama of the Crucifixion*, by Leigh, Frosch, and Krieger (adm. 1 fr.).

FROM EINSIEDELN TO SCHWYZ OVER THE HACKEN (3 1/2 hrs.), destitute of shade, and very disagreeable in bad weather. We ascend the monotonous *Alpthal* (with the nunnery of *Au* on the right) to the (1 1/2 hr.) village of *Alpthal* (3258′; *Stern), where the somewhat rough and steep log-path ascending the Hacken begins. In 1/2 hr. we gain a point where the space between the two Myten (p. 116), shaped like the letter V, is distinctly observed, and in 1/2 hr. more reach the *Inn* on the Hacken Pass (4568′), which commands a splendid view of the lakes of Lucerne and Lowerz, etc. (The view is still finer from the *Hochstuckli*, 5105′, 1/2 hr. higher up, to the N., and embraces the N. part of the lake and the town of Zürich.) Descent to (1 hr.) *Schwyz* steep and stony.

FROM EINSIEDELN TO SCHWYZ OVER THE IBERGER EGG, 15 1/2 M. Good road through the *Sihlthal* or *Euthal* by *Steinbach* and *Euthal* to (8 M.) *Ober-Iberg* (3483′; *Hôt.-Pens. Holdener, pens. from 4 fr.; Post, well spoken of), a health-resort; thence to the (3 3/4 M.) Iberger Egg (4823′) or *Heilig-*

häuschen, affording a fine survey of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, and by *Bülisberg* and *Rickenbach* to (3¾ M.) Schwyz.

Beyond Biberbrücke (p. 112) the railway crosses the *Biber*, and ascends across a monotonous plateau. From (25½ M.) *Altmatt* (3030′; Rössli), a poor hamlet on a large moor, a road leads in 1¾ hr. to the *Gottschalkenberg* (p. 112).

28 M. **Rothenthurm** (3040′; **Ochs*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 3½-4 fr.; *Schlüssel*), with a new Romanesque church, where to the left the Myten, and to the right the long back of the Rigi and the hotels on the Kulm become visible, is named after a red tower belonging to fortifications *(Letze)* once erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary. In the vicinity, on 2nd May, 1798, the Schwyzers under Reding defeated the French, who lost 2000 men. The railway then descends the wooded valley of the *Steiner-Aa* to (31 M.) *Sattel-Ägeri;* to the left is the prettily situated village of **Sattel** (2540′; *Neue Krone*, at the station, plain, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Alte Krone*, in the village).

The ***Schlagstrasse**, as the picturesque road from Sattel to Schwyz is called (6 M.; a fine walk), crosses the Steiner-Aa and ascends on the W. slope of the *Hacken* (p. 113), affording beautiful views of the fertile valley of Steinen, the Lake of Lowerz with the Schwanau, the scene of the Goldau landslip, and the Rigi. At (3¾ M.) the **Hirsch Inn* (a little farther on, the *Burg Inn*), Schwyz and the Myten become visible. Thence to stat. *Seewen* 1¼ M., to *Schwyz* (p. 116) 2 M.

From Sattel-Ägeri to *Morgarten*, 2 M., omnibus in ½ hr. (50 c.); steamboat on the *Ägeri Lake*, see p. 86.

The railway descends the slopes of the *Rossberg*, by several viaducts and a short tunnel to (34 M.) **Steinerberg** (1950′; **Rössli;* **Löwe*, both unpretending), a village with a fine view of the valley of Lowerz, framed by the Rigi, the Fronalpstock (with the Liedernen-stöcke and Märenberge in the distance), and the two Myten.

The ***Rossberg** (highest peak, *Wildspitz*, 5190′) is ascended from Steinerberg by a bridle-path in 2½-3 hrs. At the top, which commands a fine view (panorama by Imfeld), is the *Hôtel Rossberg-Kulm*. From the *Gnippen* (5127′), or W. summit of the Rossberg, reached from the hotel by a level path in 20 min., we obtain a good survey of the scene of the landslip of 1806 (comp p. 115). — We may descend to *Ägeri* (p. 86) or to the *Zuger Berg* (p. 86).

The railway traverses the scene of the *Goldau Landslip*, and joins the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 115) at (36 M.) *Arth-Goldau* (Hôt. Steiner, etc.). — *Rigi Railway*, see p. 102.

32. From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 92, 100, 136, 118, 124, 394.

105½ M. RAILWAY. Express ('Blitzzug'; first class only) in 3½, fast trains in 3¾-5⅓, ordinary trains in 7 hrs.; fares 23 fr. 35, 16 fr. 45, 11 fr. 70 c. (To Lugano, 124 M., in 4¼-6⅓ hrs.; 27 fr. 70, 19 fr. 40, 13 fr. 85 c.; to Milan, 172½ M., in 6-9 hrs.; 36 fr. 50, 25 fr. 60, 18 fr. 20 c.). — For the day express there is a table-d'hôte at Göschenen, where the traveller should be care-

ful to avoid an involuntary change of carriages, or even of trains. The other express trains have dining or sleeping cars. Finest views from Lucerne to Flüelen to the right, from Flüelen to Göschenen to the left, and from Airolo to Bellinzona to the right.

The **St. Gotthard Railway, constructed in 1872-96 at a cost of 262 million francs, is one of the grandest achievements of modern engineering. The highest point of the line, in the middle of the great tunnel, is 3786′ above the sea-level, and the maximum gradient is about 1′ in 4′. At places the ascent is rendered more gradual by means of curved tunnels, piercing the sides of the valley; there are three such tunnels on the N. side, and four on the S. side of the mountain (comp. Map, p. 119). Altogether the line has 79 tunnels (of an aggregate length of 28½ M.), 83 bridges, 14 viaducts, and 32 minor bridges. In order to examine the most interesting structure of the line itself, the traveller may drive in an open carriage or walk from Amsteg to Göschenen (12 M.) and from Airolo to Giornico (15 M.). Those who are not pressed for time should take the steamboat from Lucerne to Flüelen, in preference to the train (holders of through-tickets and circular tickets have the choice of either route); or, if they have not yet visited the Rigi, they may take the railway to Arth-Goldau, the Rigi-Kulm, and Vitznau, and the steamer thence to Flüelen.

Lucerne, see p. 87. Beyond the Gütsch Tunnel the Gotthard Railway diverges to the right from the Central Line (p. 18), crosses the Reuss, and passes through the *Allenwinden-Wesemlin-Tunnel* (2313 yds.), emerging by the Hôtel de l'Europe, on the E. side of Lucerne. It gradually ascends towards *Seeburg* (p. 111), affording a splendid view of the town, the lake, and the Alps, and passes through three tunnels. By the château of *Neu-Hapsburg* (p. 111) the line turns to the N.E. and runs high up on the W. bank of the Bay of Küssnacht (opposite the Rigi) to (7 M.) Stat. *Meggen*, between the villages of Vorder- and Hinter-Meggen (p. 111). 10 M. Stat. **Küssnacht** (p. 111). Then a tunnel, beyond which the line joins that coming from Rothkreuz (p. 87). View of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 110) to the left; on the N. bank Walchwil, and beyond it St. Adrian (p. 110).

12 M. **Immensee** (1518′; the village lies below us, on the left, see p. 110). To the right are the wooded slopes of the *Rigi*, with the Kulm Hotel far above (p. 101). The train runs high above the Lake of Zug, through several cuttings. At the E. end of the lake, on the left, lies the thriving village of *Arth* (p. 110), at the foot of the wooded Rossberg, behind which rise the Myten (p. 116). Threading the *Rindelfluh Tunnel* (220 yds.), we reach —

17 M. **Arth-Goldau** (1725′; **Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôt. Steiner*, near the station; *Hôtel Hof-Goldau*; **Rössli*, 3 min. from the station, plain, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg*, pens. 4½-5 fr.), also the terminus of the *Arth-Rigi Railway* (p. 102), and junction for *Zug* and *Wädensweil* (pp. 110, 114). The station is situated on the scene of the *Goldau Landslip*, which occurred on 2nd Sept., 1806. This terrible landslip, which descended from the *Gnippen* (5127′), the W. summit of the *Rossberg* (p. 114), buried four villages with 457 of their inhabitants. The railway traverses part of this scene of desolation, which extends far up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vege-

tation, and picturesque pools of water have been formed between hem at places. The track of the landslip may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren.

On the slope to the left lie the houses of *Steinerberg* (p. 114); on the right, high above, is the Curhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 106). We skirt the pretty **Lowerzer See** (1480′; 3 M. long). To the right lies the village of *Lowerz* (Pens. Bücheler-Peter, 4½-5 fr.), and in the lake the island of *Schwanau* with its ruined castle, a chapel, and a fisherman's house (inn; boat from Lowerz or Seewen in 25 min.). — 20½ M. **Steinen** (1540′; **Rössli*), a large village in a fertile site, the traditional birthplace of *Werner Stauffacher* (p. 98). On the supposed site of his house stands the *Chapel of the Holy Rood* with frescoes by Ferd. Wagner of Munich. The train crosses the *Steiner-Aa* to —

22½ M. **Schwyz-Seewen** (1500′; **Hôt.-Pens. Schwyzerhof, Railway Inn*, both at the station). The village of *Seewen* (*Rössli, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-7½ fr.; *Stern, R., L., & A. 1½, D. 2, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Pens. Seehof, near the Lowerzer See, with lake-baths, pens. 4-4½ fr.), to the W. of the line, at the foot of the E. spur of the Rigi, has a chalybeate bath which attracts visitors. About 1 M. to the E. lies **Schwyz** (1685′; pop. 6719; **Rössli*, R., L., & A. 2-2½, D. with wine 3, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; **Hôtel Hediger; Bär*, plain; *Café Central*, near the church, with garden), a straggling town, lying picturesquely at the base and on the slopes of the *Little Myten* (5955′) with its two peaks, and the *Great Myten* (6245′). The *Town Hall*, restored in 1891, and embellished externally with frescoes from Swiss history by Ferd. Wagner of Munich, contains portraits of 43 'landammanns' (magistrates) from 1534 downwards, and an old carved ceiling. The large *Jesuit Monastery*, above the town, is now a grammar-school.

The **Great Myten* (6245′; 3½ hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary for the experienced; horse to the Holzegg 8-10 fr.) is a magnificent point of view little inferior to the Rigi and Pilatus. Road from Schwyz to (1 M.) *Rickenbach* (Bellevue; Stern, pens. 4 fr.); bridle-path thence to the (2 hrs.) *Holzegg* (4642′; small inn), which may also be reached by a direct path from Schwyz viâ the *Hölle* and the pastures of *Hasli* and *Holz* (guide desirable). — From Brunnen (p. 97; diligence to Schwyz five times daily, 80 c.) by *Ibach* and (3 M.) *Rickenbach* to the Holzegg in 3 hrs., Schwyz remaining on the left. — Good path from Einsiedeln by *Alpthal* to the Holzegg in 2¾ hrs. — From the Holzegg the new Myten path (railings at the steepest parts) ascends in 49 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and then follows the narrow arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit (*Inn, plain, 10 beds). Good panorama by A. Heim. — The ascent of the *Little Myten* (5955′) is difficult; view inferior to that from the Great Myten.

Interesting walk from Schwyz to the *Suvoroff Bridge* in the *Muota-Thal*, returning viâ *Ober-Schönenbuch* (2 hrs. in all); comp. p. 78.

We now turn to the S. (on the left, the *Fronalpstock* with the *Curhaus Stoos* far above us, p. 98), cross the *Muota* near *Ingenbohl*, passing the large nunnery of *Mariahilf*, and reach —

25 M. **Brunnen** (1445′; p. 97), one of the most frequented spots on the *Lake of Lucerne*. (Station ½ M. from the lake.)

Passing through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* and the *Axenstrasse* (p. 99), the train reaches the ***Lake of Uri**, or S.E. bay of the Lake of Lucerne (p. 98), and is carried along its bank through tunnels and rock-cuttings. Splendid views of the lake to the right. High above, on the opposite bank, lie the houses of *Seelisberg*, at the foot of which are the *Mytenstein* and *Rütli* (p. 98); and farther to the left towers the *Uri-Rothstock* with its glacier (p. 100). We pass through the *Hochfluh Tunnel*, the *St. Franciscus Tunnel*, and the *Oelberg* or *Schiefernegg Tunnel* (2169 yds.). — 28½ M. **Sisikon**, at the mouth of the narrow *Riemenstalden-Thal* (p. 99). Crossing the Axenstrasse, we thread several tunnels, passing under the *Stutzeck* (1082 yds.), the *Tell's Platte* (chapel not visible; p. 99), the *Axenberg* (3670′ long), and the *Sulzeck*.

32½ M. **Flüelen** (1435′; *Restaurant*), see p. 99.

We now ascend the lower Reussthal, with the *Bristenstock* (p. 118) in the background, and the two *Windgellen* (p. 130) to the left of it.

34 M. **Altdorf**, or *Altorf* (1475′; pop. 2553; ***Schlüssel**, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6, omn. ½-1 fr.; ***Löwe**, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; ***Tell**, with garden, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Krone; Bär; Hôtel de la Gare*, at the station, R. 1-2 fr.), the capital of Canton Uri, 1 M. from the station, lies in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains. This pleasant little town is the traditional scene of the exploits of *William Tell*, the liberator of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke (comp. p. xxviii). A bronze statue of the intrepid archer, with the child by his side, from Kissling's model, was erected in 1895 to the N.W. of the tower (dating from the 13th cent.) in the principal 'Platz' of the village. The *Church* contains a Madonna in relief, by *Imhof*. The *Capuchin Monastery*, above the church, and the neighbouring *Pavillon Waldegg* command beautiful views. (Ascent near the tower, or from below Tell's statue.) Above the monastery lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altdorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, Act iii, Scene 3).

To the right, beyond the town, is a *Nunnery*, to the left the *Arsenal*; then, 1 M. to the left, prettily situated on a hill at the entrance to the *Schächen-Thal* (p. 78), the village of **Bürglen** (1810′; **Tell*, pens. 4½-5 fr.), the traditional home of Tell. The supposed site of his house is marked by a *Chapel*, erected in 1522, and adorned with paintings of his exploits.

Through the *Schächen-Thal* and over the *Klausen* to (28 M.) *Linthal*, see R. 22. A glimpse at the **Schächen-Thal** is best obtained by ascending from *Weiterschwanden* or *Spiringen* (p. 78) to the N. in about 1½ hr. to one of the farm-houses in the *Kessel* (4505′), which afford a most picturesque survey of the grand head of the valley (Scheerhorn, Griesgletscher, Kammlistock, and Claridenstock), with beautiful fresh pastures and dark pine-forest in the foreground. — The **Rossstock** (8080′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), a splendid point of view, is ascended without difficulty by experts from Bürglen, viâ the *Mettenthal-Alp*. Descent, if preferred, through the *Riemenstalden-Thal* to *Sisikon* (p. 99). — **Belmistock**, or **Belmeten** (7950′), from Altdorf viâ *Schattdorf* (p. 118) in 5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), also interesting.

The train crosses the *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the Reuss. Among fruit-trees to the left is the

church of *Schattdorf*. To the right, beyond the Reuss, we see the church-tower and the ruined castle of *Attinghausen* (restored in 1898), in which the Baron Werner of Attinghausen, one of the characters in Schiller's Tell, is said to have died in 1320 (*Inn at the foot of the castle-hill). The background of the valley towards the S. is formed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock* (see below); to the right rise the bold precipices of the *Gitschen* (8335′) and the *Bockli* (6810′), to the left the *Schwarzgrat* (6636′), *Belmistock* (7950′), *Hohe Faulen* (8260′), and lastly the two *Windgellen* (*Grosse*, or *Kalkstock*, 10,470′; *Kleine*, or *Sewelistock*, 9800′).

38 M. **Erstfeld** (1558′; *Hof Erstfeld*, *Hôt. Bahnhof*, both at the station; *Post*, R. 1½ fr., B. 60 c., unpretending), a large railway-depot, where the ascent begins. The village lies on the opposite bank of the Reuss, at the mouth of the *Erstfelder-Thal*, above which peep the jagged *Spannörter* and the *Schlossberg* (p. 138), with its strangely contorted glacier.

The **Erstfelder-Thal** (comp. Map, p. 136) extends on the S.W. to the *Glattenfirn*. At the head of the valley are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Faulensee* (5820′), ½ hr. from the glacier, and the *Obersee* (6463′), ½ hr. farther to the S. Above the Faulensee, 5 hrs. from Erstfeld, is the *Krönten-Hütte* of the Swiss Alpine Club (6290′), whence the *Krönten* (10,195′) is ascended by the *Weissen Platten* and the *Glattenfirn* in 4½ hrs. (guide from Erstfeld 20 fr.; grand view), and the *Great Spannort* (10,515′) in 5 hrs. (difficult; guide 25 fr.). The *Faulenbach*, which flows out of the Obersee, forms a beautiful fall. Fatiguing passes lead from the Krönten-Hütte to the W. over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8632′; guide 25 fr.) and over the *Spannörter-Joch* (9610′; guide 35 fr.) to (6½ hrs.) *Engelberg* (comp. p. 138); also to the S. over the *Leidensee Pass* (7695′) to the *Leutschach-Thal* and (7-8 hrs.) *Inschi* (p. 119). Guide, *Gebhard Püntener* of Erstfeld.

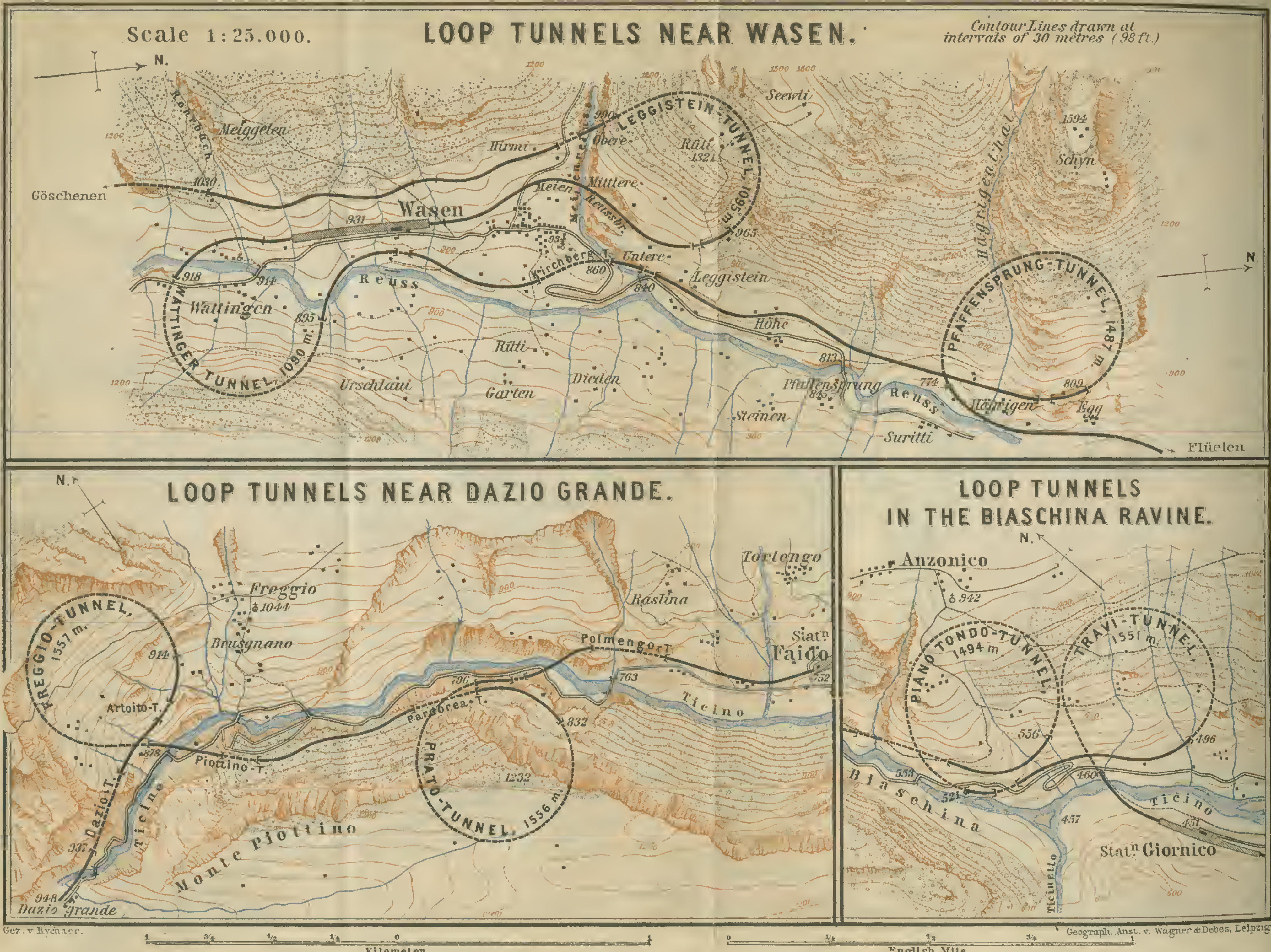
From Erstfeld or Altdorf over the *Surenen Pass* to (9 hrs.) *Engelberg* (guide 20 fr.), see p. 139.

The Reussthal narrows, and the train begins to ascend on the right bank. 41 M. Stat. *Amsteg* (1795′), above *Silenen*, a village in the midst of fruit-trees. Near the station, on a rocky hill to the right, are the ruins of *Zwing-Uri*, the traditional castle of Gessler (rooms in the adjoining house). About 1 M. farther on lies the village of **Amsteg** (1712′; **Stern & Post*, R. 1½-2⅓, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hirsch*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; **Weisses Kreuz*; **Engel*; *Freihof*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 4-6 fr.), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Maderaner-Thal*, from which the *Kärstelenbach* descends to the Reuss.

Excursions (guides, see p. 130). A pleasant walk of 1 hr. is enjoyed by following the old St. Gotthard road (bridle-path) to *Ried* and *Meitschlingen*, and returning by the new road (p. 119). — **Maderaner-Thal* (bridle-path in 3¼ hrs. to the Hôtel Alpenclub), see R. 34. — Over the *Kreuzli Pass* or the *Brunni Pass* to *Disentis* and over the *Clariden Pass* to *Stachelberg*, see pp. 130, 131.

The **Bristenstock** (10,085′), ascended from Amsteg in 7-8 hrs. by the *Bristenstäfeli* (5000′) and the *Blacki-Alp* (6138′) and past the small *Bristen-Seeli* (7090′), affords a grand panorama, but is very fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). Descent to the *Etzli-Thal* or *Felli-Thal* difficult. — *Oberalpstock* (10,925′), *Kleine* and *Grosse Windgelle* (9800′ and 10,470′), etc., see p. 130. — The **Hohe Faulen** (8260′), ascended from Silenen in 5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.) through the *Evi-Thal* and over the *Strengmatt*, *Rhonen*, and *Belmeten Alps*, is not difficult.

Engelberg
Geissberg
Buchholz
Windgälle
Kl. Windgälle
Düssistock
Silenen
Amsteg
Titlis
Engelberger Thal
Maderaner Thal
Oberalp St.
Meiringen
Innertkirchen
Gadmen
Guttannen
Wassen
Meien
Göschenen
Andermatt
Hospenthal
Realp
Six Madun
Badus
Sedrun
Dissentis
Tavetsch
Galenstock
Rhône Gletscher
Furka Pass
Grimsel Hosp.
Grimsel
Oberwald
Obergestelen
Ulrichen
Münster
Geschenen
San Gottardo
Airolo
Bedretto
Valle Leventina
Quinto
Faido
Lukmanier Pass
Val Piora
Platta
Scopi
1:250,000
Kilometres
English miles


Scale 1:25.000.
LOOP TUNNELS NEAR WASEN.
Contour Lines drawn at intervals of 30 mètres (98 ft.)
N.
Göschenen
Meiggelen
Rohrbach
Hirmi
Wasen
Obere
Mittlere
Meien
Untere
Meienreuss
Reussbr.
LEGGISTEIN-TUNNEL, 1095 m.
Rüti
1321
Seewli
1594
Schyn
Häggrigenthal
Kirchberg T.
Leggistein
Wattingen
Reuss
WATTINGER-TUNNEL 1090 m.
Rüti
Urschlau
Garten
Dieden
Höhe
Pfaffensprung
Steinen
Suritti
PFAFFENSPRUNG-TUNNEL, 1487 m.
Häggrigen
Egg
Flüelen
1030
931
934
918
914
895
860
840
813
845
774
809
963
990
LOOP TUNNELS NEAR DAZIO GRANDE.
N.
Freggio
1044
Brusgnano
Rastina
Tortengo
Siatn Faido
752
Polmengo-T.
763
796
Ticino
Pardorea-T.
832
FREGGIO-TUNNEL, 1557 m.
914
Artoito-T.
878
Piottino-T.
PRATO-TUNNEL, 1556 m.
1232
Dazio-T.
Ticino
Monte Piottino
937
948
Dazio grande
LOOP TUNNELS IN THE BIASCHINA RAVINE.
N.
Anzonico
942
PIANO TONDO-TUNNEL 1494 m.
TRAVI-TUNNEL 1551 m.
556
496
553
521
460
Biaschina
457
Ticino
431
Ticinetto
Statn Giornico
Gez. v. Rychner.
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Kilometer.
English Mile.

A walk or drive on the **St. Gotthard Road** from Amsteg to Göschenen (comp. Maps, pp. 136, 124), is recommended for the sake of the scenery and the interesting railway. We cross the Kärstelenbach, and then the Reuss by a bridge of two arches. To the left runs the railway; below us the Reuss dashes through its deep ravine, forming a succession of falls. In the early summer huge masses of avalanche-snow, looking like earth or detritus, are seen in the gorges. Beyond (1¾ M.) **Inschi** (2168′; *Lamm*) we pass a fall of the *Inschi-Alpbach*. From Inschi we may visit the picturesque *Leutschach-Thal* (to the *Obernsee*, at the foot of the *Männtliser*, 3½ hrs.; hence over the *Leidensee Pass* to the *Erstfelder-Thal*, see p. 118). — A second bridge carries the road back to the right bank of the Reuss (the railway remaining on the left bank), on which lies (1½ M.) *Meitschlingen*, with a chapel. About ½ M. farther on we cross the *Fellibach*. (Through the narrow *Felli-Thal*, which abounds in crystals, the *Oberalp-See* may be reached by the *Felli-Lücke* in 6 hrs.; p. 391; guide 12 fr.) On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of *Gurtnellen* (3045′). Beyond the village of *Wyler* is (3 M.) a third bridge (2660′), called the *Pfaffensprung*, by which the road recrosses to the left bank. The first of the curved tunnels of the railway begins here (see below). Far below, the river dashes through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the turbulent *Meienreuss* (see below) near (1½ M.) **Wasen** (p. 120). To the right are the three railway bridges. A path to the right, 50 yds. beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road which ascends to the loftily situated church.

Near (¾ M.) *Wattingen* (3010′) is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, above which, to the right, is a fall of the *Rohrbach* (p. 120). The (1 M.) fifth bridge (*Schönibrück*, 3212′) crosses to the left bank of the Reuss. To the left rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. The next place (1½ M.) is *Göschenen* (3640′; p. 120).

Above Amsteg the line pierces a projecting rock by means of the *Windgelle Tunnel* (1828′; 189 yds.), crosses the *Kärstelenbach* by an imposing iron bridge (147 yds. long, 178′ high), affording a fine view of the deeply-cut *Maderaner-Thal*, with the *Grosse Windgelle*, to the left, and of the Reussthal to the right, and is then carried through the slope of the *Bristenstock*, which is much exposed to avalanches, by means of the two *Bristenlaui Tunnels* (436 yds. and 234 yds.), and across the brawling Reuss by an iron bridge 256′ high. We now follow the left bank of the picturesque Reussthal (views to the left), traverse the *Inschi Tunnel*, cross the *Inschi-Alpbach* and the *Zgraggen-Thal* (viaduct about 100 yds.), thread the *Zgraggen*, *Breiten*, and *Meitschlingen* tunnels and a long cutting, and skirt the hillside by a viaduct to (46 M.) **Gurtnellen** (2428′; *Alte Post* or *Schäfli*, well spoken of), with large granite-quarries.

Above Gurtnellen we come to a most interesting part of the line, which, in order to make the ascent more gradual, passes through three curved tunnels and describes a wide double bend. It crosses the *Gornerenbach* and the *Hägrigenbach* (fine waterfall on the right), enters, near the *Pfaffensprung-Brücke*, the *Pfaffensprung Loop Tunnel* (1635 yds., 3 min.), in which it mounts 115′, traverses the short *Mühle Tunnel*, recrosses the Hägrigenbach (overlooking the Pfaffensprung bridge on the left), and then traverses the *Mühren Tunnel* (2822′; 93 yds.). Next follow a handsome bridge over the ravine of the *Meienreuss* (p. 146), the *Kirchberg Tunnel* under the 'church-hill' of Wasen (330 yds.), a bridge across the Reuss to the left, the *Wattinger Loop Tunnel* (1199 yds.; ascent of 76′), another

bridge over the Reuss, and the *Rohrbach Tunnel* (242 yds.). — 51 M. **Wasen** or *Wassen* (3055′), a large village (**Hôt. des Alpes; Ochs, Krone*, both good and unpretending; *Walker's Restaurant).* The loftily situated church commands a survey of the bold structure of the railway. — Over the *Susten* to *Meiringen*, see R. 39.

The imposing *Mittlere Meienreuss Brücke* (69 yds.; 260′ high) and the *Leggistein Loop Tunnel* (1204 yds.; ascent of 82′) carry us to the *Upper Meienreuss Bridge* (59 yds. long; 148′ high), beautifully situated, the third bridge over the deep, wild gorge of the Meienreuss. We then pass through the short *Meienkreuz Tunnel* (3250′; 84 yds.), skirt the hillside, and obtain a view of Wasen and the windings just traversed. Opposite rises the *Rienzer Stock* (9785′). Crossing the *Kellerbach* and the *Rohrbach*, the train passes through the *Naxberg Tunnel* (1719 yds.; ascent of 118′), crosses the deep gorge of the *Göschenen-Reuss* (bridge 69 yds. long, 161′ high; view of the *Göschenen-Thal* to the right, with the beautiful *Dammafirn*, p. 124), and reaches —

56 M. **Göschenen** (3640′; **Rail. Restaurant*, D. with wine 3½ fr., in the third-class waiting-room 1 fr. 80 c.; **Hôt.-Pens. Göschenen*, opposite the station, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Rössli*, with garden, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, well spoken of; *Löwe; Krone; Engl. Ch. Serv.* in Aug.). In the little cemetery is a monument (1889), by Andreoletti, to L. Favre, the engineer of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, who died in the tunnel on 19th July, 1879. — From Göschenen to *Airolo* by the *St. Gotthard Road*, 22 M., see R. 33.

Beyond the station the train crosses the Gotthard-Reuss (p. 125) by a bridge 105′ high, and enters the great ***St. Gotthard Tunnel**, 16,393 yds. (9¼ M.) in length, being 3114 yds. (1⅔ M.) longer than the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The central point is 3786′ above the sea-level, from which it descends on both sides, about 6′ in 1000′ towards Göschenen, and 2′ in 1000′ towards Airolo. The work was begun in June, 1872, at Göschenen, and a month later at Airolo, and the boring was completed on 29th Feb., 1880. During seven years and a half no fewer than 2500 workmen were on an average employed here daily, and the number sometimes rose to 3400. The cost was 56¾ million fr. (2,270,000*l.*). The tunnel, 28′ broad and 21′ high, is lined with masonry throughout, and is laid with a double line. In the interior there is always a strong current of air; temperature 70° Fahr. The tunnel lies 1083′ below Andermatt, 6076′ below the Kastelhorn (which rises above the centre of the tunnel), and 3350′ below the Sella Lake. Express trains take 14-20 min. to pass through the tunnel, slow trains 21-25 min.; lanterns are placed on each side of the tunnel at intervals of 1000 mètres (even numbers on the right, uneven on the left). To the right, above the exit from the tunnel, are new fortifications.

66 M. **Airōlo** (3755′; pop. 1800; **Hôt. Lombardi*, with gar-

den, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4, pens. 7-9 fr.; **Hôt. Motta*, R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.; **Hôt. Post*; **Hôt. des Alpes*; **Hôt. Rossi*, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 7 fr.; **Rail. Restaurant*), in the upper valley of the Ticino, the first Italian-Swiss village, was rebuilt after a fire in 1877, but was again partly destroyed in 1898 by a landslip from the *Sasso Rosso*. It is frequented as a summer-resort. The scenery retains its Alpine character until near Faido. To the W. is the imposing Pizzo Rotondo group.

Excursions (guides, *Clem. Dotta* and *Basil Jori* of Airolo). From Airolo to the picturesque *Stalvedro Gorge* (p. 122), 20 min.; to the *Lombard Tower*, 35 minutes. — **Pizzo Rotondo** (10,490′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is ascended from Airolo in 8-9 hrs. (difficult; for experts only; guide 40 fr.). Walk in the afternoon (rough cart-track as far as *Villa*, 1¾ hr.) to (3 hrs.) *All'Acqua* in Val Bedretto (p. 326; inn), and spend the night; steep ascent thence over grassy slopes, debris, and snow-fields to the (3½ hrs.) *Passo Rotondo* (9515′), whence the rocky summit is reached in 1½-2 hrs. by a difficult climb up a steep snow-couloir (foot-irons desirable) and over loose stones. *View very grand and picturesque (comp. p. 123).

Passes. To the *St. Gotthard*, see p. 128 (rich Alpine flora as far as the Tremola gorge). — Through the *Val Bedretto* and over the *Nufenen Pass* to the *Valais*, see p. 326; over the *San Giacomo Pass* (7572′) to the *Falls of the Tosa*, see p. 331. Through the *Val Canaria* and over the *Unteralp Pass* (8300′) to *Andermatt* (8 hrs.), fatiguing; ascent very steep. Over the *Bocca di Cadlimo* (8340′) to *Sancta Maria* (p. 393), 8 hrs., attractive. — By the *Passo Bornengo* to *Val Maigels*, see p. 391. Over the *Sassello Pass* to *Val Maggia*, see p. 457. — To Val Maggia over the **Passo dei Sassi** (ca. 8200′), interesting, but for steady climbers only (to Fusio 8 hrs.). From Airolo past the hamlet of *Nante* and the (2 hrs.) *Alp Piscium* (5630′) to (¾ hr.) *Comaschne* (6234′) and along precipitous rocks, where the path disappears, to the (2¼ hrs.) pass, between the *Poncione di Vespero* and *Poncione di Mezzodì*, with superb view of the St. Gotthard mountains. Descent across steep grassy slopes (plenty of edelweiss) into the Val Maggia, to (2 hrs.) *Corte* and (¾ hr.) *Fusio* (p. 457).

From Airolo to Disentis through the Val Piora (11 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, to Piora 6, to Santa Maria 10 fr.; porter from Airolo, 15 c. per kilogramme up to Piora, 10 c. down; horse to Piora, 3 hrs., 15 fr.). Descending the St. Gotthard road for ¾ M., we cross the *Canaria* to the left, and ascend to (20 min.) *Madrano* (3780′). After ¼ hr. more the path ascends to the left to (20 min.) *Brugnasco* (4548′). It then runs nearly level, overlooking the picturesque valley of the Ticino, and afterwards through wood. From (¾ hr.) *Altanca* (4567′; inn) we ascend to the left in zigzags past a little chapel to the (40 min.) *Alp in Valle* (a spring by the wayside). The rock below it bears a very ancient inscription. In the gorge to the right the *Fossbach* forms several falls. Fine retrospect of the Ticino mountains. We cross a rocky saddle to the (½ hr.) sequestered *Lake Ritom* (6000′). On the right is the **Hôtel Piora* (R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4, pens., even for a short stay, 7-9 fr.), an attractive and well-sheltered health-resort. Pine-woods close to the hotel; great variety of geological formations and of plants. Bath in the lake (56° Fahr.), including towels, 50 c. Pleasant walks near. In secluded basins lie six little lakes, and there are four others just beyond the ridges in the direction of *Val Cadlimo*. Delightful view of the lake, the Ticino valley, etc., from the *Bella Vista* (¼ hr.); more extensive from *Fongio* (7257′), 1 hr. farther on (skirt the hillside to the W.), and from the *Cima di Camoghè* (7740′; 1¾ hr.). — *Taneda (8760′), an easy ascent of 2½ hrs (guide advisable for novices), past *Lake Tom* to the ridge separating Val Piora from Val Cadlimo, between Taneda and Punta Nera, where we keep to the right, over debris and rocks, to the broad summit. Splendid view of the Val Piora, the Val Bedretto, and the Alps of Valais, Bern, Uri, Ticino, and the Grisons. A similar view is obtained from the *Punta Nera* (8925′), ascended (to the left from the Taneda saddle) in 2¼ hrs.

Other good points (guides at the hotel) are the *Corandoni* (8733′; 3 hrs.), *Piz dell' Uomo* (9020′; 3½ hrs.), *Pizzo Lucomagno* (9115′; 5 hrs.), **Piz Blas* (9920′; 5½ hrs.), and **Piz Rondadura* (9905′; 5½-6 hrs.). — The path to *Sancta Maria* (3¾ hrs.; porter 7 fr.) leads round the lake, to the left. By the (20 min.) *Ritom Chalets* we ascend a good path, to the left, to the (20 min.) chapel of *San Carlo*. Crossing the brook, and passing a cross on the right (leaving the small lake of *Cadagno*, with its chalets, to the left), we reach (¼ hr.) the *Alp Piora* and (¼ hr.) *Murinascio*, a group of huts. The path, indicated by crosses, leads straight on for ¼ hr., and then ascends to the left. Farther on it always bears to the left. [The last huts of *Piano de' Porci* lie to the right, below. Persons bound for Olivone may from this point cross direct by the *Passo Columbe* (7792′), between the *Scai* and *Piz Columbe*, to the Casaccia hospice; p. 393.] We ascend the secluded *Val Termine*, with the *Piz dell' Uomo* (9020′) on the left, to the (¾ hr.) **Uomo Pass** (7257′; 10 min. before which is a good spring by a heap of stones), with its deserted hut. Descent on the other side by a bad path, marshy at places. To the left the *Medelser Rhine* descends from the Val Cadlimo in a fine fall. Before us, to the right, rises the Scopì, to the left the distant Tödi chain. The (1½ hr.) *Hospice of St. Maria*, see p. 393. Thence to *Disentis*, or across the *Lukmanier* to *Olivone*, see R. 95.

Below Airolo the train crosses the *Ticino*, which descends from the *Val Bedretto* (p. 326), passes through a tunnel (209 yds.), and enters the *Stretto di Stalvedro*. On the left bank of the Ticino the highroad runs through four apertures in the rock. The valley expands. 69½ M. **Ambri-Piotta** (3250′; *Restaurant Soldini; Brasserie Piotta*). To the left lies *Quinto*. Beyond (72½ M.) **Rodi-Fiesso** (3100′; **Hôtel-Pens. Helvetia*) we come to one of the most curious parts of the line (comp. Map, p. 119; walk to Faido recommended). The *Platifer (Monte Piottino)* here juts into the valley from the N.; the Ticino has forced a passage through the barrier, descending in a series of falls through a wild gorge to a lower region of the valley, while the railway descends by means of two circular tunnels. At **Dazio Grande** it crosses the Ticino, is carried through two tunnels, and the *Freggio Loop Tunnel* (1712 yds.), and emerges into the *Piottino Ravine*, 118′ lower down. It then recrosses the Ticino (fine scenery), passes through the *Monte Piottino* and *Pardorea* tunnels, and descends 118′ more by means of the *Prato Loop Tunnel* (1711 yds.), beyond which opens the beautiful valley of Faido. Bridge across the Ticino, and another tunnel.

77½ M. **Faido** (2485′; pop. 991; **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*, *Hôt. Faido*, both at the station; **Angelo*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Fransioli*, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, lunch 2, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. Vella; Restaurant Belgeri; Birraria Rosian*), capital of the *Leventina*, very picturesquely situated, is frequented as a summer-resort. In the Piazza Grande is the statue of the Swiss educationist and statistician *Stefano Franscini*, born here in 1796. On the right the *Piumogna* descends to the Ticino in a fine fall.

The **Valle Leventina**, or Ticino Valley, formerly belonged in common to the thirteen confederated cantons (with the exception of Appenzell), and was governed most despotically by bailiffs, who purchased their appointments. A revolt broke out in 1755, but was suppressed by the Swiss troops. The French put an end to this mode of government in 1798, and in 1814

the Congress of Vienna formed the Leventina and other Italian districts into the canton of Tessin or Ticino.

From Faido over the *Predelp Pass* to the *Lukmanier*, see p. 393; over the *Campolungo Pass* to the *Val Maggia*, see p. 457.

We now traverse beautiful scenery, richly wooded with walnut and chestnut trees, on the left bank of the Ticino. To the right, *Chiggiogna*, with an old church. From the cliffs on both sides fall several cascades, the veil-like fall of the *Cribiasca* on the right, near (82 M.) **Lavorgo** (2025′), being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, interspersed with fine chestnut-trees. Below Lavorgo the Ticino forces its way through the picturesque **Biaschina Ravine** to a lower part of the valley, and forms a fine fall, while the railway descends about 300′ on the left bank by means of two loop-tunnels, one below the other in corkscrew form. We pass through the *La Lume Tunnel*, cross the *Pianotondo Viaduct* (114 yds. long), and enter the *Pianotondo Loop Tunnel* (1643 yds.; descent of 115′). Then the short *Tourniquet Tunnel*, the *Travi Viaduct*, and the *Travi Loop Tunnel* (1706 yds.; descent of 118′), from which we emerge upon the floor of the lower Valle Leventina. Crossing the Ticino, we reach —

86 M. **Giornico** (1480′). The village (1295′; *Posta*, *Cervo*, both well spoken of), lying among vineyards on the left bank, $1^1/_4$ M. to the S., has an old Lombard tower and remains of fortifications near the church of *Santa Maria di Castello*. The church of *San Niccolò da Mira* is early Romanesque. Below Giornico we cross the Ticino again. On the right is the pretty fall of the *Cramosina*.

90 M. **Bodio** (1090′). Beyond *Polleggio* (Corona) the *Brenno* descends from the *Val Blenio* (p. 394) on the left, and is crossed by two bridges. The Ticino valley expands, and takes the name of *Riviēra* down to the mouth of the Moësa. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees indicate that we are nearing 'the garden of the earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6-10′ in height.

94 M. **Biasca** (970′; *Rail. Restaurant;* in the village, $^1/_2$ M. to the N., *Union et Poste*, mediocre), with an old Romanesque church on a hill (1112′). A series of oratories near the station ascends to the *Petronilla Chapel*, near which is a pretty waterfall. — To *Olivone*, and over the *Lukmanier* to *Disentis*, see R. 95.

The train skirts the richly clothed E. slopes of the valley, which is very hot and dusty in summer. Two tunnels. $97^1/_2$ M. **Osogna** (870′; *Posta*) lies at the foot of an abrupt round rock. 101 M. **Claro** (830′) lies at the base of the *Pizzo di Claro* (8930′), a beautiful mountain with luxuriant pastures, on the slope of which, on a spur to the left, stands the monastery of *Santa Maria* (2074′). Beyond ($103^1/_2$ M.) **Castione** (800′) we pass the mouth of the *Val Mesocco* (p. 402) and cross the *Moësa*. To the left lies *Arbedo* (p. 402). Beyond a short tunnel we come in sight of Bellinzona, with its three old castles.

105½ M. **Bellinzona** (760′), see p. 447.

From Bellinzona to *Lugano* and *Como*, see p. 448; to *Locarno*, see p. 454; to *Laveno*, see p. 457.

33. From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard.

22 M. DILIGENCE from Göschenen to *Andermatt* twice daily in 1 hr. (fare 1 fr. 40, coupé 1 fr. 70 c.); to *Hospenthal* twice in 1⅓-1½ hr. (2 fr. 10 or 2 fr. 55 c.). No diligence from Hospenthal over the St. Gotthard. OMNIBUSES from the Göschenen station to the Andermatt (1-1½ fr.) and Hospenthal hotels (2 fr.). CARRIAGE and pair from Göschenen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 10, to the Hospice 35, to Airolo 60 fr.; from Andermatt to the Hospice 30, to Airolo 50 fr.; from Hospenthal to the Hospice 25 (there and back 30 fr.), to Airolo 45 fr. Carriage with one horse from Göschenen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 6 fr.; from Hospenthal to the Hospice 15 (there and back 25 fr.), to Airolo 25 fr. Driver's fee, 10 per cent of the fare.

The **St. Gotthard** was probably the most frequented of Alpine passes till the beginning of this century, but was gradually deserted for the new roads over the Simplon, the Splügen, and the Bernardino. In 1820-32 the cantons of Uri and Ticino constructed the carriage-road, which was much frequented for half-a-century, but since the completion of the railway is again deserted. It is still interesting to drive or walk over the pass. On foot from Göschenen to Andermatt, 1¼ hr.; thence to Hospenthal, 35 min.; thence to the Hospice, 2¾ hrs.; and thence to Airolo, 2¾ hrs., or by footpaths, 1¾ hr. Those whose object is to make excursions from the Hospice will reach it more quickly from Airolo than from Göschenen (3 hrs.; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 30 fr. and fee). Early in the morning almost the whole way from Airolo to Hospenthal is in the shade.

Göschenen (3640′), on the St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 120.

The **Göschenen-Thal** (3 hrs. to the Göschenen-Alp; guide unnecessary) deserves a visit. A good path (red marks) leads by *Abfrutt* to (1¼ hr.) *Wicki* (4350′), where the *Voralp-Thal* opens to the right (see below); then by *St. Niklaus* and the *Brindlistaffel* (5033′) to the (1¾ hr.) **Göschenen-Alp** (5740′; **Hôtel Dammagletscher*, pens. 7 fr.), grandly situated. To the W. descends the beautiful *Damma Glacier* from the *Winterberg;* and 1 hr. farther up the valley the Göschenen-Reuss issues from the *Kehle Glacier*, imbedded between the Winterberg and Steinberg. Pleasant walks may be taken to the (1 hr.) *Damma Glacier*, the (1½ hr.) *Kehle Glacier*, the (1½ hr.) *Bergsee* (7710′), and the (2½ hrs.) *Kehlen-Alp* (7560′). The ascent of the *Moosstock* (8400′; 3½ hrs.; guide) is easy and very attractive. More difficult (for adepts only) are the *Dammastock* (11,920′), *Rhonestock* (11,820′), and *Schneestock* (11,837′; guide in each case 35 fr.); these are better assailed from the *Trift-Hütte* (p. 145). — A toilsome but very interesting path (6½-7 hrs., guide 15 fr.) leads from the Göschenen-Alp over the *Alpligen Glacier* and the **Alpligen-Lücke** (9115′), between the *Lochberg* and *Spitzberg* (p. 131), to *Realp* (p. 132). The **Lochberg* (10,130′; splendid view of the Galenstock and St. Gotthard groups) is ascended in 1 hr. from the pass. — Over the *Winterlücke* to the *Furka*, see p. 132. — Several difficult passes, for experts only, cross from the Göschenen-Alp to the Rhone and Trift Glaciers (*Winterjoch*, *Damma Pass*, *Maasplank-Joch;* comp. p. 145). Over the *Susten-Limmi* (10,180′) or the *Thierberg-Limmi* (about 10,500′) to the *Steinalp*, 9 hrs., laborious (see p. 145). — Ascent of the **Fleckistock** (*Spitzliberg*, 11,215′; 7-8 hrs., guide 35 fr.), for experts only, difficult. We ascend from *Wicki* (see above) through the *Voralp-Thal*, past the chalets of *Hornfeli*, *Bodmen*, and *Flachenstein*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Voralp Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club (7120′), finely situated at the foot of the *Wallenbühlfirn;* thence we mount to the right to the *Flühe* (7875′), and over loose stones and steep rocks to the summit (5 hrs. from the club-hut). The *Salbitschyn* (9305′; 3 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), *Stücklistock* (10,855′; 5 hrs.; 35 fr.), and *Sustenhorn* (11,520′; 6-6½ hrs.; 30 fr.) may also be ascended from the Voralp Hut

Engstlen
Moosbühlen
Arni-Alp
Mühlestalden
Nessenthal
Schaftenlaui
Gigli-A.
Radlefshorn
2604
Innertkirchen
Spicherberg
Flöschen
Drosistock
Pfaffenkopf
Flöschenh.
Benzlaui-stock
Mährenh.
2923
Stotzig-Gr.
Trift-Gletscher
Unterstock
Ramserli
Benzlaui-A.
Weiss-Schien
Thierberg-Gl.
Thälistock
Furtwang-Sattel
Holzhaus-A.
Steinhaush.
Trift-Firn
Maasplank-Stock
Steinhaus-A.
Kilchlistock
Triftstöckli
Tristenst.
Bürglistock
Guttannen
Gwächten-H.
Diechterh.
Weiss-Nollen
Geissberg
Tschingel-Brücke
Schneestock
Lichbritter
Triftkessel
Thieralpli-Stock
Ritzlih.
Stampfh.
Gelmerhörner
Diechter-Thal
Tellstock
Aerlen-Gl.
Wasserfall
Gelmer-A.
Handeck
Goleggh.
Aerlenhorn
Schaubh.
Hühnerthali-H.
Diamantstock
Hinterstock-A.
Aelplistock
Bächli-Gletscher
Bächlistock
Bächli-Th.
Rhone-Gletscher
Brandlamm-Horn
Juchlistock
Brunnberg
Galenhütten
Furka
Unteraar-Gl.
Grimsel-Hospiz
Unteraar-A.
Grimsel-P.
Nägelisgrätli
Desorstock
Kl. Siedelh.
Längis-A.
Zinkenstock
Oberaar-Alp
Gr. Siedelh.
Hinter-Grimsel
Oberaar-Gl.
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer.
1:150.00

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

(for experts only). Over the *Wallenbühlfirn* and the *Susten-Joch* (8717′) to the *Meien-Thal*, with descent to the *Kalchthal* (p. 146), steep and difficult; fine view from the Joch. Guides: *Jos.* and *Barth. Gamma*, *Frz. Senn*, *Christ. Gerig*, *Mich. Hoffmann*, *Xav. Tresch* at Göschenen.

Above the Göschenen station the *St. Gotthard Road crosses the Reuss by the *Vordere* or *Häderli Brücke* (3720′). On the left are the railway-bridge and the N. end of the great tunnel. Here, 1/4 M. beyond Göschenen, begins the sombre defile of the ***Schöllenen** (2 1/2 M. long), bounded by lofty and almost perpendicular granite rocks, at the base of which dashes the Reuss. The road ascends in windings, most of which may be cut off by footpaths or by the old bridle-path, passing the dilapidated *Lange Brücke* (a little above which are the Göschenen waterworks, with a large waterfall), and crossing the (1 M.) *Sprengibrück* (4048′). The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerous points is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. long, at the farther end of which is the bull's head of Uri.

The road next crosses (3 M. from Göschenen) the (1 1/2 M.) ***Devil's Bridge** (*Teufelsbrücke*, 4593′), amidst grand rocky scenery. The Reuss here falls into an abyss 100′ below, bedewing the bridge with its spray. The wind (aptly called 'Hutschelm', or 'hat-rogue', by the natives) often comes down the gorge in violent gusts. The new bridge, built of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26′ span. The old bridge, 20′ below, carried away by a flood in 1888, was the scene of fierce conflicts, in Aug. and Sept., 1799, between the French on the one side and the Austrians and Russians under Suvoroff on the other, the former being compelled to retreat to the Lake of Lucerne. In memory of this event the *Suvoroff Monument*, consisting of a large granite cross, 39′ high, was erected in 1899 in a niche on the face of the rocks, to the left, above the bridge. On the pedestal is a Russian inscription.

Beyond the Devil's Bridge (cabaret; collection of St. Gotthard minerals) the road winds upwards, passing new fortifications (see below), to the (1/4 M.) **Urner Loch** (4642′), a tunnel 70 yds. long, cut through the rock in 1707, originally broad enough for the bridle-path only. Both above and below the Urner Loch, as well as at Andermatt and Hospenthal, strong fortifications have been erected, and roads have been made from below the Devil's Bridge to the *Bäzberg* and from the Oberalp to the top of the *Musch* (not accessible).

The **Urseren Valley**, on which the road emerges from the dark Urner Loch, contrasts strikingly with the wild region just quitted. This peaceful green valley (p. 131), watered by the Reuss, is about 8 M. long and 1/2-1 M. broad, and is surrounded by lofty and barren mountains partially covered with snow. Corn grows but scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and during the short summer fires are often necessary. Near Andermatt (3/4 M. from the tunnel), on the left, is a training-camp of Swiss artillery.

4 M. **Andermatt.** — **Hotels:** *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, a large house, in an open situation, 1/4 M. from the village, R., L., & A. 2-6, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 7-15 fr.; adjacent, Hôtel-Restaurant du Touriste, moderate; opposite, Hôt.-Pens. Nager, small; *Grand Hôtel Andermatt, at the upper end of the village, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-5, B 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Oberalp, R. from 2 1/2, L. 50 c.; *St. Gotthard, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-3 1/2, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Couronne, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. des Trois Rois, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2, pens. 7 fr.; Sonne. — *English Church Service* at the Bellevue.

Andermatt (4738′; pop. 711), or *Urseren*, Ital. *Orsĕra*, is the principal village in the valley. Adjoining the church is a charnel-house adorned with skulls bearing inscriptions. By the artillery camp (p. 125) is a much older church, said to date from the time of the Lombards (recently restored and embellished with ceiling-frescoes representing the spread of Christianity in the Urseren valley; closed). The *Mariahilf Chapel* affords a good survey: to the W. the barren grey Bäzberg, in the background the Furka with its inn, to the left the Muttenhorn; a few paces beyond the chapel the Badus (see below) is visible; to the E., in long zigzags, ascends the Oberalp road (p. 392). Above the village is a *Bannwald* (p. 117).

Excursions. To the *Hôt. **Oberalpsee** by the Oberalp road, a walk or drive of 2 hrs.; thence to the *Calmot* (1 1/4 hr.), or to the *Stock* (1 3/4 hr.; incl. the Lautersee, 2 1/4 hrs.), both easy and interesting (see p. 391). — The **Badus** or **Six-Madun** (9615′), the huge outpost of the Alps of the Grisons, is ascended from Andermatt in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (toilsome; guide 15 fr.; better from the Hôt. Oberalpsee, p. 391). The summit, which consists of blocks of gneiss, commands numberless peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and the Valais, the Urseren-Thal, and the whole of the Vorder-Rheinthal. — The *Gurschenstock* (9423′; 4 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) and *Gamsstock* (9728′; 4 hrs.; 12 fr.) are also fine points.

From Andermatt over the *Oberalp* to *Coire*, R. 94; over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier*, R. 35; over the *Unteralp Pass* to *Airolo* (8 hrs.), p. 121.

Between Andermatt and Hospenthal we observe the *Glacier of St. Anna*, high above the brow of the mountain to the left.

5 1/2 M. **Hospenthal** (4870′; **Meyerhof*, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; **Goldner Löwe*, with restaurant, R., L., & A. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3-4, pens. from 6 fr.; *Kreuz & Post*, *Stern*, both well spoken of; *Schäfli*, unpretending; guide, Sam. Camenzind) was formerly the seat of the barons of Hospenthal, of whose castle the ancient tower on the hill is a relic. Engl. Ch. Service in summer. The *Furka Road* (R. 35) diverges here to the right.

The St. Gotthard road winds up through a bleak valley, on the left bank of that branch of the Reuss which descends from Lake Lucendro (p. 127). A short-cut diverges to the left by the second house beyond the Reuss bridge. Pleasant retrospects of the Urseren-Thal and the jagged Spitzberge (p. 131), and, to the W., of the Galenstock. To the left of the bleak (3 M.) *Gamsboden* opens the abrupt *Guspis-Thal*, at the head of which are the *Guspis Glacier* and the *Pizzo Centrale* (p. 127). At a bend in the road (3/4 M.) is the first *Cantoniera* (5876′; closed), at the foot of the *Winterhorn* or *Piz Orsino* (8747′). The road enters Canton Ticino, passes the

dilapidated second Cantoniera, and crosses the Reuss for the last time, near its outflow from the *Lake of Lucendro*, by the (3 M.) *Rodont Bridge* (6620′).

To the ***Lake of Lucendro** (6835′) a digression of 1/2 hr. The path diverges below the Rodont Bridge (left bank), leads over rocks to the (1/4 hr.) beautiful green lake, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. the grand *Piz Lucendro* (9708′), to the W. the *Ywerberhörner* (9265′), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820′), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its exit from the lake, and rejoins the St. Gotthard road at the top of the pass.

On the (1 M.) **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6935′) the road passes between several small lakes.

The St. Gotthard is a mountain-group, 160 sq. M. in area, with a number of different peaks, extensive glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass is a barren depression, destitute of view, bounded on the E. by the precipitous *Sasso di San Gottardo* (8235′), and on the W. by the rocks of the *Fibbia* (8995′) and the *Pizzo la Valletta* (8334′). The chief peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E., the *Prosa* (8983′) and *P. Centrale* (9850′; see below); W., the *Piz Lucendro* (9708′), *Ywerberhorn* (9265′), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820′), and *Winterhorn* or *Piz Orsino* (8747′); then, more to the W., the *Leckihorn* (10,070′), *Muttenhorn* (10,184′), *Pizzo Pesciora* (10,250′), *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,490′), and *Kühbodenhorn* (10,080′). — The St. Gotthard is famous for its rich Alpine flora, and for its highly interesting geological formation. Many rare minerals are found here.

13 3/4 M. **Hôtel Monte Prosa** (6873′; pens. 8-9 fr.; telephone to Airolo), 5 min. to the S. of the pass. Opposite, to the right (W.), are its 'dépendance', the old *Albergo del San Gottardo*, and (left) the former *Hospice*. On a rock a little to the S. is the old *Mortuary Chapel*.

Excursions. (The servants of the hotel act as guides for the shorter excursions, and their services are charged in the bill at the full rate of the guides' tariff.) To the **Sorescia** or ***Scara Orell*** (7350′), pleasant (1 hr.). We descend the road to the S., cross the Ticino, and ascend a narrow path to the left. Fine view, especially of the Ticino Alps, the Cristallina, Campo Tencia, Basodino, etc. Descent to the Sella valley inadvisable, there being no bridge over the Ticino.

***Pizzo Centrale** (9850′; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), fatiguing, but most interesting. Beyond the hospice we cross the brook to the left, and ascend the slope of the Sasso San Gottardo over detritus to the entrance of the *Sella Valley*, through which the route leads. To the left, *Mte. Prosa* (see below). We skirt the slope high above the *Sella Lake* (7320′) and ascend snow-fields to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. *View of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (panorama by A. Heim). The ascent is also made from Hospenthal in 5 hrs., viâ the *Gamsboden* and the *Guspis-Thal* (see p. 126). — **Monte Prosa** (8983′; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), less interesting. By the hut above the Sella Lake (1 1/4 hr.) we diverge to the left from the Pizzo Centrale path, and ascend poor pastures and patches of snow to the (3/4 hr.) saddle (8520′) between the Prosa and Blauberg. Then to the left, up the arête, and lastly over sharp rocks to (1/2 hr.) the top. The W. peak, 41′ higher than the E., is separated from it by a cleft 20′ deep.

The **Fibbia** (8995′; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends suddenly to the Val Tremola, is fatiguing. Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the Ticino, and the Ticino Alps. — ***Piz Lucendro** (9708′; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary for the experienced), a fine point, free from difficulty. From the *Lucendro Lake* (see above) we ascend by the *Lucendro-Alp* and the depression between the Ywerberhörner and the Pizzo la Valletta to the *Lucendro Glacier* and gradually mount to the rocky

summit. — *Leckihorn* (10,070′), see below. — *Pizzo Rotondo (10,490′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard group, from the Hôtel Prosa 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), difficult. We follow the Lecki Pass route (see below) past the Piz Lucendro to the *Wyttenwasser Glacier*, ascend to the left to the *Wyttenwasser Pass* (9365′) and skirt the precipitous slopes of the Pizzo Rotondo to the *Passo Rotondo* (9692′), whence we climb to the left to the summit (p. 121).

Passes. Over the Orsino Pass to Realp, not difficult for adepts (4½ hrs.; guide advisable). We ascend either from the *Rodont Bridge* (p. 127) across the stony *Rodont Alp* and past the *Orsino Lake* (7515′), or from the Lucendro Lake to the N.W. over grassy slopes, past the *Orsirora Lake* (8058′; to the left), to the **Orsino Pass** (8150′), to the S.W. of Piz Orsino (p. 127); striking view (S.) of the St. Gotthard group from the Furka to the Fibbia, (N.W.) of the Finsteraarhorn and Agassizhorn, and (N.) of the Galenstock and Dammastock range as far as the Sustenhörner and Titlis. Descent over the pastures of the *Eisenmanns-Alp* and then (steep) through brushwood, intersected by many small water-courses, to Realp (p. 131).

Over the Lecki Pass to the Furka (10-11 hrs., guide 30 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying at places. From the Lucendro Lake to the *Lucendro Glacier*, see p. 127; thence across the depression to the N. of *Piz Lucendro* (ascent highly recommended, see p. 127) to the *Wyttenwasser-Thal* and the *Cavanna Pass* (p. 132). We then traverse the *Wyttenwasser Glacier*, pass the *Hühnerstock*, and reach (5½-6 hrs.) the **Lecki Pass** (9555′), lying to the N. of the *Leckihorn* (10,070′; easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr.). Descent across the *Mutten Glacier*, past the *Muttenhörner*; then an ascent between the *Thierberg* and *Blauberg* to the small *Schwärze Glacier*, and down to the (4½-5 hrs.) *Furka Hotel* (p. 132). — Or we may proceed from the Wyttenwasser Glacier to the *Wyttenwasser Pass* (9365′) and the *Passo Rotondo* (see above) and thence descend to *All' Acqua* in Val Bedretto (p. 326; 10 hrs. from the Hôtel Prosa, an interesting expedition for experienced mountaineers).

From the Hospice to Airolo is a walk or drive of 2-2½ hrs.; in the reverse direction 3 hours. In winter and spring the snow-drifts on the roadside are often 30-40′ high, and they sometimes remain throughout the summer. Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side. About ½ M. to the S.E. the road crosses that branch of the *Ticino* which issues from the *Sella Lake* (p. 127), and enters the **Val Tremŏla**, a dismal valley endangered by avalanches; it then descends past the *Cantoniera San Giuseppe* (6010′) in numerous windings, avoided by the old bridle-path. Rich Alpine flora. At the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (5564′) the Val Tremola ends, and the *Valle Leventina* (p. 122) begins. *View down to Quinto. To the right opens the *Val Bedretto* (p. 326), from which the main branch of the *Ticino* descends.

22 M. **Airōlo** (3755′), 8¼ M. from the St. Gotthard Pass, see p. 120.

Travellers going from the St. Gotthard to the *Val Bedretto* need not descend to Airolo, but save an hour by leaving the road below the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (see above), at the angle of the first great bend in the direction of the Val Bedretto. The path descends to the right, and at *Fontana* (p. 326) joins the road leading from Airolo to All'Acqua.

34. The Maderaner-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 74.

The *Maderaner-Thal, a picturesque valley about 12 M. in length, enclosed by lofty mountains (N., the *Great* and *Little Windgelle*, the *Great* and *Little Ruchen*, and the *Scheerhorn*; S., the *Bristenstock*, *Weitenalpstock*, *Oberalpstock*, and *Düssistock*), and watered by the turbulent *Kärstelenbach*

is worthy of a visit. Bridle-path (shaded in the early morning) from Amsteg to the (3¼ hrs.) *Hôtel Alpenclub* (porter 6, horse 12 fr., there and back within two days 24 fr.). Beautiful return-route viâ the *Stäfeln* (see below), 6-7 hrs., practicable even for ladies.

Amsteg (1712′), see p. 118. We diverge from the St. Gotthard road on the left bank of the *Kärstelenbach* and ascend by a good zigzag path, passing under the huge railway-bridge (p. 119; 178′ high), to the *St. Antoni-Kapelle;* then, through gently sloping pastures and orchards, to (50 min.) the hamlet of *Bristen* (2615′; quarters at the chaplain's, pens. from 4 fr.; Fedier, a small inn, with garden and collection of minerals, well spoken of). The path descends a little, crosses by (5 min.) an iron bridge to the right bank of the foaming Kärstelenbach, and again ascends. After 7 min. we avoid a bridge to the right, leading to the narrow *Etzli-Thal* (see p. 131), in which, ¼ hr. farther up, is a fine waterfall. After 20 min. the path recrosses by the *Thal-Brücke* (2685′) to the left bank and leads to the (5 min.) houses *Am Schattigen Berg*. It then ascends rapidly to (40 min.) the top of the *Lungenstutz* (3600′; two taverns), and (8 min.) a cross commanding a fine view. Passing through wood at places, we next cross the *Griessenbach* and the *Staldenbach* to (½ hr.) the chalets of *Stössi* (3904′). Crossing the Kärstelenbach at a (5 min.) *Saw Mill*, and passing the houses of *Balmwald* on the left, we reach in 25 min. more the *Balmenegg* (4442′) and the ***Hôtel zum Schweizer Alpenclub** (R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; Engl. Church Service). Fine view from the terrace on the W. side. Pleasant wood-walks near. About ½ M. from the hotel is the small *Butzli-See*.

To the **Hüfi Glacier**, an interesting walk (1 hr.; guide unnecessary). From the inn a path, at first through wood, ascends the grassy slopes on the N. side of the valley (passing opposite the falls of the *Brunnibach*, the *Stäuberbach*, and the *Lämmerbach*), crosses the *Spritzbach*, the *Seidenbach*, and the *Milchbäche*, and ascends to (1 hr.) a rocky height (5385′), overlooking the glacier (which has greatly receded), from which the Kärstelenbach issues.

The **Seelegg** (5725′), which rises to the S.W. above *Lungenstutz* (see above), is easily ascended, turning to the left at *Stössi*, in 2 hrs. (guide). The *View includes the Etzli and Reuss valleys, the Bristenstock, and the mountain-chain to the N. of the Maderaner-Thal.

Beautiful return-route to Amsteg by the ***Stäfeln** (6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fr., not indispensable for experts), the lofty pastures on the N. side of the valley. We may either ascend from the hotel by a steep path through wood ('Eselsweg') direct to the (1¾ hr.) *Stäfel-Alp;* or we may first proceed to the above-mentioned rock overlooking the Hüfi Glacier (1 hr.), and then ascend by a zigzag path viâ the *Tritt* to the (1 hr.) *Alp Gnof* (6215′), the (¾ hr.) *Stäfel-Alp* (6285′), and the (¼ hr.) *Alp Bernetsmatt* (6555′). Magnificent view of the Hüfi Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Spitzliberg, the Windgellen, and Ruchen. [A still finer view, especially of the Windgellen, is to be had from the * *Widderegg* (7840′), 1¼ hr. from Bernetsmatt and 3 hrs. from the Hôt. Alpen-

club viâ the Stäfel-Alp, with guide.] We then descend rapidly to the pretty *Golzeren-See* (4625′; Alpine fare) and the (1 hr.) *Golzeren-Alp* (4583′; plain fare at Fedier's), and lastly descend in zigzags through underwood to the hamlet of (1 1/2 hr.) *Bristen* and (1/2 hr.) *Amsteg* (to the station 1/4 hr. more).

Excursions from the Hôtel Alpenclub. (Guides: *Ambros*, *Carl Ambros*, and *Josef Zgraggen*; *Josef*, *Josef Maria*, *Melch.*, and *Joh. Jos. Tresch*; *Joh.* and *Jos. Gnos*; *Jos. Furger*; *Albin Walker*; *M. Fedier*, and others; ordinary excursions, 8 fr. per day.) The ascent of the **Düssistock** (*Piz Git*, 10,702′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) is difficult and requires experience. The path leads up the *Brunni-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Waltersfirren-Alp* (6330′), ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Resti-Tschingel Glacier*, and crosses it; we then clamber over the precipitous rocks of the *Kleine Düssi* (10,280′) and ascend the arête to the (2 hrs.) summit. Splendid view. — The ***Oberalpstock** (*Piz Tgietschen*, 10,925′; guide 20 fr., with descent to Disentis 25 fr.), presents no serious difficulty to adepts. We either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel by the Brunni Pass route (p. 131) to the upper part of the (4 1/2-5 hrs.) *Brunni Glacier* (p. 131), and mount the snowy slopes to the right, to the summit in 2-2 1/2 hrs.; or (harder) ascend from the *Kreuzli Pass* (p. 131) across the *Strim Glacier* (7-8 hrs. to the top). Ascent from Sedrun (5 1/2-6 hrs.), see p. 390. — **Weitenalpstock** (9870′), from the *Alp Culma*, on the Kreuzli Pass route (4 hrs. from Amsteg), over the *Weiten-Alp* in 4 1/2 hrs., very toilsome (guide 25 fr.). — *Bristenstock* (10,085′), see p. 118. — **Piz Cambriales** (10,540′; 25 fr.), 4-5 hrs. from the Hüfi Club Hut (see below), and **Claridenstock** (10,730′; 25 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, not very difficult for practised climbers. **Kammlistock** (10,624′; 25 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, by the *Kammlilücke*, laborious. — The **Grosse Windgelle** or *Kalkstock* (10,470′), from the Alp Bernetsmatt (p. 129) by the *Stäfel Glacier* in 5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), very difficult and sometimes dangerous. — The **Grosse Scheerhorn** (10,815′), from the Hüfi Club Hut by the *Hüfifirn* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), not very difficult in a favourable state of the snow. — The **Grosse Ruchen** (10,290′), from the *Alp Gnof* (4-5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), not very difficult, but fatiguing). — The **Kleine Windgelle** (9800′), from the *Ober-Käsern Alp* (6390′; 3 1/2 hrs. from Amsteg, 1/2 hr. from Bernetsmatt) in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not very difficult.

Passes. To Linthal over the Clariden Pass, 11-12 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel, a grand and most interesting expedition, without serious difficulty to experts with able guides (35 fr.). We ascend the slopes of the Düssistock (see above), on the left bank of the *Hüfi Glacier*, to the (3 hrs.) new *Club Hut* on the finely situated *Hüfi Alp* (7445′; spend night). Then a steep ascent for a short distance, over the moraine, to the *Hüfi Glacier*, and gradually up the *Hüfifirn* and *Claridenfirn* to the (3-3 1/2 hrs.) **Clariden Pass** (9740′), between the *Hinter Spitzalpeli-Stock* (9852′) and the *Claridenhorn* (10,184′; fine view of the Tödi, the Rheinwaldgebirge, etc.). We then descend the Claridenfirn, passing the *Bocktschingel*, a rock with a hole through it, and the *Gemsfayrenstock* (p. 75), to the (2 hrs.) *Clarida-Hütte* of the S.A.C. on the *Altenorenstock* (8015′; p. 75), whence we proceed viâ the *Altenoren-Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Linthal* (p. 75). Or from the Claridenfirn (keeping to the right before reaching the Clariden Pass) we may cross the **Hüfi Pass** or **Planura Pass** (9645′), between the *Hinter Spitzalpeli-Stock* and the *Catscharauls* (10,045′), to the *Sandfirn*, and then either descend to the left to the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 76) or to the right by the *Sandalp Pass* to *Disentis* (p. 389; guide 30 fr.). — Another grand but difficult pass to Stachelberg or Unterschächen (12-13 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel; guide 35 fr.) is the **Kammli-Lücke** (*Scheerjoch*; 9364′), lying between the *Scheerhorn* and the *Kammlistock* (see above). Ascent from the Hüfialp Hut to the pass, 3 1/2 hrs. Steep descent over precipitous ice-slopes to the *Gries Glacier* and viâ the *Gemsplanggen* to the (2 hrs.) *Kammli-Alp* (clean chalets) and the (1/4 hr.) *Klausen Road* (p. 78). Or from the Gries Glacier viâ the *Ober-Alp* to (2 3/4 hrs.) *Aesch* (p. 78) and (1 hr.) *Unterschächen* (p. 78).

To UNTERSCHÄCHEN over the **Ruchkehlen Pass** (8790'), 8-9 hrs., laborious (guide 25 fr.). From the *Alp Gnof* (p. 120) we ascend precipitous grass-slopes, rock, and glacier to the pass, between the *Sattelhörner* and the *Grosse Ruchen*, and descend steeply through the ice-clad *Ruchkehle* into the *Brunni-Thal* and *Schächen-Thal* (p. 78). — The **Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass** (9180') is also toilsome. The pass, between the Scheerhorn and the Kleine Ruchen, is reached from the Hôt. Alpenclub (p. 129) direct in 5 hrs., or from the Hüfi Club Hut viâ Hüfi Glacier and the *Bocktschingelfirn* in 4 hrs. Descent viâ the *Upper Lammerbach-Alp* to (4 hrs.) *Unterschächen*.

To DISENTIS over the **Brunni Pass** (8975'), 9 hrs., interesting but fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). We ascend the *Brunni-Thal* by *Rinderbiel* and *Waltersfirren* (p. 130) to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Brunni-Alp* (6810'), cross the E. lateral moraine and the upper snow-fields of the *Brunni Glacier* to the (2½ hrs.) pass between the *Piz Cavardiras* (9735') on the left and the *Piz d'Acletta* (9570') on the right, and descend through the *Val Acletta*, past the small *Lac Serein*, to *Acletta* and (3½ hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 389).

FROM AMSTEG over THE KREUZLI PASS (7710') TO SEDRUN, 9-10 hrs., fatiguing (guide 20 fr.). Through the *Etzli-Thal* to the pass, 5½ hrs.; thence down the *Strimthal* to *Sedrun* (p. 390), 2½ hrs.

35. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka.

Comp. Map, p. 124.

25 M. DILIGENCE in summer twice daily in 6½ hrs. (9 fr. 85, coupé 11 fr. 85 c.); from Göschenen to Brig daily in 12 (Brig to Göschenen 14) hrs., with ½ hr.'s halt at Tiefenbach, and dining at the Rhone Glacier Hotel (20 fr. 65, coupé 25 fr. 15 c.); from Göschenen over the Furka and Grimsel to Meiringen in 11½ hrs. (19 fr. 15, coupé 23 fr. 5 c.). — WALKERS from Göschenen: to Andermatt 1¼, Realp 2, the Furka 2½ (return 2), Rhone Glacier 2 (return 2½) hrs. — HORSE from Realp to Tiefenbach 5, Furka 8 fr. — CARRIAGES: with one horse from Göschenen to Realp 10, with two horses 15 fr.; to the Rhone Glacier ('Gletsch') 35 and 65, Fiesch 55 and 100, Brig 75 and 135, Meiringen 72 and 135 fr.; carr. and pair from Andermatt to Realp 15, the Furka 40, Rhone Glacier 60, Fiesch 90, Brig 125 fr.; from Hospenthal to Realp, with one horse 6, two horses 10, to Furka 20 (there and back 25) and 35, Rhone Glacier 30 and 50, Fiesch 50 and 90, Brig 70 and 120 fr.; from Realp to the Furka, with one horse 12, two horses 20 fr., Rhone Glacier 18 and 25 fr.; one-horse carriage from the Rhone Glacier to the Hotel Belvedere 20, two-horse 35 fr.; to Hospenthal 25 or 40, Andermatt or Göschenen 30 or 60 fr.

The ***Furka Road**, constructed chiefly for military purposes, a convenient route to or from the Grimsel and the Bernese Oberland, commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. From Realp onwards it should be traversed in an open carriage or on foot. Rich flora.

To (5½ M.) *Hospenthal* (4870'), see p. 126. At the upper end of the village the road diverges to the right from the St. Gotthard route, ascends a little, and skirts the *Realper Reuss* in the bleak *Urseren-Thal* (p. 125). On each side rise steep grassy slopes, overshadowed on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the *Spitzberge* (10,050'). 2¼ M. *Zumdorf* (4965'), a group of huts with a chapel. Farther on we cross the Reuss and the *Lochbach*, which descends from the Tiefen Glacier (p. 132), and soon reach (1¾ M.) —

9½ M. **Realp** (5060'; ***Hôt. des Alpes**, R. 1½-2, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3 fr.; *Post*, both plain), a hamlet at the W. end of the Ursern Valley.

Over the *Alpligen-Lücke* to (6 hrs.) the *Göschenen-Alp*, see p. 124; over the *Orsino Pass* to the *St. Gotthard*, see p. 128. — From Realp to *Villa* in the *Val Bedretto* (p. 326) by the **Cavanna Pass** (8565'), between the *Piz Lucendro* and *Hühnerstock*, 5 hrs., uninteresting. Guide, *W. Ambros* of Realp.

Beyond Realp the road begins to ascend in long windings, which the old road to the right, 50 paces beyond the second bridge, 1/2 M. from Realp, avoids, and then follows the telegraph-wires all the way to the Hôt. Galenstock. (In descending from the Furka we quit the new road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilomètre stone, and descend by a few steps to the left.) Looking back, we soon obtain a fine view of the broad Urseren-Thal, with the zigzags of the Oberalp Road in the background (p. 392); on the left are the Wyttenwasser-Thal with its glacier, the Ywerberhörner, and the Piz Lucendro. By the last winding of the road (*Fuchsenegg*, 6595'), 3 1/2 M. from Realp, is the small *Hôt.-Pens. Galenstock* (R. 2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6 fr.). About 1 1/2 M. farther on, beyond the *Ebneten-Alp*, is **Tiefenbach** (6790'; *Hôtel Tiefengletscher*, R., L., & A. 2 1/2, lunch 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2 fr.), where the diligence halts.

By following the slope from this point and crossing the moraine, we reach (1 1/4 hr.; guide) the **Tiefen Glacier**, imbedded between the Galenstock and the *Gletschhorn* (10,850'), where beautiful crystals (more than 12 1/2 tons) were found in 1868 (p. 158). The Tiefen Glacier is highly interesting on account of its enormous crevasses (some of them upwards of 200' deep). — Over the *Tiefen-Sattel* to the *Rhone Glacier* (*Grimsel*, *Trift-Hütte*), see p. 145. — Over the *Winterlücke* (9450') to the *Göschenen-Alp* (p. 124), 6 hrs., with guide; steep descent to the *Winter Glacier*.

The road crosses the *Tiefentobel* and ascends, running high up on the N. slope of the *Garschen-Thal*. On the right lies the *Siedeln Glacier*, the discharge of which forms a fine fall; above it rise the pinnacles of the *Bielenstock* (9670'). Before us rises the *Furkahorn* (p. 133). The (3 1/2 M.) —

17 1/2 M. **Furka** (7990') is a saddle between the Muttenhörner on the left and the Furkahörner on the right, descending abruptly on both sides. We first reach, on the right, the barracks for the garrison of the fortifications (see p. 133) and the *Hôtel-Restaurant Furkablick* (R., L., & A. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, lunch 3, D. 3 1/2-4, pens. 8-10 fr.). A little farther on, to the left, is the **Hôt.-Pens. Furka* (R., L., & A. 3-5, lunch 4, D. 5 fr.; post and telegraph office). Magnificent view of the Bernese Alps with the imposing Finsteraarhorn; to the left of it, the Oberaarhorn, Walliser Fieschergörner, Siedelhorn, and Wannehorn, and to the right, the Agassizhorn and Schreckhörner. From the *Signal*, 10 min. from the hotel, we get a view of the Upper Valais and its Alps (Mischabelhörner, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc.); the **Känzli*, 20 min. from the hotel, also commands the upper part of the Rhone Glacier (advisable to have the way pointed out). To the left of the Hôt. Furka diverges the *Längisgrat-Strasse*, a new military road which walkers may follow to the (10 min.) **Schönblick*, affording an admirable view of the Rhone Glacier, the Grimsel Pass, and the Bernese Alps.

Excursions (guides for the shorter tours at the hotels). ***Furkahorn** (9935'; 2½ hrs.; guide, 7 fr.), to the N. of the pass, past the barracks, not difficult for experts. Admirable panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, the Galenstock, St. Gotthard group, etc. The nearer summit (9248') may be scaled in 1¼ hr. — The **Blauberg** (9110'), to the S. of the Furka road, is easily ascended by a new path in 1½ hr. (attractive; guide not indispensable). — ***Muttenhorn** (10,184'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), to the S. of the Furka, a very fine point, not difficult.

Galenstock (11,805'; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), not difficult for adepts, if the snow is favourable (axe and rope). From the Furka we ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Rhone Glacier* (see below), skirt its left margin, climb a steep snowy slope to the right, a rocky arête, and lastly very steep névé to the overhanging snowy summit (caution required). View exceedingly grand.

From the Furka over the *Lecki Pass* and *Piz Lucendro* to the *St. Gotthard* (10 hrs., with guide), see p. 128; over the *Trift-Limmi* to the *Trift-Hütte* (to Innertkirchen 16 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), see p. 145.

To the Grimsel (p. 198), 5 hrs. (guide necessary, 10 fr.; alpenstock and nailed boots requisite). Walkers descend from the Furka by a good path, diverging to the right from the road ½ M. from the inn, to the (¾ hr.) upper part of the *Rhone Glacier*, cross it above the ice-fall in 1½ hr., ascend the (¾ hr.) ***Nägeli's Grätli** (8265'), affording a splendid view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, and descend by a steep path along the face of the rocks to the (2 hrs.) Hospice (p. 198).

The road follows the slope to the right, passing the new fortifications of the Furka, to the (1¼ M.) *Galen-Hütten* (7900') and descends to the left in long zigzags (short-cuts for pedestrians), high above the huge ***Rhone Glacier** (p. 325), affording admirable views of its fantastic ice-masses. At the second bend of the road is the small *Hôtel Belvedere* (7218'; well spoken of). A path leads hence in ¼ hr., over the moraine, keeping to the left, to a point commanding the upper part of the glacier, and to a glacier-cave (adm. 50 c.). A little below the Belvedere, to the right, is a short-cut leading direct to the point where the Rhone issues from the glacier and then skirting the infant stream to the Rhone Glacier Hotel. The road in the valley crosses the *Muttbach* and is joined on the left by the steep old bridle-path from the Furka (1¼ hr.). It then gradually descends the slope of the *Längisgrat*, and again describes several long bends, which the old bridle-path, to the right, cuts off. Crossing the *Rhone*, we reach the (6¼ M.) —

25 M. *Rhone Glacier Hotel*, in the '*Gletsch*' (5775'; p. 325).

From the Rhone Glacier to *Brig*, see R. 80; over the *Grimsel* to *Meiringen*, see R. 52.

36. From Lucerne to Altdorf viâ Stans and Engelberg. The Surenen Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 92, 136.

Steamboat from Lucerne to Stansstad 8 times daily in 30-40 min.; fare 1 fr. 40 or 70 c. (p. 107). — Electric Railway from Stansstad to (14 M.) Engelberg in 1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 5, 2 fr. 65 c.; there and back 7 fr., 3 fr. 70 c.). As far as (¼ hr.) Stans there is another electric tramway, used for local traffic and in connection with the Stanserhorn Railway. — Travellers coming from the St. Gotthard viâ the Lake of Lucerne do not need to go on to Lucerne, but change steamers at Vitznau and proceed direct to Stans (four times daily, in 50 min.; fares 2 and 1 fr.). — From Engelberg to Altdorf over the Surenen Pass, fatiguing (bridle-path, 9 hrs.;

guide, 15 fr., unnecessary in fine weather; travellers from Altdorf need a guide to the top of the pass only, 8 fr.).

To *Stansstad*, see p. 107. The narrow-gauge Engelberg Electric Railway runs to the S. of the highroad, between the *Bürgenstock* (p. 107) on the left and the *Stanser Horn* (see below) on the right. On the road is the older tramway mentioned at p. 133.

2 M. **Stans** (1500′; pop. 2458; **Hot.-Pens. Stanser Hof*, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Engel*, R., L., & A. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Winkelried*, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Adler*, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 2-2½ fr.; *Krone*, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. 3-4 fr.; *Rössli*), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, lies amidst a vast orchard, on which, however, from 11th Nov. to 2nd Feb. the sun shines for one hour only in the morning, between the *Brisen* (7890′) and the *Stanser Horn* (see below). Adjoining the handsome *Parish Church*, a baroque building of 1641, is the **Monument of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 19), a fine group in marble by *Schlöth* (1865). A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard, on the N. side of the church, commemorates the massacre perpetrated here in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance they met with. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the 'landammanns' from the year 1521; below them is a collection of Unterwalden flags; a picture by the artist Würsch, who afterwards became blind, and perished in 1798; another by Volmar, representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family (p. 139). In the studio of the late painter *Deschwanden* a number of his paintings are exhibited gratis. The *Historical Museum*, in the Bahnhof-Platz, contains historical and antiquarian curiosities, weapons, coins, minerals, a library, and an interesting relief of Stans on the scale of 1 : 500 (adm. 30 c.). Fine view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The ***Stanser Horn** (6233′) is a splendid point of view, scarcely inferior to Rigi and Pilatus. Cable-railway in 1 hr.; return-ticket 8 fr., on Sun. forenoon 5 fr., or, including railway from Stansstad, and S., R., and B. at the hotel, 15½ fr. The line (4265 yards in length; maximum gradient 60 : 100) is divided into three sections, and carriages are changed twice. Each section has its own power-house; the electric motors are supplied from the central station at Buochs. In the middle of each section is a crossing, where the ascending and descending cars pass each other; there is no toothed rail, but safety is guaranteed by strong automatic brakes. — The line ascends gradually (12 : 100) from the entrance of the village through luxuriant meadows, and farther on more rapidly (27 : 100) to the (13 min.) station of *Kälti* (2343′), where carriages are changed. The second section has a gradient at first of 40 : 100, afterwards of 60 : 100; the line ascends a wooded ravine, crosses a torrent, and intersects a deep cutting to the (13 min.) second station of *Blumatt* (4006′), whence it proceeds (third section) with the same gradient (3 : 5) through a tunnel (150 yds.) to the terminal station (6070′), at the **Hotel Stanserhorn* (R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.). A good path leads hence to the top (60′ higher), which commands a highly picturesque *View of the Bernese Alps (with the Titlis rising to the left), the Lake of Lucerne, and the hills of N.W. Switzerland. — The ascent of the Stanserhorn on foot takes 3½-4 hrs. from Stans, but is fatiguing and not recommended; better from Dallenwyl (4 hrs.) or Kerns (4½ hrs.).

The railway ascends the left bank of the *Engelberger Aa*, between the Stanser Horn on the right and the Buochser Horn on the left. In the background, the snow-clad Titlis. Beyond (4¾ M.) *Büren-Dallenwyl* we cross the Aa.

A good bridle-path, diverging to the left, ascends to (4½ M.; 6 M. from Stans viâ *Büren;* one-horse carr. from Stansstad to Büren in 1 hr., 4 fr.; from Buochs 5 fr.) the finely-situated health-resort of Nieder-Rickenbach (3780'; **Hôt.-Pens. Engel*, pens. 5-7 fr.). The following ascents are made hence: *Buochser Horn* (5910'), 2 hrs., repaying (comp. p. 95); *Musenalp* (5870'; chalet, with rfmts.), viâ the *Aahorn-Alp* (2 hrs.; attractive); **Brisen* (7900'), 3 hrs., by the *Aahorn-Alp* and the *Steinalp*, interesting (guide 10 fr., not indispensable for adepts); *Schwalmis* (7380'; 3-3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary), by the *Aahorn-Alp*, the *Bärfallen* (with a cross), and the *Bühl-Alp*, and thence up the N.W. arête. The descent from the last may be made to (3 hrs.) Isenthal viâ the *Jochli* (see below). — An interesting pass (4½-5 hrs., with guide) leads from Nieder-Rickenbach by the *Bühl-Alp* (see above) and the Jochli (6915'), between the Schwalmis and the Rissetestock, descending by the *Bolgen-Alp* and the *Laueli* to *St. Jakob* in the Isenthal (p. 100).

6 M. **Wolfenschiessen** (1700'; **Eintracht; Kreuz; *Einhorn*, outside the village, plain, pens. 3½ fr.). Beside the church is the hermit-hut (brought hither from Altzellen) of *Conrad Scheuber*, grandson of Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 140), whose worship he shares.

From Wolfenschiessen viâ (1¼ hr.) *Ober-Rickenbach* (2955'; Post, plain) and the *Schonegg Pass* (6315') or the *Bannalp Pass* (7035') to (4½ hrs.) *Isenthal*, see p. 100. Guide advisable (Al. Christen or Konr. Scheuber of Wolfenschiessen). The *Kaiserstuhl* (7875'), with a fine view and a rich flora, is ascended from Ober-Rickenbach viâ the Bannalp in 4½ hrs. (guide).

At (9½ M.) *Grafenort* (1885'; inn, good wine) the line reaches the mountains. At first it ascends gradually through beautiful wood, but beyond the power-station at *Obermatt* comes a section nearly 1 M. long, worked on the rack-and-pinion system and attaining a gradient of 25:100. — 12 M. *Grünen Wald* (inn, much frequented by the visitors of Engelberg). Below, in the valley to the right, the brook descending from the Trübsee (p. 144) falls into the Aa. After another slight ascent we turn to the left, and suddenly obtain a view of the *Engelberger-Thal*, a green Alpine valley, 5 M. long and 1 M. broad, bounded on three sides by lofty, snow-clad mountains. The *Titlis* with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left rise the rocky pinnacles of the *Great* and *Little Spannort* (p. 138); in the foreground is the *Hahnenberg* or *Engelberg* (8565').

14 M. **Engelberg.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Sonnenberg, finely situated, with shady grounds, R., L., & A. 3-6½, B. 1½, D. 3-4, S. 2½, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Grand Hôt. Curhaus Titlis, with garden and covered promenade, R., L., & A. 3-7, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 4, board 6 fr.; opposite, *Curhaus & Hydropathic Engelberg, R., L., & A. 2½-7, board 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Engel, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *Schweizerhof, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-11 fr.; *Hôt. National, R., L., & A. 3½-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr.; *Terminus Hotel, at the station, R., L., & A. 1½-7, board 5 fr.; *Curhaus-Pens. Müller, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Engelberg, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Hess, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes, R., L., & A. from 1½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Hug, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 1½, pens. 7 fr. Rooms at several other houses; usual charges, R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr. Beer at *Waser's.* — *English Church* in the grounds of the Hôtel

Titlis. — Guides: *Jos.*, *Placidus*, and *Jacob Hess*; *Leodegar* and *Jos. Feierabend*; *Jos.*, *Alois*, *Karl*, *Maurus*, and *Eugen Kuster*; *Carl Amrhein*; *Carl* and *Maurus Hurschler*; *Carl*, *Joh.*, and *Jos. Waser*; *Simon Zumstein*.

Engelberg (3340'; pop. 1973), loftily and prettily situated, and sheltered from the N., is a favourite health and summer resort. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome Benedictine Abbey of the name, founded in 1121, named *Mons Angelorum* by Pope Calixtus XI., and rebuilt after a fire in 1729.

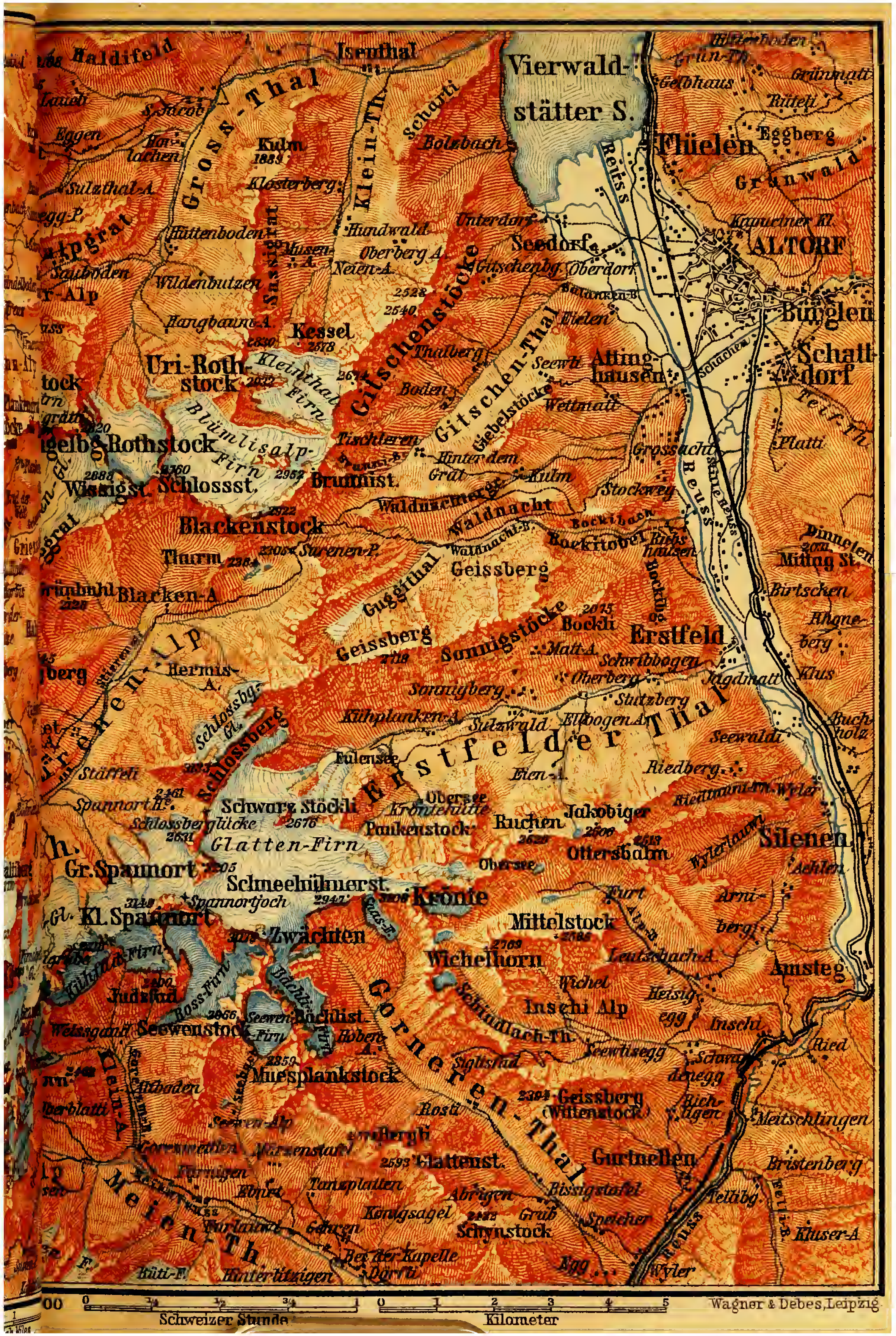
The *CHURCH contains modern pictures by *Deschwanden*, *Kaiser*, and *Würsch* (p. 134). High-altar-piece, an Assumption by *Spiegler*, 1734. In the chapter-house, two transparencies by Kaiser, the Conception and the Nativity. The LIBRARY (20,000 vols., 210 MSS.), which was pillaged by the French in 1798, contains a good relief of the Engelberg Valley. Permission to visit the monastery is now not very often granted. — The SCHOOL connected with the abbey is well attended. The FARM BUILDINGS, with the labourers' dwellings, are very extensive, and in the cheese-magazine several thousand cheeses are frequently stored at one time. The revenues of the abbey were considerably reduced by the French in 1798.

Opposite the abbey, 1/2 M. to the S., on the left bank of the Aawasser, are pleasant walks (Café Bänklialp). The shady 'Professoren-Weg' leads along the Aawasser to (1/2 hr.) the *Eienwäldchen*, a popular coffee-garden on the road to Herrenrüti.

EXCURSIONS. ***Schwand**, an easy and charming walk of 1 1/4 hr. The path ascends from the Hôt. Müller along a brook and then mounts gradually through the *Grüss*, where it is joined by a path from the Hôt. Sonnenberg (charming retrospects of the Engelberg Valley). Beyond the *Gschneit-Alp* (3825') we proceed through wood and round the ridge to the hamlet of *Unter-Schwand* and over pastures to *Ober-Schwand* (3970'; *Inn). The view is limited; to the W. is the Melchthal chain from the Hanghorn to the Göhrlifluh. A little farther on, at the chapel on the way to the Wandalp (p. 137), the Titlis and other peaks also come into sight. — The ***Bergli** (4300'), commanding the best view of the valley and the Titlis, is reached either by a direct path (with steps) viâ *Fellenrüti* (1 hr.), or by an easier path (1 1/4 hr.) diverging to the right in the Grüss from the route to Schwand (see above). A similar view is obtained from the ***Flühmatt** (4285'; rfmts.), ascended by a path leading to the left above the Hôt. Engel, mostly through wood (1 hr.). All three points may be combined in a round of 2 1/4-3 hrs. From the (1 hr.) *Flühmatt* we go on past the house to (5 min.) another farm-house, where we turn to the left and follow the level meadow-path along the hill. After a time this descends to the (40 min.) *Bergli*, whence we descend through the *Vorhag Wood* to *Unter-Schwand*, or take the upper path to (20 min.) *Ober-Schwand* (see above) and return thence to (1 hr.) Engelberg.

***Tätschbach Fall** and **Herrenrüti**, a favourite excursion (omn. to Herrenrüti several times daily, 1 fr., to the fall 60 c.; carr. to Herrenrüti and back with stay of 2 hrs. 8 fr., for half-a-day 10 fr. (carr. and pair 14 and 18 fr.). We either follow the road past the *Eienwäldchen* (see above), or we take the shorter path, to the left of the abbey, which passes (12 min.) the *Neue Heimat Inn*, at the mouth of the *Horbis-Thal*, and the (8 min.) *Schweizerhaus Inn*. [The rocky basin at the head of the Horbis-Thal, reached in 1/2 hr., is known as the *End der Welt*.] In 1/2 hr. more the road reaches the *Tätschbach Fall* (3575'; inn), which descends from the Hahnenberg or Engelberg. It then goes on through wood and across the *Fürrenbach* to the (1/2 hr.) alp of *Herrenrüti* (3370'), which belongs to the abbey. Carriages are left here, and their inmates proceed by the Surenen Pass route (see p. 138) to (1/2 hr.) the **Nieder-Surenen Alp** (4133'; rfmts.), which affords a fine view of the pyramidal Schlossberg, the serrated Spannörter, the Firnalpeli and Grassen glaciers, and the huge precipices of the Titlis.

Geograph. Anst. von 0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 Deutsche geogr. Meile 0 1 2 English Miles 1:150



Haldifeld
Isenthal
Vierwald-stätter S.
Flüelen
Eggberg
Grünwald
Gross-Thal
Klein-Th.
Kulm
Klosterberg
Bolzbach
Scharti
Sulzthal-A.
Hüttenboden
Hundwald
Unterdorf
Seedorf
Oberdorf
ALTORF
Bürglen
Schattdorf
Reuss
Musen-A.
Neien-A.
Oberberg A.
Gitschenbg.
Wildenbutzen
Hangbaum-A.
Kessel
Gitschenstöcke
Thalberg
Attinghausen
Uri-Rothstock
Kleinthal-Firn
Blümlisalp-Firn
Gitschen-Thal
Giebelstöcke
Wettmatt
Boden
Tischleren
Hinter dem Grat
Kulm
Brunnist.
Grossacht
Platti
Rothstock
Wissigst.
Schlossst.
Blackenstock
Stockweg
Waldnacht
Bockitobel
Thurm
Surenen-P.
Geissberg
Gugglithal
Ripshausen
Blacken-A.
Mitlig St.
Birtschen
Sonnigstöcke
Bockli
Erstfeld
Geissberg
Matt-A.
Schribbogen
Jagdmatt
Klus
Surenen-Alp
Hermis-A.
Oberberg
Stutzberg
Sonnigberg
Kühplanken-A.
Sulzwald
Ellbogen A.
Erstfelder Thal
Seewaldi
Schlossberg
Schlossberg-Gl.
Eulensee
Riedberg
Stäffeli
Spannortht.
Obersee
Schwarz Stöckli
Krönte-Hütte
Jakobiger
Silenen
Schlossbergliicke
Glatten-Firn
Pucken-stock
Ruchen
Ottersbalm
Gr. Spannort
Schneehühnerst.
Spannortjoch
Obersee
Krönte
Achten
Kl. Spannort
Zwächten
Mittelstock
Arniberg
Wichelhorn
Leutschach-A.
Amsteg
Judsfad
Boss-Firn
Seewenstock
Bächlist.
Inschi Alp
Heisigegg
Inschi
Ried
Weissgand
Gorneren-Thal
Seewen-Firn
Schindlach-Th.
Seewlisegg
Meien-A.
Altboden
Muesplankstock
Stglisfad
Schwandenegg
Oberblatti
Rosti
Geissberg (Wittenstock)
Meitschlingen
Seewen-Alp
Gurtnellen
Bristenberg
Glattenst.
Tanzplatten
Bissigstafel
Fellibg
Meien Th.
Abrigen
Kluser-A.
Speicher
Schynstock
Grub
Egg
Wyler
Bei der Kapelle
Dörfli
Hinterlitzigen
Rüti-F.
Schweizer Stunde
Kilometer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

***Arnitobel and Arni-Alp.** We follow the valley-road to the W. viâ *Espen* to (1 M.) the bridge over the Aawasser at *Oertigen*, beyond which we ascend to the right. After 6 min. we turn to the left (to the right the way to the Schwendli-Alp, see below), cross the *Eggli-Tobel* and the *Trübseebach*, and enter (25 min.) the *Arnitobel*, a wooded ravine with waterfalls. Thence a new path ascends to the left to (1 hr.; 1¾ hr. from Engelberg) the *Arni-Alp* or *Wang-Alp* (4210'; good inn), on a pleasant green pasture. The view is limited, but better from a point 5 min. to the right, indicated by a flag. — A similar view is enjoyed from the **Schwendli-Alp** (3365'; rfmts.), reached in 1¼ hr. by the path diverging from the Arnitobel route as above indicated. — A pleasant circuit of 2 hrs. leads to the **Gerschni-Alp** (4125') and returns viâ *Hegmatt*.

Longer Excursions. **Fürren-Alp**, 3 hrs., very attractive (guide, not indispensable, 7 fr.). Before reaching the Tätschbach Fall, beyond the bridge over the Kühlauibach we ascend to the left through wood (rather steep) to the (1½ hr.) *Tagenstall-Alp* (4710'), pass two slate-quarries (fossils), and reach (1½ hr.) the chalets of the *Fürren-Alp* (rfmts.). From the *Hundsschopf* (5972'), 5 min. to the S., a grand view is obtained of the imposing amphitheatre of mountains from the Schlossberg to the Titlis. A pleasant return-route (guide desirable) descends to the E. to the (½ hr.) *Ebnet-Alp* (5557'), the *Hohbiel-Alp*, and the (40 min.) *Stäffeli-Alp*, on the Surenen Pass route, 20 min. from the *Nieder-Surenen-Alp* (p. 138). — **Wand-Alp** (4885'), viâ Schwand (p. 136) in 3 hrs., last part rather toilsome; charming view of the Aathal and the mountains of Central Switzerland. Finer still is the view from the *Wallenegg* (5495'), 50 min. farther to the N. — Viâ the *Gerschni-Alp* to the (2-2½ hrs.) *Hôt. Hess* on the *Trübsee-Alp*, see p. 144. — Viâ *Port* or *Bord* to the (1½ hr.) *Obhag-Alp* and the (1½ hr.) *Planken-Alp*, with its rich flora (see below).

Ascents. **Hahnenberg** or **Engelberg** (8565'; 4¾-5 hrs.), an interesting but fatiguing scramble for experienced climbers. The route leads from the *Horbis-Thal* (p. 136) viâ the *Furggi-Alp* and over the saddle between the Hahnen and Gemsispiel. — **Rigidalstock** (8515'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.), the last part toilsome; fine panorama. — ***Widderfeld** (7723'), from the (1½ hr.) *Arni-Alp* (see above) in 3½ hrs.; preferable by the *Zingel-Alp* and *Hohlicht* (5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.). — ***Hutstock** (8790'; guide 12 fr.), a fine point, from the Arni-Alp viâ the *Juchli* (p. 138) in 4½-5 hrs., not difficult for mountaineers (comp. p. 140). — The ***Hanghorn** (8793') is reached from the Arni-Alp in 4-5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.) by traversing the *Schattband*, on the rocky face of the Hutstock. — ***Engelberger Rothstock** (9250'; 6-6½ hrs.; guide 9, with a night out 12 fr.), not difficult. We ascend by the *Alp Obhag* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Club Hut* above the *Planken-Alp* (7560'), on the *Ruchhubel*, not far from the *Griessen Glacier*; thence viâ the *Rothstock-Lücke* (8875') to the (2½ hrs.) summit.

***Uri-Rothstock** (9620'; 8½ hrs.; guide 16, with descent through the Grossthal to Isenthal 30 fr.), very interesting, not difficult for adepts. From the Plankenalp Club Hut to the (1¼ hr.) *Rothstock-Lücke* (see above); thence across snow to the (1 hr.) *Porta* or *Schlossstock-Lücke*, adjoining the *Schlossstock* (9055'); then a rather steep descent to the *Blümlisalpfirn*; again an ascent to the arête separating it from the Kleinthal, and lastly up the *Kleinthalfirn* to the (2½ hrs.) top (comp. p. 100).

The ***Great Spannort** (10,515') is ascended from the *Spannort Club Hut* (6500'), 4 hrs. from Engelberg, by the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (p. 138) and the *Glattenfirn*, or direct by the *Spannörter-Joch* (p. 138) in 4½-5 hrs.; highly interesting, though toilsome (comp. p. 118; guide 25 fr.). The descent may be made to the Krönten Hut (p. 118; guide to Erstfeld 30 fr.). — The **Little Spannort** (10,380') is climbed from the Spannort Hut by the Spannörter-Joch in 5½ hrs. (guide 35 fr.); difficult, for expert climbers only. Adepts may ascend the Little and Great Spannort in one day (guide 50 fr.). — **Schlossberg** (10,280'), from the *Blacken-Alp* (p. 138) in 4½ hrs., laborious (guide 25 fr.). Admirable view, scarcely inferior to that from the Titlis. Edelweiss abundant.

The ***Titlis** (10,627′; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 12, to Engstlen-Alp 18 fr.) is very interesting, though fatiguing. It is advisable to go on the previous evening to the *Hôtel Hess* (p. 144; 2 hrs.; horse 10 fr.), so as not to have the steep *Pfaffenwand* (p. 144) to ascend at starting. From this point the guides like to start at 2 a.m., in order to get back before the snow melts; but the ascent by lantern-light is disagreeable and toilsome, and it is better to wait till daybreak. From the Hôtel Hess the path ascends over the *Laubersgrat* to the (2 hrs.) *Stand* (8033′); it then mounts a steep incline in zigzags, over rock and detritus, to the (¾ hr.) *Rothegg* (9030′), where the glacier is reached, and a rest is taken. We ascend the glacier, at first gradually, then more rapidly (step-cutting sometimes necessary), and, if the snow is in good condition, reach the (1½-2 hrs.) summit, called the *Nollen*, without material difficulty. The view, highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany (panorama by Imfeld). Descent to the Joch Pass (Engstlen-Alp), see p. 144.

Passes. From Engelberg over the *Joch Pass* to *Meiringen* (9½-10 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, to Engstlen-Alp 8 fr.), see R. 38; over the *Storegg* (7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) or the *Juchli* (9 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) to *Sarnen*, see p. 140; over the *Rothgrätli* to the *Isenthal* (to Flüelen 12 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), see p. 100.

From Engelberg to Erstfeld (p. 118) by the **Schlossberg-Lücke** (8632′) and the *Glattenfirn* (10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). a fine route, but fatiguing. By spending a night in the *Spannort Hut* (p. 137; 2 hrs. below the pass) mountaineers may combine the ascent of the *Great Spannort* (p. 137) with this pass. — To Erstfeld across the **Spannörter-Joch** (9610′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), between the Great and the Little Spannort, toilsome.

To Wasen over the **Grassen Pass** (*Bärengrube*, 8917′), 10 hrs., difficult (guide to Meien 25 fr.). — To the Steinalp over the **Wenden-Joch** (8695′), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 25 fr.).

The road from Engelberg to the Surenen Pass leads past the *Tätschbach Fall* to the (4 M.) *Herrenrüti-Alp* (p. 136), whence a bridle-path ascends to (½ hr.) the *Nieder-Surenen Alp* (4133′) and the (½ hr.) *Stäffeli-Alp* (4652′). From this point a steep ascent of 50 min. brings us to the *Stierenbach Fall* (5425′), the foot of which may be reached by a narrow path, bedewed with spray. We next cross (5 min.) the brook, and in 40 min. more recross it to the *Blacken-Alp* (5833′), with its chapel. The path then ascends gradually over snow, which melts in July, to the (1½ hr.) **Surĕnen Pass** (7560′), on the S. side of the *Blackenstock* (9587′).

The Titlis becomes grander as we ascend, and we see a long range of peaks and glaciers, particularly the Klein- and Gross-Spannort and the Schlossberg, extending as far as the Surĕnen. On the other side we survey the mountains enclosing the Schächen-Thal, the Windgelle being most conspicuous. On the E. side of the pass the snow, which never entirely melts, is crossed in ¼ hr. in the height of summer. Then a steep descent to the (1½ hr.) *Waldnacht-Alp* (4754′). At a stone bridge (¼ hr.) the route divides. The very steep path, straight on, leads to (1¾ hr.) *Altdorf* (p. 117); that to the right, crossing the bridge, to (2 hrs.) *Erstfeld* (p. 118). The latter leads by the (5 min.) *Bockitobel*, with the picturesque falls of the *Waldnachtbach*, descends through wood and over pastures to the village of *Erstfeld*, and crosses the Reuss to the station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 118).

37. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Brienz (Interlaken).

Comp. Maps, pp. 92, 93, 160.

RAILWAY from Lucerne to (28½ M.) *Meiringen* in 3½ (first-class express in 3) hrs. (fares 7 fr. 90, 5 fr. 45. 3 fr. 55 c.); to (36 M.) *Brienz* in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25 c.). From Brienz to *Interlaken*, railway and steamboat in 1⅓-2 hrs. (through-fares from Lucerne to Interlaken 30 fr. 30 c., 10 fr., 5 fr. 65 c.). — STEAMBOAT (preferable) from Lucerne to Alpnachstad (¾-1½ hr.; p. 98); the direct trips are timed to connect with the Brünig Railway at Alpnachstad. From Alpnachstad to *Weggis* direct steamer thrice daily in 1-1½ hr.

The ***Brünig Railway**, opened in 1888-89, is an ordinary narrow-gauge line, as far as Giswyl, about halfway; but it then crosses the pass (3295') by means of the 'rack-and-pinion' system and the ordinary system alternately. Maximum gradient, 18 : 100. Views to the *right*. As, however, the old Brünig Road is more picturesque, those who visit the Bernese Oberland for the first time will be repaid by walking from Giswyl or Lungern across the Brünig to Meiringen.

Lucerne, see p. 87. The BRÜNIG RAILWAY runs to the S.W. in a wide curve into the broad valley of the *Allmend*, and, leaving *Kriens* (p. 92), at the foot of the Sonnenberg, to the right, passes (3 M.) *Horw* (a village, with two inns, to the left), and approaches the S.W. arm of the *Lake of Lucerne* (p. 107). 5½ M. **Hergiswyl** (p. 107), at the foot of *Pilatus* (bridle-path to *Hôtel Klimsenhorn*, p. 109). The railway pierces the *Lopperberg* (tunnel, ¾ M.) and skirts the *Lake of Alpnach* to —

8½ M. **Alpnachstad** (**Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus; Rössli*), the starting-point of the **Pilatus Railway*; see p. 108.

Thence through the somewhat marshy valley of the *Aa* and across the *Kleine Schlierenbach* to (9½ M.) **Alpnach** or *Alpnachdorf* (1530'; **Krone; Sonne; Schlüssel*). The church, with its slender tower, was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the Pilatus forests, rendered accessible by a wooden slide, 8 M. long, and cut down in 1811-19.

Beyond Alpnach the train crosses the broad stony bed of the *Grosse Schlieren* and the *Sarner Aa*, the right bank of which it follows past *Kägiswyl* (on the right), with its large parquetry-factory, to (12 M.) *Kerns-Kägiswyl* (1620'), the station for the *Melchthal*.

The **Melchthal**, an idyllic valley, 15 M. long, studded with chalets and watered by the *Melch-Aa*, repays a visit. From the station of Kägiswyl or Sarnen a diligence plies daily in 2½ hrs. to (7½ M.) the village of Melchthal, viâ (½ hr.) **Kerns** (1865'; **Krone*, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Sonne; Hirsch; Rössli*, pens. 4-5 fr.), a village with a pretty church, finely situated at the foot of the *Arvigrat* (6416'), and frequented as a health-resort. Good views from (½ hr.) the *Melchaa-Egg* and (½ hr.) the *Burgfluh* (2253'). At the entrance of the Melchthal, 3 M. from Kerns and 3¾ M. from Sarnen, is *St. Niklausen* (2752'; Schlüssel, pens. from 4 fr.), with the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is locally called the *Heidenthurm* (heathens' tower). In the ravine of the Melchaa, opposite, below *Flüeli* (p. 141), is the *Ranft*, with the hermitage of ST. NIKOLAUS VON DER FLÜE, who is said to have lived here for twenty years on the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After their victory over Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482 the confederates disagreed at the Diet of Stans about the division of the spoil, but through the

intervention of the venerable hermit were reconciled. After his death (1487) he was canonised. His memory is still revered, and there is scarcely a hut in the Forest Cantons that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

From the hermitage the road leads to the (3 M.) village of **Melchthal** (2933′; **Hôt.-Pens. Melchthal*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5-6½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Alpenhof*, pens. 5 fr.), frequented as summer-quarters. A cart-road (practicable for light vehicles) leads hence viâ the *Balmmatt-Alp*, at the foot of the precipitous *Ramisfluh* (6115′), to (8 M.) *Melchsee-Frutt* (see below). At the *Ohr-Alp* (3975′), 3 M. to the E. of Melchthal, is one of the largest maple-trees in Switzerland, with a girth of 30 ft. The *Widderfeld* (7725′) is easily ascended from Melchthal in 4½ hrs. (guide). A better and also fairly easy ascent is that of the **Hutstock* (8790′; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.; Werner or Kaspar Durrer); splendid view of the High Alps and the lakes of Central Switzerland. Descent to Engelberg, see p. 137. — From Melchthal a safe mountain-path crosses the *Storegg* (5710′) to (4½-5 hrs.) Grafenort or (5½-6 hrs.) Engelberg (p. 138; with guide); another, more interesting but more fatiguing (guide 9 fr.), leads to Engelberg in 6 hrs. over the *Juchli* (7120′). The *Nünalphorn* (*Juchlistock*, 7830′) may be ascended in 1 hr. from the Juchli (guide 6 fr.). — The basin of **Melchsee-Frutt** (6165′; *Curhaus-Pens. Frutt*, *Pens. Reinhard*, both unpretending) affords an attractive Alpine picture. Rich flora. Interesting excursions: to *Boni* (7120′), 1 hr.; *Spicherfluh* (6690′), 1¼ hr.; *Hohmatt* (7950′), 2-2½ hrs.; **Erzegg* (7140′), 1¼ hr.; **Balmeregghorn* (7280′), 1½ hr.; *Abgschütz*, 1½-2 hrs.; **Hohenstollen* (8150′), 2¼ hrs., with fine view (comp. p. 192; guide 5 fr.); *Glockhaus* (8320′), 2 hrs., toilsome; *Wildgeissberg* (8710′) and *Rothsandnollen* (8905′), 3 hrs. viâ the Tannen-Alp (comp. p. 144). To the E. an easy pass crosses the *Tannen-Alp* (6500′) in 2 hrs. to the *Engstlen-Alp* (p. 144); to the W. an interesting pass (last part of ascent steep and stony; descent to Meiringen easy) leads viâ the *Weit Ries* (about 7700′), to the S. of the Hohenstollen, in 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.) to *Meiringen* (p. 190).

13 M. **Sarnen** (1545′; pop. 4000; **Hôt.-Pens. Seiler*, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr.; **Obwaldner Hof*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Adler*; *Metzgern*, moderate; *Pens. Landenberg*, see below; *Wylerbad*, on the S.W. bank of the lake, 1½ M. from Sarnen), capital of *Obwalden*, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden, with a nunnery and a Capuchin monastery. The *Rathhaus* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from 1381 to 1824, and one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see p. 139), and a relief model of Unterwalden and Hasli. The large church, on a hill, with pictures by Deschwanden and Kaiser, the cantonal hospital, the poorhouse, the *Niklaus von Flüe Pensionat* (for students), and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1676′; fine view; pension, see above) are conspicuous.

At the head of the *Schlieren-Thal*, 3½ hrs. to the W. of Sarnen, is the solitary **Schwendi-Kaltbad* (4737′), with chalybeate spring and whey-cure. Road up the W. slope of the *Schwendiberg* to (1 hr.) *Stalden* (2614′; rfmts. at the curé's; good view), whence a bridle-path leads across the meadows of *Schwendi* to the (2½ hrs.) Kaltbad. Thence to the *Feuerstein* (6700′) 2½ hrs.; to the *Schimberg Bad*, 2½ hrs., see p. 147. By the *Seewenegg* to (3½ hrs.) *Flühli*, in the Entlebuch (p. 147), attractive. — To the *Melchthal* (to Flüeli-Ranft 1 hr., to St. Niklausen 1¼ hr.), see pp. 139, 141.

The train (views to the right) crosses the *Melch-Aa*, which has been conducted into the **Sarner See** (1530′), a lake 4 M. long and 1-1¼ M. broad, well stocked with fish. — 15 M. **Sachseln** (1598′; pop. 1556; **Kreuz*, pens. 4½-5 fr.; **Engel*, pens. 4-4½ fr.), a thriving village near the E. bank of the lake.

From Sachseln a good road (carr. 5, with two horses 8 fr.; short-cut halfway, to the right, in 3/4 hr.) leads to (3 M.) **Flüeli-Ranft** (2450′; **Hôt.-Pens. Nünalphorn*, well situated, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Pens. Anderhalden*, kept by the curé, 4 1/2 fr.; *Pens. Stolzenfels*), a health-resort, the birthplace of Brother Klaus (1417; p. 139), above the Ranft, with a chapel commanding a fine view. Hence to the village of *Melchthal*, a pleasant and shady walk, high above the Melch-Aa, 1 1/4 hr. — From Hôt. Nünalphorn a path descends through wood into the **Gorge of the Melch-Aa*, with its imposing rocky scenery and foaming waterfalls. — A new road leads from Flüeli-Ranft to to the N. to (2 1/2 M.) *Kerns* (p. 139), passing (1/2 M. from Flüeli) a covered wooden **Bridge over the Melch-Aa*, 85′ long, and 318′ above the torrent, the highest of its kind in Switzerland.

Ascending a little from the S. end of the lake, and passing (on the left) the entrance of the *Kleine Melchthal*, the train halts at (18 1/2 M.) **Giswil** (1665′; **Hôtel de la Gare; Krone*). Fine view from the churchyard, beside the high-lying church; to the S.W. rise the *Giswiler Stock* (6605′) and the *Brienzer Rothhorn* (7715′). Above the station are the relics of the château of *Rudenz*.

Excursions. The romantic **Kleine Melchthal** has been made accessible and deserves a visit. From the hamlet of *Eiwil* (Schiff, rustic), 1 M. to the N. of Giswil, at the S.E. end of the Sarner See, the road ascends to the E. to the entrance of the narrow and very picturesque wooded ravine, through which it is carried for about 3 M. — The **Giswiler Stock** (6605′; beautiful view) is ascended from Giswil in 4 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), viâ *Kleintheil* and *Alpboglen*. The descent may be made to the *Marien-Thal* (*Entlebuch*, p. 147). — The **Brienzer Rothhorn** (7715′; p. 192) is ascended from Giswil in 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr., not needed by experts); good road for the first 3 hrs., afterwards a steep footpath. — Pedestrians should walk by the old **Brünig Road** from Giswil to (3 hrs.) the **Brünig Pass** (see below), whence they may descend to (1 3/4 hr.) *Meiringen* or (3 hrs.) *Brienz* (p. 192).

At Giswil, where the first steep incline occurs, the 'rack-and-pinion' system begins. The line rapidly ascends the side of the valley (10 : 100), through wood, across two torrents, and through two rock-cuttings, and at *Bürgeln* reaches the top of the *Kaiserstuhl* (2305′). The three peaks of the Wetterhorn are visible to the S. over the depression of the Brünig. The train runs high above the picturesque **Lake of Lungern** (2160′; 1 1/2 M. long), and through a short tunnel, to —

22 1/2 M. **Lungern** (2475′). The large village (pop. 1756; **Curhaus Lungern*, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Löwe & Hôt. Brünig*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenhof; Bär*), with the adjoining *Ober-Seewies*, is the last in the valley, and lies 1/2 M. from the S. end of the lake, half of which was drained into the Lake of Sarnen in 1836, by means of a channel 3/4 M. long. — The *Dundelbach* forms a picturesque fall on the hillside to the W. The *Giebel* (6680′; fine view), to the S.E., is easily ascended from Lungern in 3 1/2-4 hrs. (see p. 191).

The second steep gradient begins beyond Lungern. Fine view of the Lungern-Thal. The train passes through the *Käppeli Tunnel* (2970′; 150 yds.) and ascends the wooded *Brünigmatt-Thal* (above us, to the right, is the road), at a moderate gradient, which becomes steeper near (25 1/2 M.) **Brünig** (3295′; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. incl. wine 3-3 1/2 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Curhaus Brünig*, 3 min. from the

station, R. 3-5, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in the season), well situated near the old Brünig Pass. Opposite us tower the Engelhörner (p. 195) and the Faulhorn chain (p. 188); to the left we overlook the valley of Meiringen as far as the Kirchet (p. 196); at the foot of the hills to the S. is the lower fall of the Reichenbach (p. 194); opposite is the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 192); below us flows the Aare, and to the right is part of the Lake of Brienz.

Fine prospect from the *Wyler Alp* (4855′), 1½ hr. to the N.W. of the Brünig; more extensive from the *Wylerhorn* (6590′), 1½ hr. farther on, viâ the *Brünig-Aelpeli* (guide desirable for novices).

From the Brünig station a footpath (road projected) descends, mostly through wood, to the finely situated village of (1 hr.) *Hohfluh* (p. 191). New road thence to (2½ M.) *Meiringen* (p. 191). — A road (good view) leads from the Brünig viâ *Brienzwiler* to (5½ M.) *Brienz* (see p. 192).

The railway is carried down the steep rocks (maximum gradient 12 : 100) by means of retaining-walls and cuttings, and across the ravines of the *Grossbach*, *Kehlbach*, and *Hausenbach* (charming view at the *Brunnenfluh*), into the Aare-Thal, to *Hausen*, and — 28½ M. *Meiringen* (p. 190). Thence to *Brienz* and *Interlaken*, see R. 50.

38. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen-Alp. Joch Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 124, 136.

9¼ hrs.: Im-Hof 1¼, Engstlen-Alp 4½ (direct from Meiringen 5 hrs.), Joch 1½, Hôt. Hess ½, Engelberg 1½ hr. — Horse from Im-Hof to Engstlen-Alp 15, to Engelberg 30, for two days 45 fr.; guide (unnecessary) 16; porter from Im-Hof to Engstlen-Alp 8, from Meiringen 9 fr.; horse from Engstlen-Alp to Engelberg 15, guide 8 fr. — If the traveller can devote two days to this interesting journey (still more attractive in the reverse direction), he should sleep on the Engstlen-Alp, where an afternoon may be pleasantly spent. — Luggage addressed to the Hôtel Engstlen-Alp and left with Herr Immer at Meiringen is despatched daily at 8 a.m. and arrives in the evening (1 fr. per 5 kilogrammes or 11 lbs.).

From Meiringen to (1¼ hr.) *Im-Hof* (2053′), see p. 197. We then follow the Susten route (p. 144) to the (¾ hr.) saw-mill in the *Mühle-Thal* (2735′), and, beyond the bridge over the *Genthal-Wasser* (finger-post), ascend to the left through wood to the (1 hr.) *Wagenkehr Inn*, whence we descend to the (8 min.) *Leimboden* (3910′), where we recross to the right bank.

A direct path to the Engstlen-Alp, saving about ¾ hr., leads from Meiringen (p. 190) to the (¾ hr.) *Hôt.-Pens. Alpbach*, on the *Hasleberg* (p. 191), turns to the right 10 min. farther on, and leads to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Rütti* (3160′), the (1½ hr.) hamlet of *Arni* (4745′), the (1¼ hr.) *Baumgarten-Alp* (5580′), and (1 hr.) the *Engstlen-Alp*. This route affords good walking and commands fine views of the Bernese Alps, the Trift district, the Titlis chain, and (lastly) of the deep Genthal. — The direct path called the '*Hundschüpfi*', also ½ hr. shorter, is not recommended.

Our path gradually ascends the monotonous **Genthal**. Behind us rise the Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the head of the Urbach-Thal (p. 197). We pass (10 min.) the chalets

Bei den Spichern and (10 min.) the *Genthal Chalets* (3993′; on the left bank of the brook), and after a slight ascent reach (1 hr.) the *Schwarzenthal Chalets* (4596′; rfmts.).

The scenery becomes more interesting. From the precipices of the *Gadmer Flühe* (9750′) on the right, which become grander, falls a series of cascades, varying with the state of the melting snow, and eight of these are seen close together *(Achtelsassbäche)*. The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named above this point, also forms several falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, through fine wood, to the (1½ hr.) ***Engstlen-Alp** (6033′; **Immer's Hotel*, with dépendances, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-9, in June and Sept. 6½-8 fr.; good water), a beautiful and sheltered pasture, with fine old pines and 'Alpine cedars', frequented as a health-resort. *View, to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to its left, the Mittelhorn, Rosenhorn, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhorn, and Finsteraarhorn; to the right, the Gspaltenhorn, Tschingelhorn, and Blümlisalp; to the E., the Wendenstöcke and Titlis. A little to the E. of the hotel is the picturesque *Engstlen Lake* (6075′), with baths and rowing-boat.

Excursions. **Schafberg** (7850′; 2 hrs.), easy (guide needless). Starting to the E. from the hotel, we ascend the steep *Schafthal*, keeping, farther up, well to the right, along a grassy ridge till near the top, which affords an interesting view of the Engelberg valley and its surrounding mountains, and a peep of Lake Lucerne to the left.

Sätteli (6890′; 2 hrs.). At the W. end of the Engstlen-See (see above) we cross the Engstlenbach to the (½ hr.) *Alp Scharmadläger*, and ascend a narrow path, diverging to the left above the *Bäregg-Alp*, on the slope of the Gadmer Flühe, to the (1½ hr.) *Sätteli*, which lies at the S.W. base of the Tellistock (see below) and commands a splendid view of the Gadmen-Thal, Trift Glacier, and Bernese Alps (descent to *Gadmen*, see p. 144). A still finer view is obtained from the **Achtelsassgrätli* (6540′), to the S.W. of the Sätteli, reached in ½ hr. more by keeping above the Bäregg-Alp straight along the slope at a lower level.

To Melchsee-Frutt (2 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 10 fr.). From the hotel we go to the N.W. to the (10 min.) *Jenti Waterfall* and ascend rapidly on the right side, soon obtaining a splendid view of the Bernese Alps (among which the Finsteraarhorn comes in view to the left of the Schreckhörner). At the top we round the grassy *Spicherfluh* (6690′), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) *Tannen-Alp* (6500′), with its numerous chalets. We next traverse level pastures, pass three other small lakes and a shelter-hut (6415′), and reach (1 hr.) *Melchsee-Frutt* (6165′; see p. 140). — Or, after passing the Spicherfluh (see above), the regular path may be quitted and the grassy ridges to the left followed as far as the *Erzegg* (7140′), affording grand views of the above-mentioned giants of the Bernese Oberland. From Erzegg we descend to the right to Melchsee-Frutt (this route takes 1 hr. more, but is repaying).

Ascents. *Gwärtler* (7950′; 2 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), not difficult; good view to the S. and W., but shut in on the N. Edelweiss abundant on the lower rocky ledges. — **Hohmatt* (2950′; 2½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 6 fr.), the central peak of the *Tannenband*, an easy and very attractive climb viâ the *Tannen-Alp* and the *Kringen-Lücke*. — **Rothsandnollen* (8905′; 3 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the highest of the Melchthal chain; roomy plateau at the top. — **Hohenstollen* (8150′; 4 hrs.), rather fatiguing (guide 10 fr.); magnificent prospect (comp. p. 192). — *Graustock* (8737′; 3½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.), fatiguing; but the lower ridge to the E. is easy and repaying. — **Hutstock* (8790′; 4½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), see p. 140. — **Tellistock* (8467′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 8-10 fr.),

the W. peak of the Gadmer Flühe, not difficult. Footpath to the (1/2 hr.) *Alp Scharmadläger* (p. 143); then through a valley and over broad terraces of grass and rock to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit. Fine and very picturesque view. — *Wendenstock* (9990'; 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), difficult, for steady-headed experts only; imposing view.

The ascent of the ***Titlis** (10,627') is shorter but more toilsome from the Engstlen-Alp than from Engelberg (p. 133). From the (1 1/2 hr.) Joch Pass we ascend to the right over turf, rocks, debris, and snow, and reach the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) top after a steep and fatiguing climb. On the névé the route unites with that from Engelberg (p. 138). Guide from the hotel 15 fr. (charged in the bill) and gratuity (with descent to Engelberg 20 fr.).

Over the Sätteli to Gadmen, 3 1/2-4 hrs. (guide to Gadmen 10, Stein-alp 14, Wasen 21 fr.), a fine route; see pp. 143, 145.

The bridle-path (to Engelberg 3 1/2 hrs., in the reverse direction 4 1/2 hrs.) ascends gently to the E. over pastures, touches the upper end of the *Engstlen-See* (6075'), and then ascends 'hinter der Engi' (to the right, the *Wendenstöcke*, with the *Pfaffen* and *Joch Glaciers*) to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Joch Pass** (7265'; view limited). The path then descends in windings and leads through the flat and marshy valley (to the left, the turbid *Trübsee*), and across the brook which descends from the Titlis glaciers, to the (1/2 hr.) **Hôt.-Pens. Hess* (R., L., & A. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 7 fr.), on the brink of the *Pfaffenwand* (5870'). View of the Titlis and the Engelberg Valley; finer from the *Bitzistock* (6225'; easily ascended in 1/2 hr. from the hotel), where it includes the Schlossberg, Spannörter, and other mountains. Ascent of the *Titlis*, see p. 138.

The path now descends the steep *Pfaffenwand* in zigzags, traverses the *Gerschni-Alp* (4125'; inn), enters a wood, crosses the *Aawasser* at the foot of the hill, and reaches —

1 1/2 hr. *Engelberg* (p. 135).

39. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 118, 136, 124.

12 hrs.: Im-Hof 1 1/4, Gadmen 3, Am Stein 2 3/4, Susten Pass 1 1/4, Meien 2 3/4, Wasen 1 hr. Horse 35 (two days, 40), guide 18 fr. (needless).

From Meiringen to *Im-Hof* (2053'), 1 1/4 hr., see p. 197. The Susten Road, constructed by Bern and Uri in 1811, and still tolerably well kept on the Bernese side (practicable for driving as far as the Stein Inn), diverges here to the E. from the Grimsel route. It ascends over pleasant meadows to (25 min.) *Wyler* (2430'), crosses (10 min.) the *Gadmenbach*, and, at (1/4 hr.) a saw-mill in the *Mühle-Thal* (2735'), the *Genthalbach*. (Path to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 142.) The path then follows the right bank of the Gadmenbach, through the well-wooded *Nessen-Thal*, to (3/4 hr.) *Nessenthal* or *Mühlestalden* (3117'). To the right opens the narrow *Triftthal*, with the *Trift Glacier* in the background.

Triftthal (comp. Map, p. 124; 4 1/2 hrs. to the Trift Hut; guide necessary; *Andreas von Weissenfluh* of Mühlestalden, *Joh. Moor* and *Joh. Luchs* of Gadmen). The path ascends on the right bank of the *Triftwasser* to the *Trift-Alp* (4365') and on the right side of the ice-fall to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.

Graggi-Hütte (6280′). We now cross the glacier, here tolerably level, and mount the steep rocks of the *Thältistock* to the (2 hrs.) *Trift Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club (8250′), affording a good survey of the upper basin of the Trift Glacier. From the Trift Hut over the (2½ hrs.) Trift-Limmi (10,170′) and the *Rhone Glacier* to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Furka* (p. 132), an interesting glacier expedition. From the Trift-Limmi the *Thieralplistock* (11,040′), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended in ¾ hr. — The ***Dammastock** (11,920′; splendid view) is ascended without very serious difficulty from the club-hut in 4½-5 hrs. (guide from Meiringen, 40 fr.; descent by the Rhone Glacier and Nägeli's Grätli to the Grimsel, 6 hrs.). — The *Schneestock* (11,837′; 5 hrs.), *Rhonestock* (11,825′; 5 hrs.), *Diechterhorn* (11,120′; 4 hrs.), and *Gwächtenhorn* (10,560′; 4 hrs.) may also be ascended from the Trift Hut by experts without difficulty. — Passes to the *Göschenen-Alp* over the *Winterberg Range (Maasplank-Joch, Damma Pass, Winter-Joch)*, 8 hrs., difficult (comp. p. 124). — Over the *Tiefen-Sattel* (10,820′) and the *Tiefen Glacier* (p. 132) to the Furka, 9 hrs., interesting, and in certain states of the snow not difficult. — Interesting passes also cross the **Furtwang-Sattel** (8392′) to *Guttannen* (a steep ascent of 3 hrs. from the *Windegg-Hütte*, 6235′, opposite the Graggi-Hütte on the W. side of the glacier; descent by the *Steinhaus-Alp* to Guttannen in 3 hrs.), and the **Stein-Limmi** (8970′) to the *Stein-Alp*. The latter route leads from the *Graggi-Hütte* by the Trift Glacier and the *Drosi-Thal* to the (2½ hrs.) col, between the *Giglistock* and *Vorder-Thierberg*, and descends over the *Stein-Limmi Glacier* and round the slopes of the *Thaleggli* to the (2 hrs.) *Stein Inn* (see below). By combining the two last-named passes, a good walker may reach the Stein Inn from Guttannen in a single day (11-12 hrs.).

The road crosses the Gadmenbach and ascends by *Schaftelen* to (1 hr.) *Unterfüren* (3848′), where the beautiful *Gadmen-Thal* begins, and (20 min.) the village of **Gadmen** (3960′; *Bär*, moderate), consisting of the hamlets of *An der Egg*, *Bühl*, and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sätteli* to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 144.) The green valley with its fine old maple-trees contrasts strikingly with the barren and precipitous *Gadmer Fluh* (see p. 143). To the E., on the slope of the *Uratstöcke* (9545′), lies the *Wenden Glacier*.

After a level stretch the road ascends through wood in numerous windings to the chalets of *Feldmoos* (4935′), and then traverses a wild rocky region ('Hölle') to the (2½ hrs.) **Stein Inn** (6122′), at the foot of the huge *Stein Glacier*.

OVER THE SUSTEN-LIMMI TO THE GÖSCHENEN-ALP, 8 hrs., laborious (guide from Meiringen 35 fr.). We ascend the slopes of the *Thaleggli*, cross the *Stein-Limmi Glacier* to the *Thierbergli*, and traverse the névé of the *Stein Glacier* to the (5 hrs.) **Susten-Limmi** (10,180′), lying between the *Gwächtenhorn* (11,245′) and the *Gletscherhorn* (11,445′). Descent over the *Susten Glacier* to the *Kehlen-Alp* (7560′) and across the *Kehle Glacier* to the *Hintere Röthe* and (3 hrs.) *Göschenen-Alp* (p. 124). — A more difficult pass is the **Thierberg-Limmi** (about 10,500′): we cross the Steinen Glacier to the col between the *Steinberg* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, and descend (very steep and difficult) the Kehle Glacier to the (9-10 hrs.) Göschenen-Alp. — Ascent of the ***Sustenhorn** or *Brunnenstock* (11,520′), the highest of the *Sustenhörner*, viâ the *Steinen Glacier*, toilsome but interesting (7-8 hrs. from the Stein Inn; guide 35 fr.). The descent may be made to the *Voralp Hut*, or viâ the *Susten-Limmi* to the *Göschenen-Alp* (p. 124).

Over the *Stein-Limmi* to the *Trift Glacier* (5 hrs. to the Windegg Hut), see above. Another route crosses the snow-saddle of **Zwischen-Thierbergen** (about 9780′), between the *Vorder-* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, to the (6-7 hrs.) *Trift Hut* (see above). — To *Engelberg* over the *Wenden-Joch*, see p. 138.

The bridle-path now leads above the moraine, and ascends in windings (short-cut), overlooking the grand Steinen Glacier, en-

vironed by the Sustenhörner, Susten-Limmi, Steinberg, Hinter- and Vorder-Thierberg, and Giglistock, to the (1¼ hr.) **Susten Pass** (7420′), between the *Heuberg* (8510′) on the left (ascent 1 hr., interesting), and the *Sustenspitz* (9615′) on the right. Admirable survey, to the E., of the imposing mountains bounding the Meien-Thal on the N. and culminating in the Spannörter (p. 137).

The path, now uninteresting, winds down to the *Meienbach*, a brook issuing from the *Kalchthal*, a wild gorge on the right, into which avalanches often fall from the *Stücklistock* (10,855′) and the *Mittlere Sustenhorn* (10,890′; over the *Susten-Joch* to the *Voralp-Hütte*, see p. 125). Below us lie the *Susten-Alp* (5767′), on the right, and the (1 hr.) *Guferplatten-Alp* (5725′), on the left. The path traverses the stony valley of the Meien-Reuss, and crosses the brook twice. It next crosses the deep ravine of the (¾ hr.) *Gorezmettlenbach* (5137′), and passes the *Gorezmettlen-Alp*. Several brooks issue from the *Rüttifirn* on the right.

The first group of houses (20 min.) is *Färnigen* (4787′; poor inn); then (40 min.) **Meien** (4330′; *Kreuz*, *Stern*, both unpretending) and (20 min.) the hamlet of *Husen* (3865′). Above Wasen we pass the *Meienschanz* (3600′), an intrenchment erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 67), and destroyed by the French in 1799. Descending rapidly for a short way, and crossing the St. Gotthard Railway, we at length reach (40 min.) *Wasen* (p. 120).

40. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmen-Thal.

59½ M. Railway in 2¼-4 hrs. (10, 7, 5 fr.).

Lucerne, see p. 87. — Near the Reuss bridge the train diverges to the left from the Zürich line (p. 87), and passes through a tunnel under the *Zimmeregg*, 1248 yds. long, into the broad valley of the *Kleine Emme*. 3½ M. *Littau*, at the base of the wooded *Sonnenberg* (p. 92). — 7½ M. *Malters* (1693′; Kreuz), with a handsome church.

Road hence to (3¼ M.) **Schwarzenberg** (2760′; **Hôt.-Pens. Malt; Weisses Kreuz*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Rössli*), on the hill to the S., a pleasant summer-resort. About 2 M. above it is the rustic *Curhaus Eigenthal* (3475′), in a sheltered situation. (Fine view of Lucerne and its lake from the *Würzenegg*.) Hence to (6 M.) *Kriens*, viâ *Herrgottswald*, see p. 92.

From *Schachen* (see below) the old Bramegg Road leads to the (2 M.) prettily-situated **Farnbühlbad** (2460′; **Curhaus*, pens. 5-6 fr.), with chalybeate springs, and thence over the *Bramegg* (3366′) to (6 M.) *Entlebuch*.

Above *Schachen* (1½ M. from Malters) the valley contracts. The train approaches the Kleine Emme, and crosses it near *Werthenstein* (on the left), with its monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Beyond a short tunnel we reach (12½ M.) **Wolhusen** (1873′; pop. 1661; *Rössli; Kreuz*), a large village, divided by the Kleine Emme into *Wolhusen-Wiggern* on the left bank, and *Wolhusen-Markt* opposite. — About 6 M. to the W., at the foot of the *Napf* (p. 148), lies the *Curhaus Menzberg* (3314′), a health-resort.

From Wolhusen to Langenthal, 25½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 2 hrs. The line, which generally follows the highroad, passes the small *Dürnten-See*, and leads viâ *Menznau* to (7 M.) **Willisau** (1830'; pop. 1647; *Rössli*, *Stern*), a pleasant little town at the confluence of the *Buchwiggern* and *Enzwiggern*, with handsome church and old castle. The line now turns to the W. and runs by *Gettnau*, *Zell* on the *Lutherbach*, and *Hüswil* to (16 M.) **Huttwil** (2105'; pop. 3376; *Mohr*, *Krone*), a thriving place with mineral baths. Beyond (18½ M.) *Rohrbach* the line descends the *Langeten Valley*, with its rich meadows; stations: *Kleindietwyl*, *Lindenholz*, *Mädiswil*, (32½ M.) *Bad Gutenburg*, with mineral baths (Curhaus, pens. 4-5 fr.), *Lotzwil*, and (25½ M.) *Langenthal* (p. 17).

We here enter the **Entlebuch**, a valley 15 M. long, with wooded slopes and rich pastures. The train recrosses the Emme and ascends the E. side of the valley (several embankments and tunnels).

18 M. **Entlebuch** (2225'; pop. 2720; **Hôtel du Port; Drei Könige; *Pension Jenni*), a well-built village, picturesquely situated. — Ascent of the *Napf*, see p. 148.

From Entlebuch to the Schimberg-Bad, 10½ M., diligence in summer daily in 3 hrs. (5 fr.); carriage for 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 15, 3 pers. 18, 4 pers. 22 fr.; to the Entlen-Brücke 1-2 pers. 5 fr. The road ascends the *Entlen-Thal* to the (5½ M.) *Engstlenmatt Inn*, descends to the *Entlen-Brücke*, and again ascends in windings to the (5 M.) **Schimberg-Bad** (4680'; **Curhaus*, R. 1½-3, board 6 fr.), with an alkaline sulphur-spring. Fine mountain-view to the N. and N.W. A good path ascends in 1 hr. to the top of the *Schimberg* (5975'), which affords an admirable panorama. Still grander and more extensive are the views from the (2½ hrs.) **Feuerstein* (6700') and from the (2¼ hrs.) *Schafmatt* (6505'). Footpaths lead also to (1½ hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (see below), to the (2½ hrs.) *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (p. 140), etc.

The train crosses the rapid *Entlenbach*, which here falls into the Kleine Emme. On the left lies the village of *Hasle*, prettily situated.

22½ M. **Schüpfheim** (2388'; pop. 2808; *Adler; Kreuz; Rössli*), capital of the valley. About ½ M. from the station are the *Bad and Curhaus Schüpfheim* (chalybeate spring, with iodine). To the E. (1½ hr.) is *Heiligkreuz* (3700'; rustic inn), a summer-resort, with fine view.

A road (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.; carr. for one pers. 5, two pers. 7 fr.) gradually ascends to the S. through the picturesque valley of the *Waldemme* or *Kleine Emme*, to the (5 M.) pretty mountain-village of **Flühli** (2930'; **Curhaus*, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-5 fr.), with a sulphur-spring. Fine woods; rich flora. Pleasant excursions to (1 hr.) the *Kessiloch*, a rocky gorge with a high waterfall; to (3 hrs.) the *Bäuchlen* (5810'); to the (3½ hrs.) *Hagleren* (6400'); and to the (4 hrs.) **Schrattenflühe* (6810'), with interesting slopes of debris and a splendid view, particularly from the *Scheibengütsch* (6600'), the W. point of the long ridge.

From Flühli a road (diligence daily in 1¾ hr.) leads to (5½ M.) **Sörenberg** (3812'; *Hotel*, pens. 4-4½ fr.), a health-resort in the upper Emmen-Thal or *Marien-Thal*. The road goes on for about 5½ M. more to the foot of the **Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 192), which may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. (guide, desirable, 6 fr.).

From Flühli to Sarnen viâ the Seewenegg, 6½ hrs., an attractive route. The path diverges to the left, ¾ M. to the S. of Flühli, passes the hamlet of *Kragen* and the Alps of *Bleiki*, *Eggli*, *Stäldeli*, and *Blattli*, leads through wood and past a saw-mill, and reaches (3 hrs.) the **Seewen-Alp** (5540'), a health-resort on the *Seewenalp-See*, with a small Curhaus (pens. 4-4½ fr.). Splendid view of the Bernese Alps. The **Feuerstein* (6700'), which affords an imposing survey of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mt. Blanc, is easily ascended hence in 1 hr. — From the Seewen-Alp the footpath

ascends the (20 min.) *Seewenegg*, another fine point of view (still better from a height 250 yds. to the left). It then descends to the right into the valley, passing a saw-mill and leaving the Schwendi-Kaltbad (p. 140) to the left, to *Stalden* and (3 hrs.) *Sarnen* (p. 140).

We now cross the Kleine Emme, ascend the valley of the *Weisse Emme* to —

27 M. **Escholzmatt** (2815′; **Löwe; Krone*), a scattered village (3086 inhab.) with a new Gothic church, on the watershed between the Entlebuch and Emmen-Thal, and then descend to (29 M.) *Wiggen* (2600′; Rössli).

From Wiggen a road ascends to the S. through the *Ilfis-Thal* (diligence to Schangnau twice daily in 1 hr. 50 min.) viâ *Marbach* (2887′; Krone) and *Wald* to (7½ M.) **Schangnau** (3055′; **Löwe*) in the *Grosse Emmen-Thal*, whence the **Hohgant* (7215′) may be ascended in 5-6 hrs. by the *Lautere Wängli* (guide desirable; rustic quarters in the *Mast-Alp* or the *Grossensteinen-Alp*, 1½ hr. from Schangnau). Descent to Habkern, see p. 172. — About 4½ M. above Schangnau in the upper Emmen-Thal (road viâ *Bumbach*) is the **Kemmeriboden-Bad** (3100′; *Curhaus*, modest, pens. 5 fr.), with sulphur-springs, much visited by the natives. It lies at the base of the *Scheibengütsch* (6690′), which may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. (see p. 147). From Kemmeriboden-Bad to the top of the *Hohgant* (see above), 3½-4 hrs. with guide; to the *Tannhorn* (7290′), with imposing view, 4-4½ hrs. with guide (the descent may be made to Brienz, p. 192).

We now follow the right bank of the *Ilfis*, and reach (32½ M.) *Trubschachen* (2396′), at the confluence of the *Trubbach* and Ilfis, the first village in Canton Bern.

The **Napf** (4620′; 3½-4 hrs., guide needless; **Inn* at the top, health-resort, overcrowded on Sat. & Sun., pens. 5-6 fr.), to the N. of Trubschachen, deserves a visit. A road leads viâ (2¼ M.) *Trub* (2675′; inn) to (6 M.) *Mettlen* (3454′; carr. for 1 pers. to this point, 6 fr.), and a bridle-path thence to the (¾ hr.) top of the Napf, whence there is a fine panorama from the Sentis to the Dôle, and a beautiful view of the Bernese Alps. — From Entlebuch (p. 147) a road crosses the Entlenbach and the Kleine Emme, to the W.; we then either follow the road by *Dopleschwand* to (5 M.) *Romoos* (2592′; inn), or reach the same point by a direct path in 1 hr.; from Romoos a good bridle-path leads to the top in 2½ hrs. more. — From the Napf a footpath, with almost continuous view, leads viâ the (2 hrs.) *Luss-Hütte* (rustic inn), the *Lüderen-Gässli* (Hôtel zu den Alpen, moderate), and the *Rafrüti* (see below) to (4 hrs.) *Langnau* (guide, desirable, 5-6 fr.).

36½ M. **Langnau** (2245′; pop. 7644; **Hirsch*, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5 fr.; **Löwe; Bär; Hôt. Bahnhof; Hôt. Emmenthal*), a large and wealthy village, is the capital of the **Emmen-Thal**, a valley about 25 M. long, 10-12 M. wide, watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Grosse Emme*, and one of the most fertile in Switzerland. Carefully kept pastures, a fine breed of cattle, and neat dwellings with pretty gardens indicate the prosperity of the natives.

Railway to *Burgdorf*, see p. 18. — The *Bageschwand Höhe*, 1 hr. to the N.W., commands a fine view of the Emmen-Thal and the Alps; the view from the *Rafrüti* (3950′), 2¼ hrs. to the N., is still more extensive (panorama by G. Studer).

Beyond Langnau the train crosses the Ilfis and the Emme. 38 M. *Emmenmatt*, 40½ M. *Signau* (2090′; Bär; Thurm), 44½ M. *Zäziwyl* (Krone), thriving villages. It then skirts the *Hürnberg* in a wide curve to (47 M.) *Konolfingen-Stalden* (*Hôtel-Restaurant Bahnhof), where it intersects the electric line from Burgdorf to Thun (p. 18).

— 49½ M. *Tägertschi.* — 52 M. *Worb* (*Bär; Löwe; Stern), a large village with a Schloss dating from the 11th cent. (electric tramway viâ Gümlingen and Muri to Bern, see p. 153). Fine view of the Bernese Alps and the Stockhorn chain to the left.

Road to the E. to (2 M.) *Enggistein* (2264′; *Inn, pens. 3½-4½ fr.), with mineral springs, situated in a pleasant valley, and to the (1 M. farther) *Rüttihubelbad (2414′; pens. 3½-4½ fr., unpretending), situated among woods, with a saline chalybeate spring, pleasant walks, and a fine view, especially from the *Knörihubel* (3027′; 35 min.). Magnificent views from the *Gummegg* (3208′), reached by *Walkringen* in 1½ hr., and from the *Ballenbühl*, the W. summit of the Hürnberg, reached by *Schlosswyl* in 1¾ hr. (descent to the station of *Tägertschi* in 20 min.).

55 M. *Gümlingen*, junction of the Bern and Thun line (change carriages for Thun, p. 160). Thence to —

59½ M. *Bern*, see p. 160.

41. From Lucerne to Wildegg *(Aarau)*. The Seethal Railway.

31 M. Steam Tramway in 2½-3 hrs.; 2nd cl. 5 fr. 10, 3rd cl. 3 fr. 60 c.

From Lucerne to (2½ M.) *Emmenbrücke*, see p. 19 (also electric tramway, p. 89); here we change carriages for the 'Seethalbahn', which diverges to the right.

4 M. *Emmen* (1410′; Stern), near the *Reuss*, on the right bank of which, ½ M. to the E., is the old nunnery of *Rathhausen*, now an asylum for poor children. We traverse the fertile *Emmenboden* to (6 M.) *Waldibrücke*. The line quits the road, here unsuitable for a tramway, and ascends, affording a fine view of the Rigi to the right, to (8 M.) *Eschenbach* (1560′; Rössli; Löwe), with its large Cistercian Abbey and valuable gravel-pits. (Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to *Gisikon*, p. 87.)

At (9½ M.) *Ballwyl* (1693′) we cross the watershed between the Reuss and the *Aa*, and descend into the **Seethal,** one of the most fertile and attractive valleys in Central Switzerland. This 'lake-valley', 18½ M. long, is bounded on the E. by the long *Lindenberg* (2953′) and on the W. by the *Ehrlose* (2670′) and the *Homberg* (2595′). In the middle of it lie the pretty *Baldegg* or *Obere See* and the larger *Hallwyl* or *Untere See*.

11 M. **Hochdorf** (1653′; *Hirsch*, *Kreuz*, both plain), a picturesque and prosperous village, with beautiful pine-woods near it.

Excursions. On a hill to the E. (½ hr.) is the cantonal deaf-and-dumb asylum of **Hohenrain** (2014′), formerly a commandery of the knights of St. John, with a fine view of the Alps. Thence 1½ hr. to *Schloss Horben* (2625′; Pens.); superb view to the N. and E.; then to (½ hr.) *Lieli*, another fine point, with the ruined castle of *Nünegg*, to (½ hr.) *Augstholz* (hydropathic), and back to (½ hr.) Hochdorf. This excursion may be made by carriage.

Roads lead to the W. from Hochdorf by *Römerswyl* to (4 M.) *Oberreinach*, a ruin, with admirable view of the Seethal and the Jura; by the pilgrimage-shrine of *Hildisrieden* to the (5 M.) memorial chapel of the battle of *Sempach* (p. 19); and by *Urswyl* to (3½ M.) *Rain*, near *Oberbuchen* (2133′), where we get a picturesque survey of Pilatus and the Entlebuch Mts.

12½ M. *Baldegg* (Löwe), a pretty village with an old castle, now a nunnery and girls' school, lies at the S.E. end of the **Baldegger See** (1530′), a lake 3 M. long. Skirting the E. bank of the lake, we next reach (15 M.) *Gelfingen* (Stern), where the vine begins. Charming view of the lake and the Bernese Alps. On the right is the castle of *Heidegg*, and ¾ M. to the N. is the pretty village of *Hitzkirch* (Kranz; Engel), once a Teutonic commandery, with a seminary for teachers.

To the N. of Hitzkirch a road (diligence from Gelfingen to Fahrwangen twice daily in 1 hr. 10 min.) leads by *Altwis* and *Aesch* to (5 M.) *Fahrwangen* (Bär) and *Meisterschwanden* (Löwe; *Pens. Seerose), two large villages, where straw-plaiting is the chief industry (see below); thence viâ *Sarmensdorf* and *Schloss Hilfikon* to *Villmergen* and (5 M.) *Wohlen* (p. 23).

16¼ M. *Richensee*, with the ruins of the *Grünenburg*, which was destroyed in 1386, standing upon an enormous erratic block. 17 M. *Ermensee*, a well-to-do village on the Aa. At (18 M.) *Mosen* the tramway reaches the **Hallwyler See** (1490′), a lake 5½ M. long and 1¼ M. broad (small steamer), and ascends on its W. bank to —

20 M. **Beinwyl** (1700′; 1679 inhab.; *Löwe*), a thriving village with large cigar-manufactories, commanding a charming view of the lake.

Railway in 5 min. to (1¼ M.) *Reinach* (Bär) and in 9 min. to (2½ M.) *Menzikon* (Stern), two industrial villages in the upper *Winen-Thal*. — From Beinwyl a good path ascends in 50 min., partly through wood, to the ***Homberg** (2595′; good inn 5 min. below the top), the 'Rigi of the Aargau'; beautiful view of the Alps and the Jura Mts. Descent to *Birrwyl* (see below), 20 minutes.

The cars run high above the lake to (21¼ M.) *Birrwyl*, with its large factories, and descend to (23½ M.) *Boniswyl-Seengen* (Rail. Restaurant), a busy wine-trading place.

To Fahrwangen, diligence twice daily in 1 hour. The road leads past the handsome old château of *Hallwyl*, the ancestral seat of the distinguished family of that name, to (1½ M.) *Seengen* (Bär), a large village, with the burial-vaults of the Hallwyl family. About ½ M. to the S.E. is the **Brestenberg Hydropathic**, formerly a château of Hans Rudolph von Hallwyl, built in 1625, prettily situated among vineyards at the N. end of the Lake of Hallwyl. Road from Seengen to (1¼ M.) **Pens. Eichberg* (1985′), a health-resort commanding a fine view (pens. 4 fr.). — From Brestenberg we follow the road on the E. bank to *Tennwyl*, *Meisterschwanden*, and (2 M.) *Fahrwangen* (see above).

24½ M. *Niederhallwyl-Dürrenäsch*; 25½ M. *Seon* (Stern), a large manufacturing village (1794 inhab.); 27½ M. *Lenzburg*, the junction for *Aarau* and *Baden* (p. 24).

29½ M. **Lenzburg** (1300′; 2501 inhab.; **Krone*; *Löwe*), a busy little town on the *Aa*, with the large cantonal prison. The huge *Malaga Vaults* of Herr Zweifel may be visited. On a hill above the town, to the E., stands the picturesque old *Schloss Lenzburg* (1663′), the property of Mr. Jessup, an American, at whose expense it is being restored. Opposite, to the W., rises the *Staufberg* (1710′), with an old church.

30 M. *Nieder-Lenz*. — 31 M. *Wildegg*, a station on the railway from Aarau viâ Brugg to Zürich (p. 24).

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42. Bern.

Railway Station (Pl. C, 3; *Restaurant*), on the W. side of the town, at the foot of the Grosse Schanze. Departing travellers should note that hotel-servants are not allowed upon the platform or upon the flight of steps leading to it from the entrance-hall.

Hotels. *Bernerhof (Pl. a; D, 4), Bundesgasse 3, with lift, R., L., & A. 4½-8, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5 fr.; *Bellevue (Pl. b; E, 4), Inselgasse 3, R., L., & A. 4-8, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4½, pens. in July and Aug. 10-15, in June and Sept. 8-12 fr.; both these command a view of the Alps. — *Schweizerhof (Pl. c; C, 3), R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôtel de France (Pl. e; C, 3), R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 fr.; Hôtel du Jura (Pl. d; C, 4), R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. s; D, 3), R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 3½, S. 2½ fr.; Hôtel Bahnhof (Pl. t; D, 3); these five near the station. — In the town: Faucon (Pl. f; E, 4), Marktgasse, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½ fr.; Pfistern (*Hôtel des Boulangers*; Pl. g, E 3), near the clock-tower, R., L., & A. from 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Cigogne (Pl. h; D, 3, 4), R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Zähringer Hof (Pl. u; B, 2), Gesellschafts-Str., near the Grosse Schanze; *Lion d'Or (Pl. i; C, D, 4), Spitalgasse, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; Schmieden (*Maréchaux*; Pl. k, E 3), unpretending; Hôtel-Pension Ruof (Pl. l; D, 3), Waisenhaus-

Platz, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; STERNEN (Pl. m; D, 3), Aarbergergasse, plain, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½ fr.; HÔTEL ZU ZIMMERLEUTEN (*Charpentiers;* Pl. n, E 3), Marktgasse; CERF (Pl. o; D, 3), OURS, both near the station, R. 2½-3, D. 3 fr.; HÔTEL DU SAUVAGE (WILDER MANN; Pl. p, D 3), Aarbergergasse, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; HÔT. D'ITALIE, Zeughausgasse; CROIX BLANCHE, Zeughausgasse; EMMENTHALER HOF, Neue Gasse; these last all moderate.

Pensions. HERTER (Pl. q; F, 4), well situated, near the cathedral; *VILLA FREY, Schwarzthor-Str. 71 (Pl. r; A, 4), pens. from 5 fr.; BEAU-SITE, Niesenweg 3; JOLIMONT, Äussere Enge (1½ M.; p. 159), with fine view (5-8 fr.).

Cafés and Restaurants. **Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2½ fr.; **Arnold's Restaurant zum Rathskeller*, cor. of the Gerechtigkeits-Str. and Kreuzgasse; *Café du Jura*, *Café de France*, at the hotels of these names, near the station; *Gesellschaftshaus Museum*, Bären-Platz, corner of the Bundesgasse, déj. or D. 1-2½ fr.; *Café National*, Schauplatzgasse 3 (mural paintings of old Bern); *Café Häsler*, Neuengasse; *Café du Pont*, beyond the Kirchenfeld bridge, to the right, with a fine view, déj. 2 fr.; *Schwellenmätteli*, adjacent, below, to the left (Pl. E, 4; fish). — Good *Wine* on draught at the *Kornhaus-Keller* (p. 155); *Café Bären*, Schauplatzgasse 4 (quaint wall-paintings); *Weibel*, Zeughausgasse. — BEER GARDENS. *Café de la Poste*, Neuengasse; *Café Sternwarte*, on the Grosse Schanze (p. 158); **Café Schänzli* (p. 159; daily concert or theatrical performance in summer, 2 fr., 1 fr., 50 c.); *Café in the Innere Enge* (p. 159), 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate. — **Confectioner.** *G. Ströbel-Durheim*, Bahnhofs-Platz.

Baths. *River Baths* in the Aare (58-68° Fahr.), at the Marzili (Pl. D, 6; p. 157); **Warm Baths* in the Sommerlustbad, Laupen-Str. (also Turkish Baths); *Central-Bad*, Marktgasse 43.

Cabs. One-horse, for ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; each additional ¼ hr. 40 or 60 c. Two-horse: same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p. m. to 6 a.m., double fares. Whole day, *i.e.* over 8 hrs., 1-2 pers. 15 fr., 3-4 pers. 20 fr. — The '*Taxameter Cabs*' (red badges) have a special tariff.

Tramway (propelled by compressed air) from the Bears' Den through the chief street to the railway-station, and thence to the 'Linde' (Bremgarten Cemetery; fares 10-20 c.) and back. *Steam Tramways* from the railway station to Wabern (p. 159; 25 c.) and to the Länggasse (Bremgartenwald, 10 c.), and from the Helvetia-Platz to Muri, Gümlingen, and Worb (p. 149).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), near the station. Branch-office in the Kramgasse.

Theatre in the Theater-Platz (performances from Oct. to April); *Summer Theatre* at the Schänzli (p. 159).

British Minister, *F. R. St. John*, Effinger-Strasse 49, office-hours 10-12; Consul, *Gaston de Muralt.* — **American Minister**, *John G. A. Leishman;* Consul, *Adolph L. Frankenthal*, Hirschengraben 7 (9-12 and 2-4). — **English Church Service** in the Hall of the Lerber Schule, Nägeligasse 2, at 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (4 p.m. in winter). — **Roman Catholic Church**, Tauben-Str.

The **Enquiry Office** (*Verkehrsbureau*), at the E. corner of the railway station, furnishes information gratis as to sights, excursions, etc. — *Money Changers* in the Christoffelgasse, to the S. of the railway-station. — *Travelling Requisites*, Karl Knecht & Co., Christoffelgasse 7.

ATTRACTIONS. Visit the 'Kleine Schanze' and walk past the Federal Buildings to the Kirchenfeld-Brücke and the Historical Museum; then to the Cathedral (Münster-Terrasse); follow the Kreuzgasse to the Rathhaus; cross the Nydeck-Brücke to the Bears' Den; return past the Zeitglockenthurm to the Kornhaus-Platz and cross the new Kornhaus-Brücke to the Schänzli; lastly cross the railway-bridge to the Art and Natural History Museums.

Bern (1765'), the capital of Canton Bern, with 57,162 inhab. (including its extensive suburbs), has been the seat of the Swiss government since 1848. It is also the seat of a university (500-600 students), founded in 1834, and of the Central Office of the Inter-

national Postal Union. — The city, in a striking situation, is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the *Aare*, which flows 100′ below. The streets in the old part of the town are flanked with arcades *(Lauben)*, which form a covered way for foot-passengers. One of the chief characteristics of Bern consists in its numerous fountains, mostly dating from the 16th cent., and recently restored. In other respects also Bern retains more mediæval features than any other large town in Switzerland.

Founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen in 1191, the town became independent of the Empire in 1218. By 1288 its powers had so increased that it warded off two sieges by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and in 1339 the Bernese overthrew the Burgundian nobles at the battle of Laupen (p. 225). In 1353 Bern joined the Confederation, and in 1528 the citizens embraced the reformed faith. In 1415 they conquered part of Aargau, and in 1536 they wrested the Pays de Vaud from the princes of Savoy; but in 1798 they were deprived of these territories.

Bern is celebrated for its splendid *Views of the Alps, and the phenomenon of the 'Alpine glow' (p. xvi) is seen here to great advantage. The most important mountains are marked in the annexed Panorama. From other points (the Klosterhof, Bundes-Terrasse, Kleine Schanze, Café Schänzli, and the Enge outside the Aarberger Thor) the following mountains are also visible: to the right of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,180′) with the *Altels* (11,930′; 37 M. distant), and over the *Gurten*, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195′; 18 M.); also, to the extreme left, the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,515′; 53 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,280′; 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the *Bäuchlen* near Escholzmatt (5810′; 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (6700′; 30 M.).

The chief artery of traffic is a series of broad streets, the Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, the Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse, which extend from the Obere Thor (Pl. C, 4) to the Nydeck Bridge (p. 155), a distance of nearly a mile. In the Spitalgasse is the pretty *Bagpiper Fountain*, dating from early in the 16th century. At the beginning of the Marktgasse, where the Bären-Platz and the Waisenhaus-Platz mark the W. limit of the town down to 1346, stands the *Käfigthurm* (Pl. D, 3), restored in the 17th century. The Marktgasse contains the fine *Schützenbrunnen* (*Archer Fountain;* 1527) and the *Seilerbrunnen*, the latter with a statue of the foundress of the Insel Hospital (p. 158) on an ancient marble column. Farther on, beyond the interesting old guild-houses *(Webern, Schmieden, Zimmerleuten)*, is the **Zeitglockenthurm** (Pl. E, 3), the W. gate of the town in its earliest phase, but now its central point, rebuilt in the 15-17th cent., and recently decorated with frescoes. On the E. side is a curious clock, which proclaims the approach of each hour by the crowing of a cock, while just before the hour a troop of bears marches in procession round a sitting figure. Being the heraldic emblem of Bern, the bear frequently recurs. Thus, on the neighbouring *Zähringer-Brunnen* (Pl. E, 3, 4), in the Kramgasse, Bruin appears with shield, sword, banner, and helmet. The *Samson Fountain* and the *Gerechtigkeitsbrunnen*, the latter in the Gerechtigkeitsgasse, also deserve notice.

The Kornhaus-Platz (Pl. E, 3) is embellished with the grotesque *Kindlifresser-Brunnen (Ogre Fountain)*, with a procession of

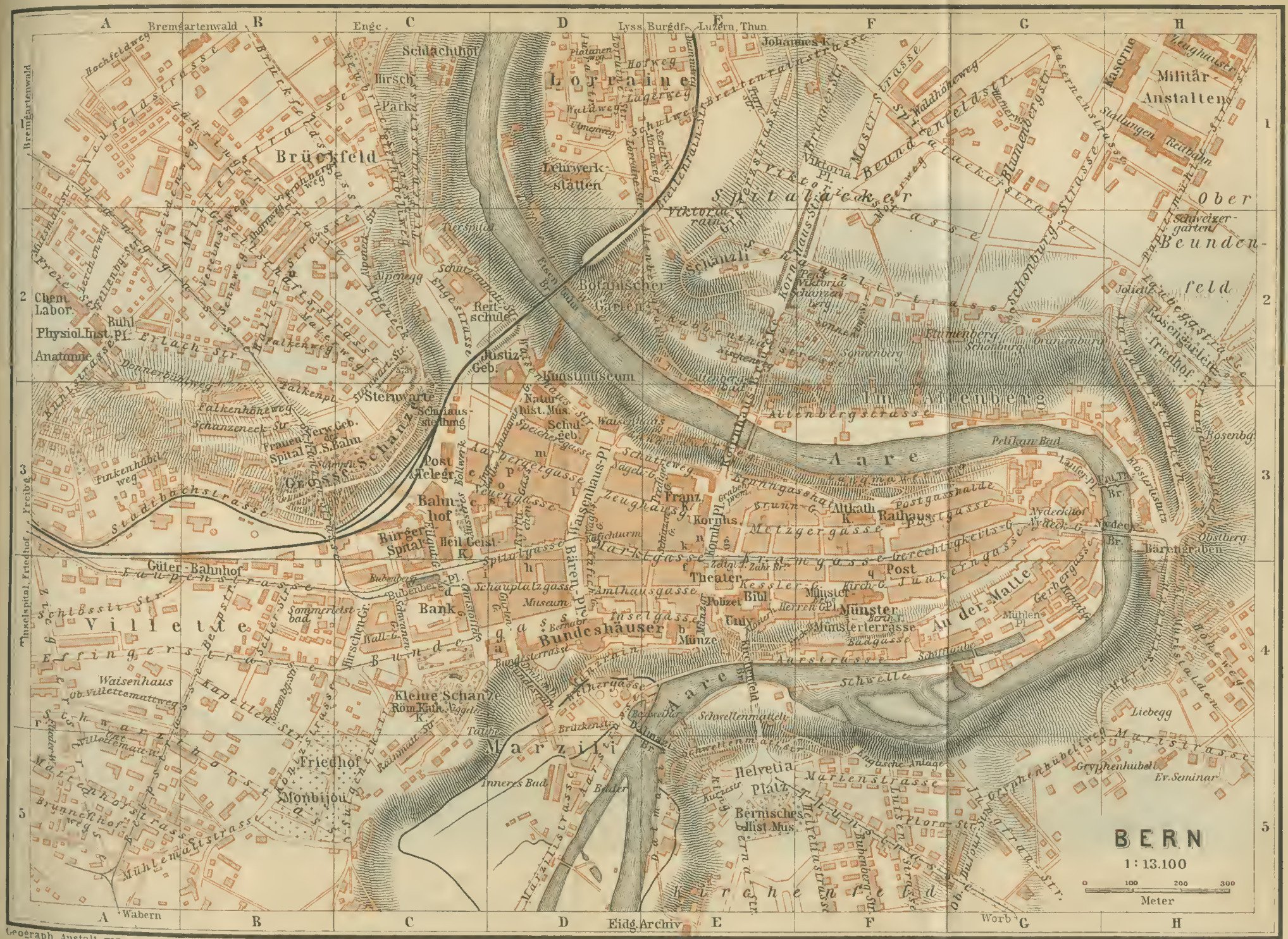
armed bears on the shaft of the column. The **Kornhaus** (Pl. E, 3), built in 1711-16, rebuilt and fitted up as an *Industrial School* in 1896, contains a large open hall on the groundfloor, with 34 columns, in which the weekly corn-market takes place. In the basement is the frequented *Kornhaus-Keller* (p. 153), lately restored and decorated in the early-Bernese style (the largest cask contains about 8800 gal.). On the upper floor is the cantonal *Industrial Museum* (collection of samples and models, open gratis, 10-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12, and on Frid. evening, 7-9). — The imposing ***Kornhaus-Brücke**, built in 1895-98 from the plans of A. & H. von Bonstetten and consisting of an iron roadway 1165′ long and 41′ broad, supported by stone piers, and 157′ above the water (main arch 400′ in span), leads from the Kornhaus-Platz, at an incline of $2^1/_2$:100, over the deep valley of the Aare, to the *Schänzli* (p. 159) and the new quarter on the *Spitalacker* (Pl. E-H, 1, 2).

At the E. end of the METZGERGASSE are the modern *Old Catholic Church* (Pl. F, 3), Romanesque-Gothic, designed by Deperthes of Rheims, and the cantonal **Rathhaus** or *Town Hall* (Pl. F, 3), erected in 1406-16 in the Burgundian late-Gothic style, and restored in 1862. The Rathhaus, approached by a fine flight of steps, and adorned with the arms of the Bernese districts, contains the Great Council and the Government Council rooms. — Adjacent is the *State Chancellery*, a late-Gothic building of 1520-41.

On the E. side of Bern, where the old castle of *Nydeck* stood, the Aare is crossed by the handsome *Nydeck Bridge* (Pl. H, 3), in three arches, built in 1844 by K. E. Müller (tramway, see p. 153). The central arch has a span of 165′ and is 100′ high. On the right bank of the Aare is the **Bears' Den** *(Bärengraben)*, where Bruin is maintained, according to immemorial usage, at the cost of the municipality. Bread and fruit are the only offerings permitted. — From this point the *Muri-Stalden*, a handsome avenue of plane-trees, affording a fine view of the town, ascends to the right, whence we may return to the (20 min.) centre of the town by the Marien-Strasse and the Kirchenfeld-Brücke (p. 156).

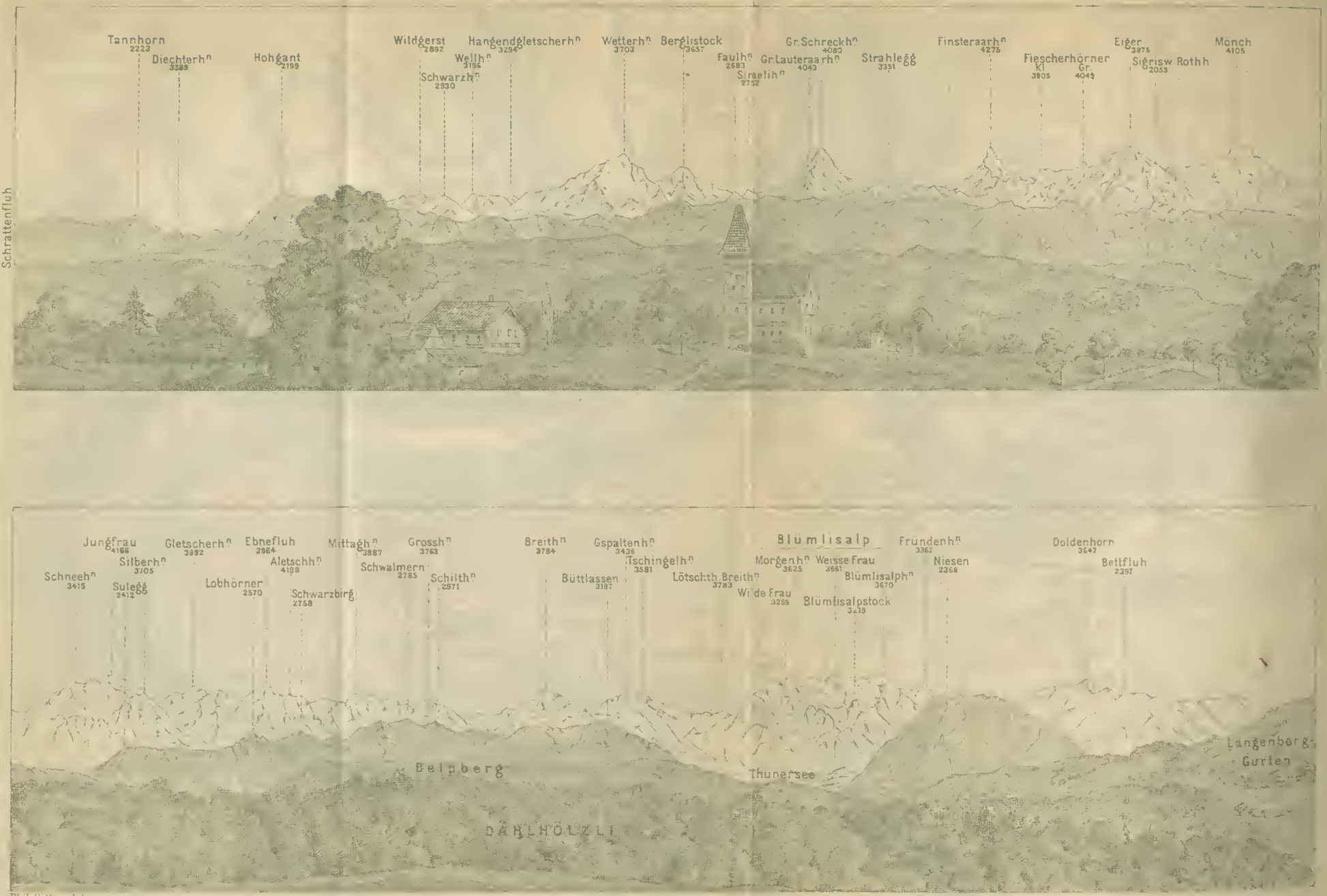
The ***Cathedral** or *Münster* (Pl. F, 4), a fine late-Gothic edifice, 285′ long, 118′ broad, and 77′ high, was begun in 1421, completed in 1598, and restored in 1850. Round the roof runs a beautiful open *Balustrade*, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses. The sculptures of the ***W. Portal* (end of 15th cent.) represent the Last Judgment; in the outer arches are Christ, above, with the Virgin and John the Baptist on the left and right, and the Apostles; in the inner arches are the Prophets and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The *Tower*, 328′ high, was completed in 1890-94 by the German architect Beyer (d. 1899).

INTERIOR (adm. 20 c.; Sun., 2-6, free). The *Stained Glass* on the N. side of the Choir (one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation) dates from 1496; that on the S. side is modern (1867). The *Choir Stalls* (1522) are adorned on one side with Christ and the Apostles, on the other with Moses and the Prophets. A monument with the armorial bearings of *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (see p. 154), was erected by the city in 1600. Another in memory of the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger*, bears the names of the 702 Bernese who



Geograph Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Phil Ritter del.

ALPENAUSSICHT AUS BERN

vom Klosterhof bei der Kirchenfeldbrücke (538m).

fell on 5th March, 1798, at the Grauholz and at Neuenegg, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is an Entombment in marble, by *Tscharner* (1870). The great organ dates from 1849 and has 60 stops (performance four times weekly in summer at 8.30 p.m.; adm. 1 fr.). — The octagonal gallery of the TOWER (340 steps; 20 c.) commands a magnificent view.

The Platz in front of the cathedral is adorned with an *Equestrian Statue of Rudolph von Erlach*, the victor at Laupen (p. 225), in bronze, designed by *Volmar* of Bern, and erected in 1848, with bears at the corners and inscriptions and trophies on the pedestal.

The *CATHEDRAL TERRACE (*Münster-Terrasse*; Pl. F, 4), rising abruptly 110′ above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (p. 154), by *Tscharner*, with Bruin as a helmet-bearer. The view is justly celebrated. At the S.E. corner an electric lift descends to the quarter of *Matte* (p. 157), on the Aare.

From the Cathedral Square we follow the Herrengasse to the *Municipal Library* (Pl. E, 4; adm. on week-days, 2-4), containing numerous works on Swiss history, the *University Library*, and the *University* (Pl. E, 4). We then turn to the left and cross the *Klosterhof* (whence our panorama was taken) to the ***Kirchenfeld-Brücke** (Pl. E, 4; splendid view), a bold iron bridge built in 1882-83, 113′ above the Aare, which crosses the Aare Valley in two spans of 285′ each, and connects the old town with the *Kirchenfeld* quarter.

Here, in the Helvetia-Platz, rises the **Bernese Historical Museum** (Pl. E, 5), a picturesque building in the mediæval style, designed by Lambert (adm. in summer daily, 8-12 and 1-6, 50 c.; Sun. 10½-12 and 2-4, Tues. and Sat. 3-4, free; also on Tues. & Sat., 4-6, 50 c.).

MIDDLE FLOOR (first entered). The vestibule contains a Roman mosaic pavement from Toffen. — To the left (E.) is the *Ethnographical Collection*, consisting chiefly of objects from N. America (Greenland, United States, Canada), the islands of the Pacific (collection of Weber, the companion of Capt. Cook on his third voyage), China, Japan, Persia, Central Africa, Borneo, and Java. — To the right (W.) is the *Archaeological Collection*, including antiquities from lake-dwellings, implements of the flint, bronze, and iron periods, and Roman remains (fragments of a mosaic floor from Herzogenbuchsee, bronze vase from Grächwyl).

UPPER FLOOR. In the handsome staircase are *Armour* of the 15-16th cent. and modern *Weapons* and *Banners*, all from the Bern Arsenal. — To the right (E.). ROOM I. *Tapestry* from Burgundy and the Netherlands, including embroidered *Antependia* from Lausanne and the Convent of Königsfelden (p. 20), of the 13-15th cent.; table from the Bern Town Hall, 1576; *Ecclesiastical Vestments* of the 14-16th cent. (by the windows); *Stained Glass* of the 16th century. — ROOM II. *Articles in Wrought Iron*, including some well-preserved swords of the 13-14th cent. (in a case); Swiss coins, tiles, etc. — ROOM III (Silver Chamber). About 100 silver *Guild, Family, and Church Cups*; **Diptych*, formerly supposed to be the field-altar of Charles the Bold, executed at Venice at the end of the 13th cent. for King Andrew of Hungary, presented before 1357 to the Convent of Königsfelden by Queen Agnes, and in Bern since the Reformation; *Bernese Coins* and *Medals*. — To the left (W.) of the staircase. ROOM I. *Tapestry* from Lausanne and Burgundy (with the Burgundian and other arms); Bernese *Magistrate's Chair* of the 18th cent.; views of Bern in the 17-18th centuries.

GROUND FLOOR. Reproductions of *Early Swiss Rooms*.

The new *Swiss National Library* is now being erected on the S.W. side of the Kirchenfeld.

On a height to the N.W. of the Kirchenfeld-Brücke rise conspicuously the **Bundeshäuser** (Pl. D, 4), or *Federal Buildings*, two handsome edifices in the Florentine palatial style, which are to be connected by a domed building not yet completed. The *Bundeshaus-Ost*, erected from Auer's designs in 1888-92, accommodates the departments of war, industry, and agriculture; the *Bundeshaus-West*, built by Stadler and Studer in 1852-57, contains the chambers of the two legislative assemblies (the 'Nationalrath' and the 'Ständerath'). In the large hall of the latter the Postal Union was founded on Oct. 9th, 1874. Both buildings are shown (free) by the custodian, 9.30-11.30 and 2-4. In front of the Bundeshaus-West is a fountain-figure of *Berna*, in bronze, on a pedestal adorned with figures of the Seasons (1863). The *Bundes-Terrasse*, adjoining the S. façade, commands a splendid view.

Near the Bundeshaus-Ost is the *Federal Statistical Office*, in the house once owned by A. von Haller (d. 1777), the physician and poet; adjacent, at the corner of the Inselgasse, is the *Mint* (1790-93). — Between the two federal buildings, to the N., extends the Bären-Platz, in which, to the left, is the *Museum* (p. 153), adorned with statues of celebrated Bernese.

A *Cable Tramway*, 360' long (gradient 3:10), descends on the W. side of the Bundes-Terrasse to the *Marzili* quarter (baths, see p. 153). Car every 5 min.; fare 10 c. — Interesting walk thence, under the Kirchenfeld Bridge, and through the busy *Matte* quarter to the Nydeck Bridge (p. 155).

To the W. of the Bundeshäuser, passing the Bernerhof, a few paces bring us to the ***Kleine Schanze** (Pl. C, 4), with its promenades, which afford a superb survey of the Bernese Alps (comp. p. 153; panorama by Imfeld on a round stone in the upper promenade): in the foreground, the Aare Valley and the Kirchenfeld-Brücke, with the cathedral-tower to the left and the Historical Museum to the right. In the grounds is a bust of *Niggeler* (d. 1887), the 'Turnvater' ('father of gymnastics'). — On the N. side of the Kleine Schanze is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, a Romanesque basilica.

The Christoffelgasse leads hence to the N. to the Bubenberg-Platz, where a *Monument to Adrian von Bubenberg*, the victor of Morat, from a design by Leu, was erected in 1897.

The **Kunst-Museum** (Pl. D, 2) in the Waisenhaus-Str., built by Stettler in 1879, is open on week-days, 9-12 and 1-5 (adm. 50 c.; free on Tues. and on Sun., 10.30-12 and 2-4; catalogue 50 c.).

On the Ground Floor are two rooms to the left containing sculptures and casts.

The vestibule of the Upper Floor contains statues of Rebecca, Miriam, Ruth, and David, by *Imhof;* busts of Bianca Capello and of an Arab sheikh, after *Marcello* (p. 227); *Burnand*, Herd leaving the mountain-pasture. On the left, three cabinets with early German, Italian, and Netherlandish pictures, including several, by *Nic. Manuel* (1484-1520) and others, from Bern Cathedral. Adjoining these are three rooms with works of modern Swiss

painters, among which are the following: *Anker*, 6. Examination at the village-school, 7a. Soup of the poor, 7b. Boy reading to his grandfather; 8. *Bachmann*, Going to a christening in winter; *17. *Böcklin*, Idyl of the Sea; *Alex. Calame*, 37. Waterfall at Meiringen, 38. Handegg; 39. *Arthur Calame*, Lake of Geneva at Hermance; 42. *Castan*, Lake of Oeschinen; 48. *Diday*, Lauterbrunnen Valley from Wengen; 88. *Gehri*, Golden wedding; 92, 93. *Ed. Girardet*, Going to school, Alms-giving; 97. *K. Girardet*, Battle of Morat; 101. *C. Grab*, Family worship; 112. *Annie Hopf*, Prayer-meeting in the house of G. Monod at Paris; *121. *R. Koller*, Strayed cow and calf; 137. *Massarani*, Oriental life; 143, 144. *Meuron*, Chamois-hunters; 115. *Humbert*, Cattle at a ford; 160. *Pixis*, Huss bidding farewell to his friends; 163. *A. Potter*, Evening in S. Italy; 169. *A. de Regny*, Arch of Titus at Rome; 187. *Rüdisühli*, Deserted castle; 201. *Jul. Schrader*, Abdication of Emp. Henry IV.; *Carl Stauffer* (Bern), 214, 215. Sister of the artist; 212, 213, 216-219. Pictures and studies; 210. *A. Stäbli*, After the storm; 226. *Vautier*, Saying grace; *A. Veillon*, 228. Spring on the Lake of Brienz, 229. Tombs of the Caliphs at Cairo; 242. *R. Weiss*, Street in Cairo; 256. *Zünd*, Forest-landscape in autumn, with figures by *Koller*. — Adjoining Room I is a cabinet with Bernese portraits by *Johann Dünz* (Bern; 1645-1736). The following four cabinets contain works by Swiss masters of the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries and a few other pictures.

Opposite is the **Natural History Museum** (Pl. D, 3), built by A. Jahn in 1879-81 (open in summer, Tues. and Sat., 2-5, and Sun., 10.30-12.30 and 2-4, free; on other days, 8-6, adm. 50 c.).

Ground Floor. In the entrance-hall are busts of *A. von Haller* (p. 157) and *E. L. Gruner* (d. 1883), the geologist; also a geological map of Switzerland. By the staircase is a group of chamois. The room to the right contains the *Collection of Minerals*, which includes two cases of magnificent crystals from the St. Gotthard and another with large black crystals from the Tiefen Glacier (p. 132). Bust of *B. Studer* (d. 1887). To the left is the *Palaeontological Collection*, rich in Alpine fossils. Perfect skeletons of the Irish elk and the cave-bear. Relief of the Bernese Oberland by Ed. Beck. — On the first and second floors is the *Zoological Collection*. In the central saloon (1st floor), with ceiling-frescoes by Baldancoli, are large ruminants. In the room on the left, birds and eggs. In the room on the right, mammalia. Adjacent, a small room devoted to the Swiss fauna; Bary, the celebrated St. Bernard dog. — On the 2nd floor, to the left, reptiles, amphibia, fish, corals, and sponges; to the right, mollusks, crabs, insects, echinodermata, and worms.

Adjoining the Museum on the S.E. is a large *School Building* (Pl. D, 3; 'Gymnasium', 'Realschule', and 'Primarschule'). — The old *Cavalry Barracks* (Pl. D, 3), near the post-office, contain the interesting *Permanent Educational Exhibition* (groundfloor), the *Pharmaceutical Institute* (1st floor), and the *Zoological* and *Mineralogical-Geological Institutes* (2nd floor).

The grounds on the **Grosse Schanze**, above the station to the W. (Pl. B, C, 3), afford an extensive panorama, but the view of the city is less picturesque than from other points. At the top are the *Observatory* (1880'), the *Offices of the Jura-Simplon Railway*, the *Women's Hospital*, and a bust of *President Stämpfli* (d. 1879). About 1/4 M. farther on are the *Physiological Institute* and the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. A, 2)

To the W. of the town, in the continuation of the Laupen-Strasse (Pl. A, 3, 4), are the large *Inselspital*, on the pavilion system (1880-84), originally founded in 1354 (in the Inselgasse), and the *University Clinical Institutes*.

Crossing the *Railway Bridge* (p. 18), at the N.W. end of the town,

we pass the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. D, 2) and reach (1/2 M.) the ***Schänzli** (Pl. E, 2; *Café*, see p. 153; non-customers pay 20 c.), with a terrace and grounds commanding the finest view near Bern. In the foreground lies the picturesque city; above it rises the wooded Gurten; to the left, the Bernese Alps, and to the right, the Stockhorn chain, adjoined by the Freiburg Mts.; to the extreme W., the Moléson. — Adjacent is the *Pension Victoria*, for invalids. Hence we return to the town by the *Kornhaus-Brücke* (p. 155).

Beyond the Schänzli, in the *Spitalacker* and *Beundenfeld*, is a new quarter with numerous villas (fine view from that of Prof. Stein). Here also is the *Military Depot* of Canton Bern, erected in 1874-78. Adjacent is the large *Drill Ground*.

About 1 M. to the N. of the Aarberg Gate, on the left bank of the Aare, beyond the *Deer and Chamois Park* (comp. Pl. C, 1), is the ***Enge** (café, see p. 153), rising high above the Aare, with promenades and view of the town and the Alps. Monument to *Gottlieb Studer* (1804-90), the Alpine authority. Adjacent is the beautiful *Bremgarten Forest*, with marked paths; one of its prettiest points is the *Glasbrunnen*, 1/2 hr. from the Enge. — Beyond the Enge the walk may be prolonged, past the *Pens. Jolimont* and through fine beech-woods, to the Aare, opposite the château of *Reichenbach* (ferry; the return may also be made viâ *Zollikofen*, p. 18).

The view from the ***Gurten** (2825'; *Inn*), a long hill to the S. of Bern, embraces, besides the Bernese Alps (p. 154), the Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura for a distance of 100 M., with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and, to the left, the Unterwald and Lucerne Mts. as far as Pilatus. A steam-tramway (see p. 153) runs half-hourly from the Bern railway-station to (10 min.) *Wabern*, whence several paths ascend to (1 hr.) the top (**Inn*). An electric railway up the Gurten is to be opened in 1899. On the hillside are the *Bächtelen* asylum for deserted boys and the girls' institute *Victoria*.

About 7 1/2 M. to the S. of Bern (road viâ *Kehrsatz*, see below) lies *Zimmerwald* (2815'; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour), charmingly situated, whence the *Bütschelegg* (3470'; inn), with an extensive view, may be ascended in 1 1/4 hr. — During a longer stay excursions may be undertaken to the *Frieswylhubel* (2385'; 4 hrs.), to the *Falkenfluh* (3410'; 2-2 1/2 hrs. from Kiesen, see p. 160), and to the *Belpberg* (2935'). The ascent of the last from *Belp*, to which a diligence runs twice daily in 1 hr. 10 min., takes 1 1/4 hr.; the descent may be made to (1/2 hr.) *Gerzensee* (2110'; *Kreuz, *Löwe, both plain; fine Alpine view) and to (1/2 hr.) *Wichtrach* station (p. 160).

To THE GURNIGEL-BAD (17 M.), diligence from Bern twice daily in 4 1/2 hrs. (fare 7 fr. 15, coupé 8 fr. 60 c.; carriage, ordered from the baths by letter or telegram, with one horse 25 fr. and 2 1/2 fr. driver's fee, with two horses 40 fr. and 5 fr. fee; the Bern drivers refuse to go without two horses). The road leads by *Wabern* and *Kehrsatz*, and (leaving *Belp* on the left) follows the W. side of the Gürbe-Thal, soon affording a fine view of the Bernese Alps, to (7 1/2 M.) *Toffen*. At (12 1/2 M.) *Kirchenthurnen* (1995') it ascends to the right to the large village of *Riggisberg* (2500'; Sonne), beyond which we follow a road to the left to (15 M.) *Rüti* and ascend steeply through the *Laswald* to the (17 1/2 M.) ***Gurnigel-Bad** (3800'), a favourite health-resort, with a spring impregnated with lime and sulphur, situated on a broad plateau (550 beds, R. 2 1/2-9, board 6-8 fr.; S. B. G. H.). Extensive wood-walks in the environs: to (1/2 hr.) *Seftigschwend* (3515'; inn); to the (40 min.) **Bellevue Pavillon* (3620'; restaurant), with view of the Alps from the Pilatus and Titlis to the Stockhorn; past the Lashöfe to the (3/4 hr.) *Längnei-Bad* (2900'); to the (1 hr.) *Obere Gurnigel* (5085'), an admirable point of view; to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Selibühl* (5750'), etc. — Over the *Selibühlgrat* to (3 hrs.) *Bad Schwefelberg*, see p. 213; over the *Gantrisch* to *Bad Weissenburg* (5-6 hrs.), see p. 213.

43. From Bern to Thun.

19½ M. Railway *(Centralbahn)* in 40-65 min. (3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.). View to the *right* as far as Münsingen; thence to Uttigen on the *left*. — Through-trains from Bern to *Interlaken* (*Thunersee Railway*, p. 163).

Bern, see p. 152. On the *Wyler-Feld* (p. 18) the train turns to the right. View of the Alps to the S.; lunatic asylum of *Waldau* on the left. 3 M. *Ostermundingen.* 5 M. *Gümlingen* (Hôt. Mattenhof), junction for Lucerne (p. 149); 2¼ M. to the E. is the **Pension Dentenberg* (2325′); the *Giebel* (¼ hr. from the station) commands a fine view. 8 M. *Rubigen;* 10 M. *Münsingen* (Löwe). On the right rise the Stockhorn and Niesen, on the left the Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and (farther on) Eiger. 12½ M. *Wichtrach.* — From (14½ M.) *Kiesen* a road ascends by *Diesbach* (p. 18) in 2½ hrs., and a footpath viâ *Brenzikofen* in 2 hrs., to the *Falkenfluh* (3410′; *Hôtel-Pension), a health-resort with a fine view. Near (15½ M.) *Uttigen* we cross the *Aare.*

19½ M. **Thun.** — **Railway Stations.** *Thun*, the chief station, on the N.W. side of the town; *Scherzligen*, to the S. (for Interlaken), where passengers alight for the steamer. — The **Steamer** (p. 164) calls at *Thun-Stadt*, near the Hôtel Freienhof, at *Thun-Hofstetten*, above the large hotels, and at *Scherzligen*, close to the railway-station (p. 163).

Hotels. *Thunerhof, a large first-class house, with a garden on the Aare, R. 4-8, L. ½, A. 1, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 10-16, omn. 1 fr.; *Bellevue (owned by the same company), with grounds, similar rates; *Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten & Victoria, with grounds, and dépendance (Choisy) on the Aare, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr. — *Freienhof (Pl. *c*), in the town, with café-restaurant and garden on the Aare, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Falken (Pl. *a*), near the station, with terrace on the Aare, same prices; *Weisses Kreuz (Pl. *d*), next the post-office, D. 3 fr.; *Krone, Rathaus-Platz (Pl. *R P.*), R., L., & A. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-6 fr.; Schweizerhof (Pl. *b*), at the end of the street leading straight from the station, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; Bear, farther on, beyond the bridge; Hôt. Emmenthal; Gasthof zu Schmieden. — *Pens. Itten, on the Amsoldingen road, 6½-7 fr.; Pens. Alpenblick, well spoken of, 4-5 fr.; Pens. Hünibach, on the Oberhofen road, moderate.

Munich beer at the *Falkenhalle.* Native beer at the *Steinbock*, the *Café Bellevue*, the *Café Bellerive*, and in several beer-gardens. — Curgarten, with new *Cursaal.* Concerts daily, 3.30-5 and 8-10 p.m.; adm. 50 c.; weekly ticket 2, monthly 5 fr.

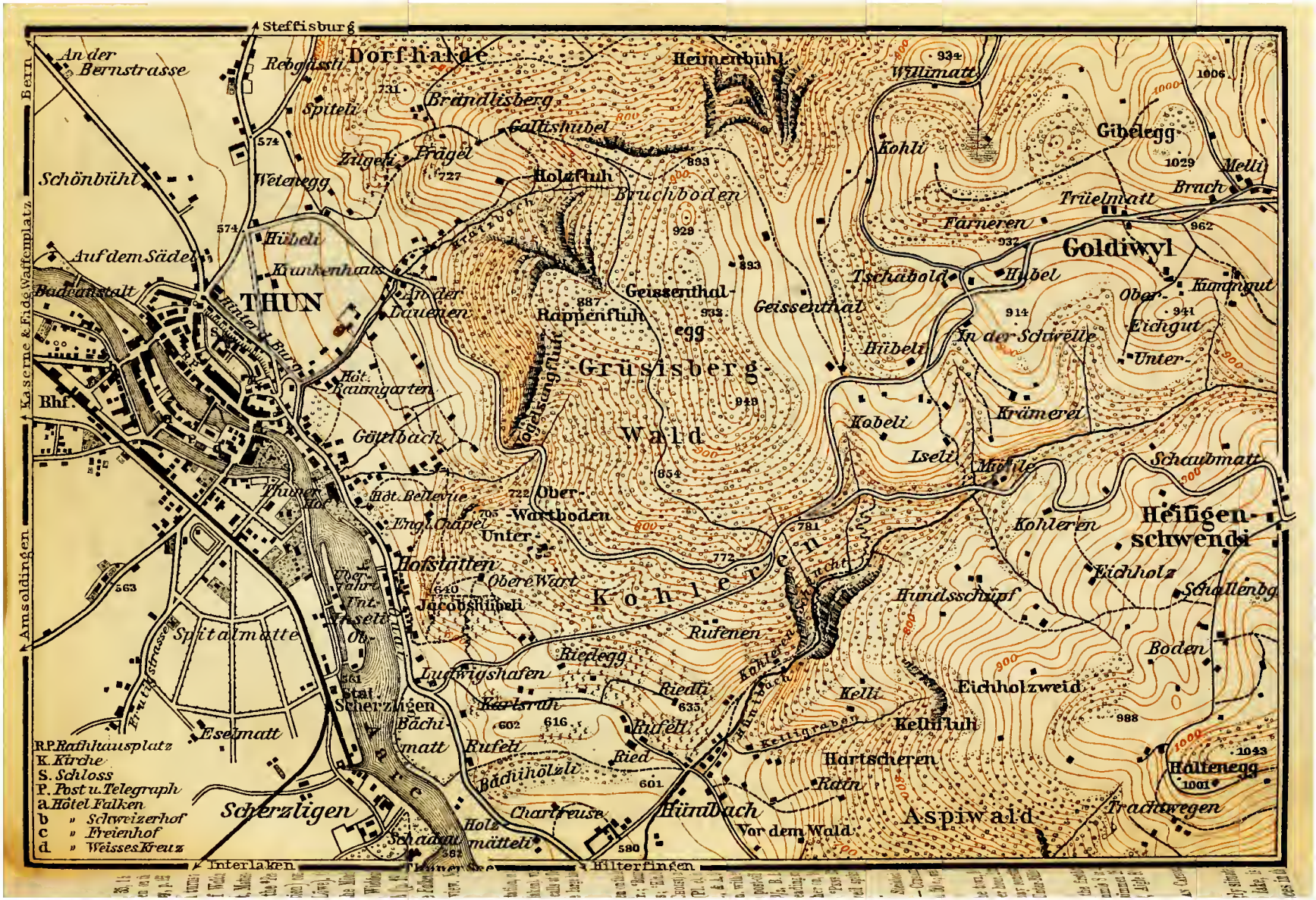
Baths in the very rapid and cold Aare, to the N. of the town, 50 c. Warm Baths at the *Bälliz Baths.* — Boat on the lake, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, ½ day 8, whole day 10 fr.; but better terms may sometimes be made. — Money Changer. *Spar- und Leihkasse Thun*, Unter-Bälliz 8.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. P), in the Bälliz.

Cab to or from the station 1 fr. Carriage with one horse the first hour 5, with two horses 10 fr., each addit. hour 3 and 5 fr. To Wimmis 8 or 15, to Kandersteg 22 or 40, to Weissenburg 13 or 24, to Zweisimmen 28 or 50, Gessenay 35 or 60, Gsteig 40 or 70, Château-d'Oex 40 or 70, Aigle 80 or 150, Gurnigel 25 or 45 fr.

English Chapel in the grounds of the Bellevue. — Roman Catholic Service in the new church near the Thunerhof.

Thun (1844′; pop. 5750), a quaint old town, charmingly situated on the rapid green *Aare*, ¾ M. below its efflux from the lake, is a fitting portal to the beautiful Oberland. All the open spaces in the


Steffisburg
Bern
Kaserne & Fidg. Waffenplatz
Amsoldingen
Interlaken
Thunersee
Hilterfingen
An der Bernstrasse
Rebgässli
Dorfhalde
Heimenbühl
Willimatt
Brändlisberg
Spiteli
Gallishubel
Gibelegg
Kohli
Melli
Schönbühl
Wetenegg
Zügeli
Prägel
Holzfluh
Bruchboden
Brach
Trüelmatt
Farneren
Hübeli
Goldiwyl
Auf dem Sädel
Krankenhaus
Tschabold
Hubel
Kummgut
Badeanstalt
THUN
An der Lauenen
Geissenthal-egg
Geissenthal
Rappenfluh
Ober-Eichgut
In der Schwelle
Hübeli
Unter-
Grüsisberg
Hôt. Baumgarten
Bhf.
Kobeli
Krämerei
Göttibach
Wald
Iseli
Mühle
Schaubmatt
Thuner Hof
Hôt. Bellevue
Ober-Wartboden
Engl. Chapel
Unter-
Kohleren
Heiligenschwendi
Hofstätten
Obere Wart
Jacobshübeli
Kohleren
Eichholz
Schallenbg.
Hundsschüpf
Spitalmatte
Rufenen
Boden
Riedegg
Ludwigshafen
Riedli
Kelli
Eichholzweid
Stat. Scherzligen
Karlsruh
Bächimatt
Rufeli
Kellifluh
Eselmatt
Rufeli
Ried
Hartscheren
Haltenegg
Bächihölzli
Rain
Scherzligen
Chartreuse
Hünibach
Aspiwald
Trachtwegen
Holzmätteli
Vor dem Wald
Schadau
R.P. Rathhausplatz
K. Kirche
S. Schloss
P. Post u. Telegraph
a. Hôtel Falken
b » Schweizerhof
c » Freienhof
d » Weisses Kreuz

Schwarzenegg
Heimberg
Stefflsburg
Uetendorf
Thierachern
Hilterfingen
Oberhofen
Amsoldingen
Sigriswyl
Habkern
Einigen
S. Beatenberg
Goldswyl
Reutigen
Spiez
Wimmis
Leissigen
Därligen
Aeschi
Niesen
Reichenbach
Frutigen
Adelboden
Kandersteg
Kandergrund
Mitholz
Wittwe
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Spaltenhorn
Wildfrau
Blümlisalp
Morgenberghorn
Rengg
Dreispitz
Tschingelhorn
Lötschenlücke
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Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Schwanden
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Brienzwyler
Lungern
Lungern See
Meiringen
Oberried
Niederried
Iseltwald
Ebligen
Kienholz
Giessbach
Bottenbalm
Unterbach
Aare Fl.
Brienzer See
Brienzer Rothhorn
Faulhorn
Schwarzh.
Mittagh.
Rothh.
Grosse Scheidegg
Wellh.
Wetterh.
Mittelh.
Roseneh.
Renfenh.
Hasenh.
Engelhorn
Wellhornern
Grindelwald
Metten G.
Bergli G.
Wengern Alp
Eiger
Mönch
Jungfrau
Viescherhorn
Gr. Viescher
Kl. Viescher
Finsteraarhorn
Agassizh.
Gross Grunhorn
Studerhorn
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Grünegg
Faulberg
Wallis. Viescherhorn
Wasenhorn
Mittaghorn
Ebnefluh
Kranzberg
Sletscherhorn
Roththal
Silberhorn
Schreckhörner
Lauteraar Gl.
Ewig Schneeh.
Unt. Aar Gl.
Finsteraar Gletscher
Wallis. Viescher Firn
Jungfrau Firn
Grindelwald Viescher Gletscher
Eiger Gl.
Mittleg. Gl.
Kalt Gl.
Ob. Eismeer
Grindelwald Gl.
Ganth Gletscher
Rosenegg
Renfen Gl.
Rauchlaui Gl.
Lauteraar Sattel
Eigerjoch
Mönchjoch
Jungfraujoch
Grindelwald
Wengern Alp
Scheidegg
Wellhorn
Wetterhorner
Schreckhorner
Lauteraarhorner
Finsteraarhorn
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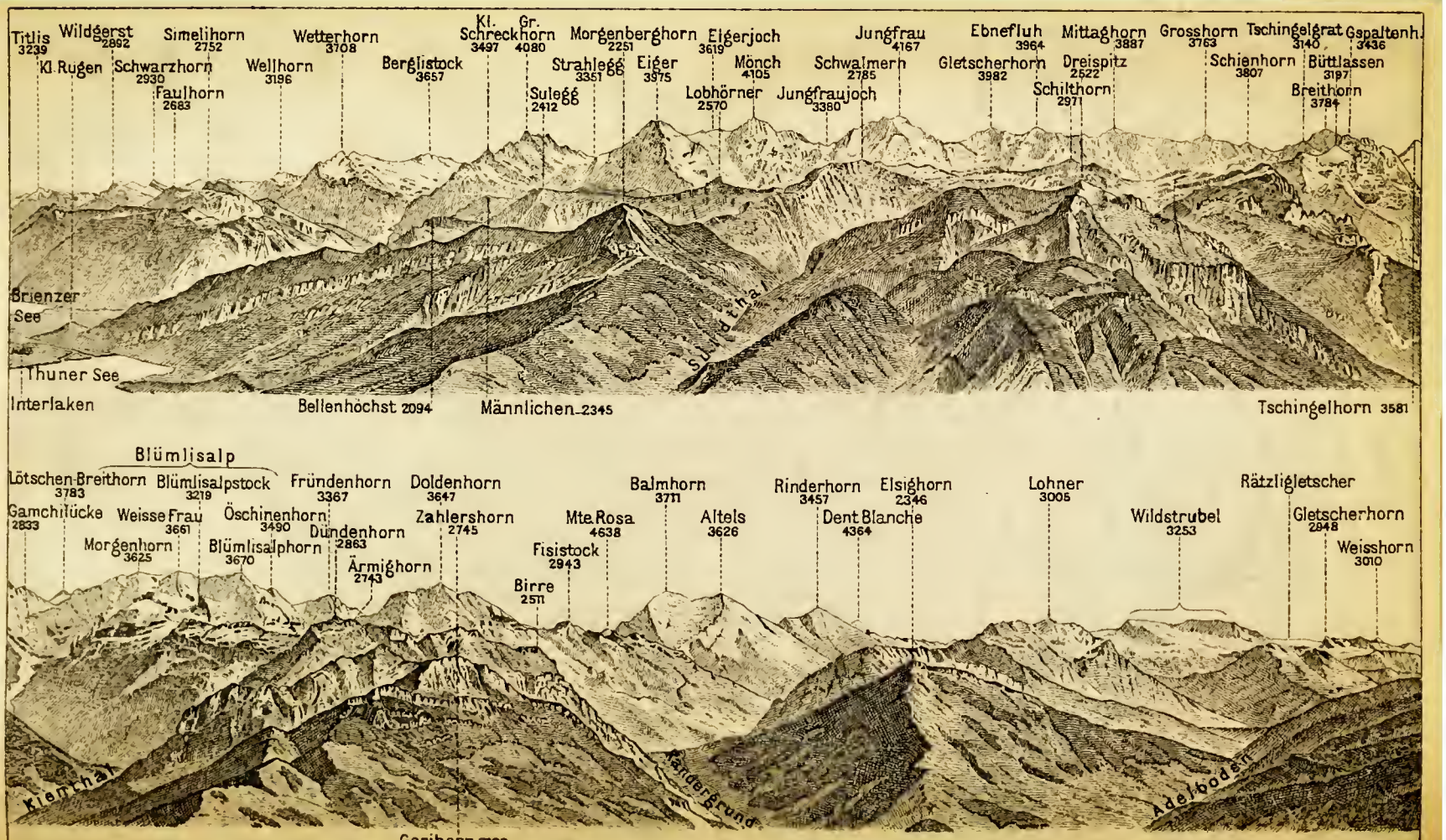

Panorama vom Niesen 2366 m.

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BAEDEKER.

town command splendid views to the S.E. of the snowy peaks of the Blümlisalp and the Doldenhorn (see the Niesen Panorama, lower range, to the left), with the Niesen in the foreground and the Stockhorn chain to the left of it. Thun is the headquarters of the Swiss artillery, with barracks and training grounds. The *Artistic Pottery* of Thun has some reputation. One of the chief potteries is that of *Wanzenried* at *Schwäbis*, 1 M. to the N.W. (depot in Thun-Hofstetten).

Above the town rises the bold square tower of the old *Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg* (1935′; Pl. S), with its corner-turrets, erected in 1182. Within the castle is the *Amts-Schloss*, or residence of the Bernese bailiffs, erected in 1429. It may be reached from the N. gate (1/4 M. from the station, viâ the bridges), by a covered flight of steps from the market-place (Pl. R P), and on the S.E. by another flight of steps, or by an easy path from the Hôtel Baumgarten. The tower contains a small historical museum (50 c.). A walk round the castle reveals beautiful views. Still more picturesque are the views from the *Church* (Pl. K; 1738), to the S.E. of the castle, and from the pavilion in the corner of the churchyard.

Walks. On the right bank of the Aare, about 110 yds. above the Thun-Hofstetten landing-place (p. 160), is a finger-post (left) indicating a flight of steps, which ascends, at first between houses, to the (1/4 hr.) ***Pavillon St. Jacques** (*Jakobshübeli*; 2100′), commanding the lake, the Alps from the Finsteraarhorn to the Doldenhorn, Thun, and the valley of the Aare. [Guests of the Hôtel Bellevue can reach this point by a prettier route through the hotel-grounds.] A sign-post here shows the way to (10 min.) the *Pavilion* (fine view of Thun); to the (3/4 hr.) Rabenfluh; to the (25 min.) Kohleren Waterfalls; and to (1 hr.) the Haltenegg (see below). Close to the Pavillon St. Jacques is the *Pension-Curhaus Obere Wart* (pens. 5 fr.). — Another walk is by the road on the right (N.) bank of the Aare and of the lake across the *Bächimatt*, with its pretty grounds and Alpine view, to the (20 min.) *Chartreuse*. Here (or by a shorter path 8 min. farther back) we turn to the left, passing the *Bächihölzli*, cross (10 min.) the *Hünibach*, and follow a path through the picturesque *Kohleren Ravine*, where the brook forms several small falls. This path ascends to the Grüsisberg wood (see below) and the Goldiwyl road (1/2 hr.; see below).

The *Goldiwyl Road*, which diverges to the right from the Steffisburg road, at the '*Hübeli*', a few hundred yards to the N. of the town (shorter path to the right at the Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten, with numerous guide-posts), leads along the slope of the *Grüsisberg*, the fine woods of which are intersected by numerous walks. Fine view of the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain from the *Rappenfluh* or *Rabenfluh* (2910′; 1 hr.). Hence we may return to the town, in a curve towards the N., viâ the *Brändlisberg* (2397′; 20 min.), another view-point, and the Pavillon St. Jacques (1/2 hr.), or we may go to the S. direct to the Pavillon (1/2 hr.). After about 2 1/4 M. the Goldiwyl road joins a road connecting it with the Bächimatt road on the right bank of the Aare, and divides. The left branch leads to (1 1/2 M.) *Goldiwyl* (3155′; Pens. Blümlisalp, from 3 1/2 fr.), the right to (2 1/4 M.) *Heiligenschwendi* (3324′), 3/4 M. to the S. of which is the **Haltenegg* (3283′), affording a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps.

Schloss Schadau, 1/4 M. to the S. of Scherzligen, see p. 164 (park open on Sun.). — *Schloss Hünegg*, 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Thun-Hofstetten, see p. 164 (visitors admitted to the grounds and hothouses on application to the gardener).

Longer Excursions. To the N. of Thun (1 1/2 M.; carr. with one horse 3 fr.) is the considerable village of *Steffisburg* (1930′; Landhaus Inn), on the *Zulg* (rail. station, see p. 18), whence we may ascend in 1/2 hr. to the

small and well-sheltered **Schnittweyer-Bad* (2625′; pens. 5 fr.), with its mineral spring and pretty walks. — *Thierachern* (1867′; Löwe), with fine view, 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther to the W., *Bad Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach;* thence footpath, passing the Pavillon Bellevue, to (2½ hrs.) the *Gurnigel-Bad* (p. 159). — *Baths of Schwefelberg* (3½ hrs. to the W. of Blumenstein, beyond the *Gantrisch Pass*), see p. 213. — *Burgistein* (2690′), a village and castle with fine view, 8 M. to the N.W. of Thun. — *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones), 3½ M. to the S.W., and the ancient tower of *Strättligen* (p. 163), 3½ M. to the S. of Thun, the latter a splendid point of view. The undulating district between the Stocken-Thal and Thun abounds in beautiful walks and mountain-views. — The *Stockhorn* (7195′; from Blumenstein or Amsoldingen 4-4½ hrs.), see p. 213.

Electric railway from Thun to *Burgdorf*, see p. 18.

44. The Niesen.

Two Bridle Paths: on the N. side from *Wimmis* (see below; 4¾ hrs.), on the E. from the *Heustrich-Bad* (p. 163; 4¼-4½ hrs.). The former has shade in the morning, the latter in the afternoon. Horse to the top and back 15 fr., or, if the start is later than 10 a.m., 20 fr.; to Heustrich over the Niesen (or from Heustrich over the Niesen to Wimmis), 22 and 28 fr. — Guide (unnecessary) 10 fr. Chair-porters 12 fr. each (four porters required for one chair).

Spiez (p. 164) is the station both for Wimmis (3¼ M.; railway in ¼ hr., 28 or 20 c.) and for the Heustrich-Bad (4½ M.; diligence twice daily in 55 min., 1 fr. 10 c.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.). The diligence starts from the railway-station; carriages may also be had at the pier. — Railway to Wimmis, see p. 212. — The Kanderthal road (comp. p. 201) crosses the railway near *Spiezmoos*, at its junction with the Thun road, and leads to the left to (1¼ M.) *Spiezwyler* (Bär). It then divides, the left branch leading to Heustrich-Bad and Frutigen (see below), while the right branch descends in a wide curve (or we may take a direct path through wood to the left) to the *Kanderbrücke.* Fine view of the Blümlisalp. Then a slight ascent to (2 M.) —

Wimmis (2075′; pop. 1242; **Löwe; Hôt. Niesen*, unpretending), a pretty village at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (3248′), overlooked by a castle, now a school and public offices. The church is mentioned in ancient documents as early as 533.

Ascent of the Niesen from Wimmis. The route (at first a narrow cart-track) ascends on the S. side of the Burgfluh. After 35 min. it crosses the *Staldenbach;* 3 min. later, by a gate, is a finger-post indicating the path to the left ('Niesen 3¾ hrs.'), which ascends in zigzags through pastures and wood, passing the chalet on the *Bergli.* By the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Unterstalden* (4940′) the path crosses to the right bank of the Staldenbach, and winds up the slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of *Oberstalden* (5833′). The prospect first reveals itself beyond the (1¼ hr.) *Staldenegg* (6345′), a sharp ridge connecting the *Bettfluh* or *Fromberghorn* (7864′) with the Niesen. Thence to the top 1-1¼ hr. more.

Beyond Spiezwyler (see above) the road to Heustrichbad and Frutigen follows the hill, in view of the Blümlisalp and the Niesen (r.). After ¾ M. a road diverges to the left to Aeschi (p. 165), while the main road descends to the Kander-Thal. At the *Casino Inn* at *Emdthal*, 4 M. from Spiez, our road diverges to the right

from that to Frutigen (p. 201) and crosses the *Kander*. On the left bank, at the foot of the Niesen, lies the (1/2 M.) —

***Heustrich-Bad** (2295′; R. 1-6, board 4½-7 fr.; S.B.G.H.), with an alkaline-saline sulphur-spring and a view of the Blümlisalp.

A bridle-path (poor at places) ascends the grassy slopes behind the baths in windings. When it divides, the steeper branch must be selected. We first reach (½ hr.) an old lime-tree, with a bench. Then through wood (1 hr.) and over pastures, past the chalets of *Schlechtenwaldegg* and the *Hegern-Alp* (6308′), and in numerous windings to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. The Niesen Inn lies to the left. Milk at the two upper chalets.

The ***Niesen** (7763′; *Weissmüller's Inn*, 5 min. below the top, R. 4, B. 2 fr.; telephone), the conspicuous N. outpost of a mountain-chain extending S. to the Wildstrubel, and like Pilatus regarded as an infallible barometer, rises in the form of a pyramid. The rocks at the base are clay-slate, those of the upper part sandstone-conglomerate. The view vies with that from the Faulhorn (comp. the Panorama, p. 161). The beautiful snow-clad Blümlisalp is seen to great advantage. Best light towards sunset or before 10 a.m.

45. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 160.

a. Thunersee Railway.

17½ M. Railway in 52-63 min. (4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 95 c.); from Bern to Interlaken in 1½-2¼ hrs. (7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 10, 3 fr. 65 c.). — Through railway tickets may be also used for the steamboat (see p. 164), but allow no break in the journey.

Thun, see p. 160. — ½ M. *Scherzligen* (see p. 160), at the efflux of the Aare, close to the steamboat-pier (see p. 164). To the right, a view of the Stockhorn chain; to the left, the Bernese Alps from the Wetterhorn to the Blümlisalp. 2½ M. *Gwatt* (Schäfle; Post). Beyond *Strättligen*, with its old tower (p. 162), we cross the gorge of the *Kander* (p. 201) by a handsome bridge, 98′ high.

6 M. **Spiez** (2070′). The station is high above the village (p. 164); splendid view of the Lake of Thun and the mountains on its N. bank (Ralligstöcke, Sigriswyler Rothhorn, etc.); in the foreground, Spiez with its château, and to the S.E. and S., the Bernese Alps. — *Simmenthal Railway*, see p. 212.

Beyond Spiez the line descends past *Faulensee* (p. 165); it then skirts the precipitous S. bank, passing through three tunnels near *Krattigen*. 12 M. *Leissigen* (Steinbock, Weisses Kreuz), pleasantly situated at the foot of the *Morgenberghorn* (p. 171; road to Aeschi, see p. 165). Beatenberg (p. 166) is visible high above the N. bank. — 14½ M. *Därligen* (Pens. Seiler, Schärz, Schwalbenheim; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, well spoken of, pens. from 4 fr.). To the left, near the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau*. The train skirts the *Aare Channel* and reaches the station of (17½ M.) *Interlaken* (p. 167).

b. Steamboat Journey.

STEAMBOAT (restaurant on board, D. 2½ fr.), 6-7 times daily in 2 hrs. from *Thun-Stadt* (p. 160) to *Interlaken* (fare 2 fr. 75 c.). Railway passengers wishing to go on by steamboat change at *Scherzligen* (p. 163). — Stations: *Hofstetten*, *Scherzligen*, *Oberhofen*, *Gunten*, *Spiez*, *Merligen*, *Beatenbucht*, *Leissigen*, *Därligen* (the last two not always touched at).

The steamer starts from the Freienhof Hotel (p. 160), ascends the *Aare*, stops at *Hofstetten* on the right bank (p. 160), and then at rail. stat. *Scherzligen* (p. 163). To the left, among trees, is the *Chartreuse* (p. 161); to the right, on a peninsula at the efflux of the Aare, *Schloss Schadau*, a turreted building in the English Gothic style, with a large park (p. 161).

The **Lake of Thun** (1840′), which the steamer now enters, is 11 M. long and nearly 2 M. wide; its greatest depth is 702′. The *View from the steamer is magnificent. The Stockhorn (7195′), with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen (7763′) rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 212). To the left of the Niesen are the glittering snow-fields of the Blümlisalp; on the right, at the head of the Kander-Thal, the Fründenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Mittaghorn, Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger in the foreground, and farther off the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N.E. bank, with its villas and gardens, and woods above them, and passes the pretty village of *Hilterfingen*. To the left is the château of *Hünegg*, in the French Renaissance style. The boat touches at **Oberhofen** (**Pens. Moy; *Pens. Victoria; Pens. & Restaurant Zimmermann)*, which has a picturesque château of Count Harrach, and at **Gunten** (**Hôt.-Pens. Hirsch*, with garden, **Pens. du Lac*, 5 fr., recommended for a stay, both on the lake; **Pens. Alpenrose*, 4½-5 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz; Pens. Schönberg*, on the hill). In the vicinity (1½ M. from the lake) the water of the Guntenbach has formed a curious gorge with waterfalls.

A road (one-horse carriage from Gunten 6, from Thun 10, two-horse 18 fr.) ascends from Gunten to (¾ hr.) **Sigriswyl** (2620′; **Bear*, R. 1½-2, B. 1½, pens. 4½-5½ fr.), a prettily situated village. The *Blume* (4577′; fine view) is ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ *Schwanden*; the *Sigriswyl-Grat* (*Vorder-Bergli*, 5508′; *Hinter-Bergli*, 6056′) by the *Alpiglen-Alp* in 2½-3 hrs.; the **Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6735′), the highest point of the Sigriswyl-Grat, in 4 hrs. (with guide). — On the steep slope of the Sigriswyl-Grat towards the *Justis-Thal* (p. 165) is the *Schafloch* (5840′), a large ice-cavern, reached from the Obere Bergli by a giddy path in ¾ hr. (guide, ice-axe, and torches necessary).

The steamer now crosses the lake, at its broadest part, to —

Spiez. — **Hotels.** *SPIEZER HOF, by the pier, with garden and lake-baths, R. 2½-6, L. 1, A. ¾, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 7, omn. 1 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. SCHONEGG, ½ M. from the lake, near the rail. station, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *PENS. ERICA, well situated, pens. 5-6 fr.; PENS. ITTEN, 3 min. to the W. of the station; RAILWAY HÔTEL & RESTAURANT, with fine view o Spiez and the lake, R. 3 fr. —

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, at the rail. station. — CARRIAGE from the rail. station or pier to Wimmis 4, with two horses 7 fr.; to Heustrichbad 5 or 10 fr.; to Faulenseebad 5 or 10 fr.; to Aeschi 6 or 12 fr.; to Frutigen 10 or 18 fr.; to Blausee 12 or 22 fr.; to Kandersteg 18 or 32 fr.; to Interlaken 12 or 20 fr. — ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE in summer.

The village of *Spiez*, the starting-point for an ascent of the Niesen (p. 162) and for excursions to the Kander and Simme valleys (pp. 201, 212), is attractively situated. The picturesque old château, formerly that of the Erlach family, has been restored and is surrounded with grounds. The road ascends among the houses and orchards of the village and divides into three branches at (1/2 M.) *Pension Itten.* That in a straight direction leads to the (1/4 M.) *Railway Station* (p. 163; 230′ above the lake; 3/4 M. from the pier), that to the left to Faulensee (see below), and that to the right to Wimmis and the Kander-Thal (pp. 162, 201).

FROM SPIEZ TO AESCHI, 2 1/4 M. (carr., see above). The road diverges to the left from the Kander-Thal road, about 3/4 M. to the S. of Spiezwyler (p. 162). Walkers may follow the Faulensee road from the rail. station and then (20 min.) ascend the path leading first to the right and then to the left (finger-post; 1/2 hr.). The village of **Aeschi** (2818′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bär*, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1 1/2, lunch 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp*, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Niesen*; **Pens. Alpenrose*, 4-5 fr.; *Pens. Linde*, with fine view, unpretending, 4-5 fr.; *Pens. Kopp*, 1 M. from the village, moderate) lies on the height between the Lake of Thun and the Kander-Thal, with a charming view of the lake, and is visited as a health-resort. A pleasant road also leads in 2 hrs. from *Leissigen* (p. 163) to Aeschi viâ *Krattigen* (Stern). From Aeschi to the *Heustrichbad* (p. 163), footpath in 40 min.; to the Mülinen road, 3/4 hr. (The *Faulenseebad*, see below, is 1 M. to the S.E.) Descent to Emdthal or Mülinen, 1 1/2 M. — FROM AESCHI TO THE SAXETEN-THAL, a pleasant route (6 1/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Road by *Aeschi-Ried* in the *Suldthal* to the (6 M.) *Untere Suldalp* (3418′); then a bridle-path, past a fine fall of the Suldbach, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Schlieren-Alp* (4675′); ascent to the left to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Renggli** or **Tanzbödeli Pass** (6168′), between the *Morgenberghorn* and the *Schwalmeren;* then descent by the *Innerberg-Alp* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Saxeten* (p. 171). The *Morgenberghorn* (7385′) may be ascended from the Renggli Pass in 1 hr. (guide desirable for the inexperienced; comp. p. 171). The *Schwalmeren* (8135′), ascended from the Renggli Pass in 3 hrs., see p. 172.

From Spiez two black peaks are visible for a short time to the E., above the S. bank of Lake Brienz; that to the right is the Faulhorn, that to the left (the broader) the Schwarzhorn. The next station on the S. bank is *Faulensee*, above which (3 M. from Spiez, one-horse carr. 5 fr.) is the *Faulensee-Bad* (2625′; *Hôtel Victoria, pens. 7-12 fr.), with a mineral spring, pleasant grounds, and beautiful view.

On the N. bank we observe the abrupt *Sigriswyl-Grat*, with the bold *Ralligstöcke* (5452′) and the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6735′). On the lake is *Schloss Ralligen*. Beyond stat. **Merligen** (**Hôt. Beatus*, with garden on the lake, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Löwe*), at the mouth of the *Justis-Thal*, the steamer touches at the (1/4 hr.) *Beatenbucht* (restaurant), the station for *St. Beatenberg* (p. 166).

The *Nase*, a rocky headland, here juts into the lake. High up on the steep bank runs the bold road (p. 166), hewn in the rock and

passing through two tunnels. On the lake is the château of *Lerow*, near the *Beatenbach*, which issues from the *Beatushöhle*, 3/4 M. above the road, making a noise like thunder in spring and after heavy rain. Farther on the road threads three more tunnels, crosses the ravine of the *Sundgraben* (p. 167), in which lie the houses of *Sundlauenen*, and leads past the *Küblibad* or *St. Beatusbad*, the *Neuhaus*, and the *Pension Simpkin*, to Unterseen.

The steamer, which sometimes calls at *Leissigen* (p. 163) on the S. bank, next enters the *Aare Channel* (1 3/4 M. long; to the left, the ruin of Weissenau, p. 163) and stops at the landing-place *Interlaken-Thunersee*, near the W. or principal station of *Interlaken* (p. 167).

From Beatenbucht to St. Beatenberg, *Cable Tramway* in 16 min. (ascent 2 1/2 fr., descent 1 fr., return-fare 3, on Sun. 2 fr.). The line is 1 M. long and has an average gradient of 1 : 3. The station at the top is 5 min. from the Curhaus.

From Interlaken to St. Beatenberg, by road, 7 M. The direct road diverges to the left from the Habkern road (p. 172), about 1 M. from Unterseen, crosses the *Lombach*, and winds upwards through the wood (one-horse carr. 13, two-horse 24, to the Curhaus 14 or 25 fr.). Walkers, with the aid of short-cuts, take 1 hr. from the Lombach bridge to a roadside inn, and 3/4 hr. thence to the Hôtel des Alpes; as, however, there is little shade, walking is not recommended in warm weather. — The road from Interlaken to Beatenbucht (5 M.), resembling the Axenstrasse (p. 99), is also attractive for either walking or driving. It leads from Neuhaus along the steep and wooded bank of the lake, finally high above it (two tunnels), and affords splendid views of the lake and the Bernese Alps (carr. from Interlaken to Merligen and back 9, with two horses 16 fr.).

St. Beatenberg. — **Hotels** (enumerated from W. to E.). — *Curhaus, at the W. end of the village, near a wood, with 160 beds and 'dépendance' *(Pens. Edelweiss)*, R., L., & A. 3-6, D. 4 1/2, S. 2-3, pens. 7-12 fr. (S.B.G.H.); *Hôt.-Pens. Beatus, R., L., & A. 1 1/2, D. 2, S. 1 1/2, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Pension Beatrice, with 'dépendance', 5-7, in June and Sept. 4 1/2-6, fr.; Pens. Waldheim; *Hôt. Blümlisalp, with 'dépendance', R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1.20, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour-Waldrand, R., L., & A. 4 1/2-5 1/2, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg (an Evangelical resort), in the middle of the village, pens. 4 1/2-7, in July and Aug. 5-8 fr.; Kreuz, village-inn; *Grand Hôtel Victoria, a large first-class house, 1 1/4 M. from the Curhaus, R., L., & A. 3-6, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Post, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. 7-10, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Jungfraublick; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, frequented by the English, 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. Pens. Silberhorn, 2 1/4 M. from the Curhaus, 6-10 fr. On the other side of the Sundgraben: *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, 3 M. from the Curhaus, R., L., & A. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; Pension-Restaurant Waldegg; Pens. Amisbühl (p. 167). — *Private Lodgings.* — *English Church.*

The village of *St. Beatenberg* (3775′), a favourite health-resort, stretches along the flank of the Beatenberg for 2 1/2 M., overhung by the rocky ridge of the *Güggisgrat* and occupying both sides of the

Sundgraben, the deep bed of a mountain-torrent. Admirable view of the Alps, from the Schreckhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel. Pleasant paths, with benches, have been laid out above and below the road.

At Pens. Edelweiss is a finger-post indicating the way to the *Waldbrand* (25 min.; green marks), the *Vorsass*, and the *Niederhorn;* one at the Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp indicates the *Parallel Promenade* (blue marks); another between the church and the Victoria shows the way to the (¾ M.) *Beatushöhle* (p. 166; red marks); a fourth, at the Bellevue, points upwards towards the (½ hr.) *Känzli* (white and blue marks).

The finest point of view is the ***Amisbühl** (4383′; *Restaur & Pens.* at the top), 25 min. to the E. of the Hôtel Alpenrose. Walkers from Interlaken diverge from the road to the right by a finger-post (where another sign-post indicates the route down to the Beatushöhle, to the left), 2 M. above the roadside inn mentioned on p. 166, and ½ M. before the Hôtel des Alpes is reached. From this point to the top ½ hr.

Ascent of the ***Gemmenalphorn** (6770′), the highest point of the *Güggisgrat*, from the Amisbühl over the *Waldegg-Allmend*, *Leimern*, and *Gemmen-Alp*, or from St. Beatenberg through the *Rieschenen Valley* in 2½ hrs., not difficult (path marked red and white; guide, 8 fr., unnecessary; horse 16 fr.). Superb view, ranging from Pilatus to the Stockhorn chain and the Diablerets; at our feet lies the Justis-Thal (p. 165), beyond it are the Aare valley, Bern, and the Jura Mts. The Lake of Thun is not visible. — The ***Niederhorn** (6445′) and **Burgfeldstand** (6780′), each 2½-3 hrs. from Beatenberg, are also fine points (guide 6, horse 12 fr.). The route to the former is indicated by white and yellow marks, that to the latter, passing the Känzli, by white and blue marks. By following the arête, all three points may be combined.

46. Interlaken and Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 174.

Railway Stations. Thunersee Railway or Principal Station (p. 163), at the W. end of the town; Bernese Oberland Railway (station *Interlaken-Ost*, pp. 169, 174), at the E. end, 1 M. from the first-named. They are connected by the Bödelibahn (change carriages; 1¼ M., in 7 min.; fares 40, 25, 15, return 60, 35, 25 c.), on which 12 trains run daily in each direction, six going on to Bönigen (p. 194). Hotel-omnibuses and other vehicles at both stations. — **Steamboat Piers** for the Lake of Thun near the Principal Station (p. 166); for the Lake of Brienz by the Hôtel du Lac, opposite the station Interlaken-Ost (p. 194).

Hotels and Pensions (omnibus ¾-1 fr.). On the *Höheweg*, from W. to E.: *Hôt. Métropole (Pl. 1), R., L., & A. from 4, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Victoria (Pl. 2), R., L., & A. 5-8, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr. (more in Aug.); *Jungfrau (Pl. 3), R. 4-8, L. ½-1, A. 1, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Schweizerhof (Pl. 4), R., L., & A. 3½-7, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr. (good cuisine); *Belvedere (Pl. 5), R., L., & A. 4-8, B. 1½, D. 4½, pens. 9-16 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes (Pl. 6), R., L., & A. 3-10, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Grand Hôtel (formerly *Beaurivage;* Pl. 9), R., L., & A. 3½-7, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.; Hôt. du Nord (Pl. 7), R., L., & A. from 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. St. Georges (Pl. 22), with beer-garden and wine-room, R. 2-4, B. 1.30, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. Bavaria, with beer-garden, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 2-2½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Interlaken (Pl. 8), R., L., & A. 3½-6, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. du Lac (Pl. 10), near the E. station, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.

To the W. of the Höheweg, in the direction of the railway-station (all second-class): *Hôt. Oberländer Hof (Pl. 12), R., L., & A. from 3, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; opposite to it, Post (Pl. 26), R. 2, B. 1, D. 2, S. 1½ fr.;

CERF, R. from 2, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr., well spoken of; CROIX BLANCHE (Pl. 11), R. 2-2½, D. 3, S. 2 fr.; SWAN, R. 1-2 fr.; *HÔT. BERNERHOF (Pl. 28), R., L., & A. 2½-3, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. KREBS (Pl. 27), R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *HÔT. TERMINUS (Pl. 29), R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr.; *HÔT. CENTRAL; the last four near the station. — Beyond the station on the Rugen road: HÔT.-PENS. ST. GOTTHARD (Pl. 31), pens. 6-8 fr.; *EDEN HOTEL (Pl. 32), R. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. from 5½ fr.; *PENS. VILLA MARGARETHA; PENS. LEVY. — Near the lower bridge over the Aare: *BELLEVUE (Pl. 15), R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; between the lower and middle bridges: HÔT.-PENS. HORN (Pl. 30), with brewery, near the Curhaus.

On the small island of *Spielmatten:* *HÔT. DU PONT (Pl. 16), with garden, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; KRONE, unpretending. — At *Unterseen:* *HÔT. UNTERSEEN (Pl. 17), R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6 fr.; *BEAU-SITE (Pl. 18), R. 2½-5, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. EIGER, pens. 5½-7 fr.; PENS. ALPENRUHE, pens. 5-6 fr., these two on the Beatenberg road; PENS. SIMPKIN, still farther to the W., near the Lake of Thun. — Furnished apartments in the *Villa Alpina*, Jungfrau-Str.

To the S. of the Höheweg, on the road to the Kleine Rugen: DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. 20), R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *HÔT. NATIONAL (Pl. 19), R., L. & A. 3-5, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr.; *UNION HÔTEL & PENS. REBER (Pl. 21), pens. 6-8 fr.; *PARK-HOTEL (PENS. OBER & VILLA SILVANA; Pl. 23), R. 2-6, L. & A. 1, lunch 2½, D. 3½-4, pens. 6½-12 fr. — *RUGEN HÔTEL JUNGFRAUBLICK, a first-class house, in an elevated position close to the Rugen Park (p. 169), commanding a splendid view: R., L., & A. from 6, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 6, omn. 1½ fr.; pens. in July and August 12-20, at other times 10-15 fr. — *HÔT.- PENS. MATTENHOF (Pl. 24), at the foot of the Kleine Rugen, pens. in July and August 6-8, in June and Sept. 5 fr.; PENS. ZWAHLEN-SPYCHER, 4½-5 fr.; CHALET-PENSION RUGEN-PARK AND RUGEN-BLICK.

In the ENVIRONS of Interlaken good and inexpensive quarters may be obtained. At *Wilderswyl* (p. 174), 1½ M. to the S.: *HÔT.-PENS. JUNGFRAU, pens. 5-6 fr., 3 min. from the station; *HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES, pens. from 5 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. ALPENROSE, pens. 5-7 fr.; *PENS. SCHONBUHL, 5-6 fr., *HÔT.-PENS. WILDERSWYL, 5-7 fr., both in a fine lofty situation; *BÄR, in the village, pens. 5-6 fr.; KREUZ, modest. — At *Unspunnen* (p. 171): *HÔT.-PENS. UNSPUNNEN, 6-7 fr. — At *Gsteigwyler* (p. 173), ½ M. from the railway-station of Wilderswyl-Gsteig: PENS. SCHÖNFELS, 4-6 fr. — At *Gsteig:* STEINBOCK. — On the Brienz road, on this side of the church-hill of Goldswyl (¾ M.), PENS. SCHÖNEGG, 5½ fr. — At *Goldswyl* (p. 172): CHALET ET PENS. HELVETIA. — At *Bönigen* (p. 194), on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, terminus of the Bödelibahn (p. 167): *HÔT.-PENS. BELLERIVE, *HÔT.-PENS. BÖNIGEN, *CHALET DU LAC, and *HÔT.-PENS. DE LA GARE, R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. 5 fr.; CHALET DU REPOS.

Restaurants in the hotels *Métropole*, *Victoria*, *Jungfrau* (Grill Room; Pilsener beer on draught), *Beaurivage* (with terrace on the Aare), *St. George*, etc. — **Beer.** *Cursaal*, see below; *Café Oberland*, in the hotel of that name (p. 167); *Bavaria* (p. 167), with garden, next to Hôt. Beaurivage (concert in the evening); *Hôt. Terminus*, see above; *Hôt. St. George*, see p. 167; *Hôt. du Pont* (see above), on the Aare, with garden and view; *Bernerhof*, *Krebs*, *Haenny*, by the Thunersee rail. station. — **Confectioners:** *Weber*, on the Höheweg, at the entrance to the Cursaal; *Schuh*, opposite the Métropole; *Seitz*, Bahnhof-Str.

Cursaal on the Höheweg, with café-restaurant, reading, concert, and billiard rooms, garden, etc.; music in the morning, afternoon, and evening; admission 50 c., per day 1 fr., per week 4 fr., month 12 fr.; for extra entertainments (usually Sun. and Thurs.) higher charges. At the back of the Casino is a whey-cure establishment (7-8 a.m.). — Music on the Höheweg, opposite the entrance to the Cursaal, daily 10.30-11.30 a.m.

Chemists. *Seewer*, opposite Hôt. Oberland; *Pulver*, Postgasse. — **Money Changers:** *Volksbank* (Pl. 26), Bahnhof-Str.

Carriage from the station to Interlaken, Unterseen, and Matten 1 fr.

each person, to Bönigen, Gsteig, Wilderswyl, and Ringgenberg 2 fr.; per hour with one horse 4, with two horses 8, each additional hour 3 or 5 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, see p. 174. — **Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. P), adjoining the Oberländer Hof. — The **Enquiry Office** (*Verkehrsbureau*), on the Höheweg, adjoining the Cursaal, supplies information gratis, sells railway-tickets, etc.

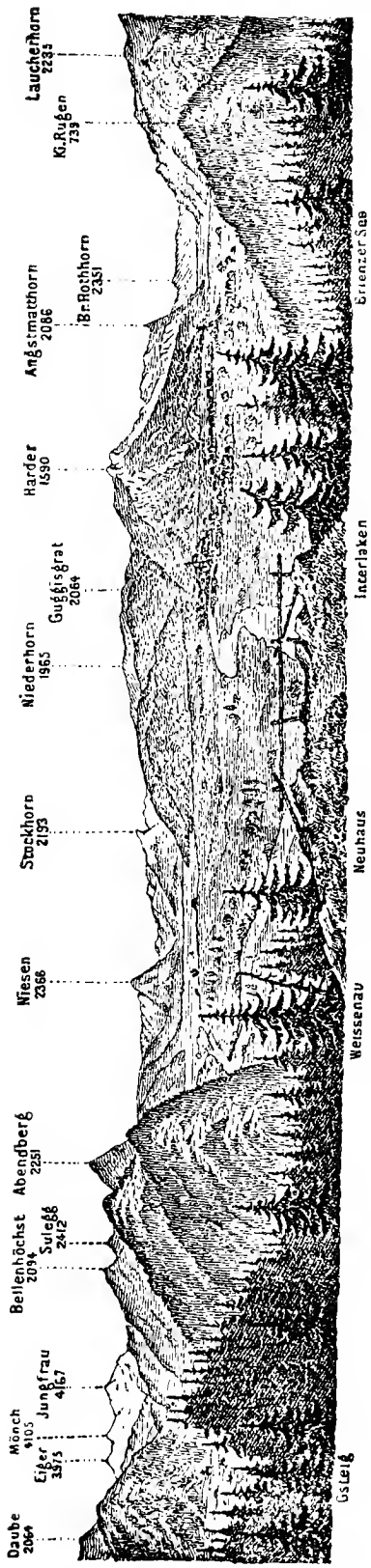
Guides (generally to be found in the Höheweg, opposite the entrance to the Cursaal, or at the Barometrical Column, opposite the Hôt. Victoria): *Christian Haesler*, *Eduard Feuz*, *Jacob Müller*, *Rudolf Wyss*, *Fritz Michel*.

English Church Service in the old Convent Church. Presbyterian Service (Scottish Free Church) in the Sacristy of the Schloss at 11 and 4. American Services (in summer) at the Hôtels Victoria and Métropole.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is called the '*Bödeli*'. These lakes were probably once united, but gradually separated by the deposits of the *Lütschine*, flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach*, falling into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, descending from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and from the N. out of the Habkëren valley, account for the curve which the *Aare* describes. Beautifully situated on this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies **Interlaken** (1863′; pop. 5385), consisting of the villages of *Aarmühle*, *Matten*, and *Unterseen*, and extending nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz. It is a favourite summer-resort, noted for its mild and equable temperature, and is a good starting-point for excursions to the Oberland.

The chief resort of visitors is the *Höheweg, an avenue of old walnuts and planes, extending from the village of Aarmühle to the upper bridge over the Aare, and flanked with large hotels and tempting shops. It commands a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen-Thal and the Jungfrau (finest by evening-light). To the right, near the upper or N.E. end of the Höheweg, rises the old *Monastery of Interlaken*, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The monastery, with the *Schloss* added in 1750, is now occupied by the hospital and the government-offices. Different parts of its old church are now used for the Anglican, Presbyterian, French Protestant, and Roman Catholic services. The prolongation of the Höheweg leads to rail. stat. *Interlaken-Ost* (p. 167; near the landing-place of the Brienz steamer) and to Bönigen (2 M.; p. 194). The Brienz road, diverging to the left at the Hôtel Beaurivage (to Ringgenberg 2 M., to Brienz 10 M.), crosses the Aare (Brückwald, see p. 172).

At the S.W. end of the Höheweg, opposite Hôtel Oberländer Hof, the road to the Kleine Rugen (p. 170) diverges to the S.E., while that in a straight direction leads past the *Post Office* (Pl. P) to the *Thunersee Station* (p. 167). — The road diverging to the N.W. at the post-office crosses the two islands of *Spielmatten* (fine view, from the middle bridge, of the Jungfrau, rising to the S. between the two Rugen) and leads to *Unterseen*, with its old timber-built houses and modern church. Large manufactory of parquetry. The



View from the Heimwehfluh. (Heights in mètres.)

road to Merligen and Thun (p. 166) begins here to the left, by the hotels mentioned on p. 168. The road to the Habkern valley and to St. Beatenberg leads to the N.W. (pp. 172, 166).

The ***Kleine Rugen**, a wooded spur of the Grosse Rugen, offers attractive walks and varying views. The principal path ascends straight from the Hôtel Jungfraublick to the walk encircling the hill. Turning to the left, we reach the 'Humboldtsruhe' (view of the Jungfrau and Lake of Brienz) and the (1/2 hr.) *Trinkhalle* (café), commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmeren. Farther on, beyond the 'Scheffel Pavilion' (with a view of Lake Thun), is the *Kasthofer-Stein*, a memorial of the chief forester Kasthofer, who, at the beginning of the century, planted the hill with specimens of all the Swiss trees. Then past a reservoir and a chamois-enclosure, and back to Hôtel Jungfraublick. Other paths, with benches and points of view, ramify in every direction. One of these ascends to the (25 min.) *Rugenhöhe* (2425′), where three clearings in the wood disclose views of the Jungfrau and the lakes of Thun and Brienz.

Just beyond the Trinkhalle a path to the left, and then to the right, by a (1 min.) bench (where the path straight on leads in 10 min. to Café Unspunnen), descends to the *Wagneren-Schlucht*, between the Kleine and the Grosse Rugen. Near the Studer memorial (p. 171) our path joins a road which leads through the ravine, past the *Hôtel and*

Café Unspunnen and the *Bavaria Beer Garden*, and below the ruin of *Unspunnen*, to Wilderswyl (p. 174), affording views of the Lauterbrunnen valley and the Jungfrau, and of Lake Brienz to the left.

In the middle of the Wagneren-Schlucht, about 300 paces from the parting of the roads at its W. end, is a rock inscribed with the name of Bernh. Studer (d. 1887), the geologist. Here a path diverges to the right (W.), and ascends rapidly, passing a fine point of view on the right, to the (20 min.) ***Heimwehfluh** (2218′). The terrace in front of the restaurant commands a charming view (best in the afternoon) of the Bödeli and the lakes. The Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are seen from the adjacent belvedere.

A more extensive and picturesque view is commanded by the ***Abendberg**, above the Grosse Rugen (1½-2 hrs.; horse 8, mule 6 fr.). This is recommended for an afternoon-walk. We follow the Heimwehfluh path in the Wagneren-Schlucht (p. 170), and after ¼ hr. turn to the left, and farther on (notice-board) to the left again, through wood all the way. On the top is the **Hôtel Bellevue* (3735′; pens. 5½-7 fr.). — A path ascends from the hotel, across grass and past some chalets, to (20 min.) the '*Siebenuhr Tanne*' (4125′), whence there is a charming view of Lake Thun, lying far below.

A footpath leads past the different peaks of the Abendberg to the (3 hrs.) *Rothenegg* (6234′; shortest way from the hotel, 2 hrs.). The next peaks of the range are the *Fuchsegg* (6348′), the *Grosse Schiffli* (6675′), the *Kleine Schiffli* (6587′), and finally the *Morgenberghorn* (7385′). The last is very difficult from this side (better from Saxeten, by the Renggli Pass, see below). — A path leads from the Hôtel Bellevue to Saxeten in 1 hr. (take the upper path to the right in the meadow, behind the second chalet).

The **Saxĕten-Thal**, between the *Abendberg* and the *Bellenhöchst* (6970′), is reached from Wilderswyl (p. 174) by a new road. The (5 M.) village of *Saxĕten* (3600′; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, pens. 4-6 fr.) is a health-resort, in a sheltered situation. Beyond it (½ hr.) are the falls of the *Gürbenbach* and *Weissbach*. The valley is picturesquely closed by the *Schwalmeren* (p. 172).

The ***Sulegg** (7915′), an excellent point of view, is ascended from Saxeten in 3½-4 hrs., with guide (5 fr.). Following the well-made path, we cross (2 min.) the Gürbenbach, and beyond the saw-mill ascend rapidly across mountain-pastures to the (1 hr.) *Schlipfweng-Alp* (4986′) and the (1 hr.) *Bellen-Alp* (6205′); after ¼ hr. more we turn to the right between the *Bellenhöchst* (6870′; easily ascended in ¼ hr.; *View) and the Sulegg, skirt the E. slope of the latter for ¾ hr. (good new path), nearly as far as the *Suls-Alp*, and reach the top in 1 hr. more. The descent may be made to *Isenfluh* (p. 174), by the *Suls-Alp* and *Sengg-Alp* (guide 10 fr.). — The ***Morgenberghorn** (7385′) may be ascended from Saxeten in 3 hrs. without difficulty (guide 5 fr.). The path, diverging to the right from the road ½ M. to the W. of Saxeten, ascends past the (2 hrs.) chalets of the *Innerberg Alp* to (1 hr.) the *Renggli Pass* (6168′), between the Morgenberghorn and the Schwalmeren (p. 172). Thence we ascend (no path) along the S. and S.W. flanks of the mountain and after 40 min. reach the new club-path, which leads up the W. side to (20 min.) the top. The view, especially of Lakes Thun and Brienz and of the mountains to the N., is very picturesque; but the higher Alps appear less imposing than from the Sulegg. The descent on the E. side to the Abendberg, over the rocks

of the *Schifffligrat* and the *Leissigengrat*, is very dangerous (see p. 171). — The **Schwalmeren** (8135′) is also ascended without trouble (5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.). We follow the Sulegg route to (2¾ hrs.) the *Suls-Alp* (p. 171), whence we proceed to the W. through the *Sulsthal*, and skirt the S. side of the *Lobhörner* (8430′) till we reach the snow and debris of the sloping E. flank of the Schwalmeren. A gradual ascent over this brings us to (2¼ hrs.) the arête and (¼ hr.) the summit. [From the *Sulegg* (p. 171) we may follow the arête to the W., pass to the N. of the Lobhörner, and reach the top of the Schwalmeren in 2 hrs.] The magnificent view excells that from the Schilthorn (p. 177). Descent to Isenfluh (p. 174), 2½ hrs.

About 100 paces beyond the Aare bridge on the Brienz road (p. 169) a notice-board indicates a number of walks on the **Brückwald**, which stretches to the left up the slopes of the *Harder*. Fine view of the Bödeli, the lakes, and the mountains from the (20 min.) *Hohbühl* (2070′), where a pavilion commemorates the visits of Weber, Mendelssohn, and Wagner to Interlaken. The Jungfrau is better seen from the *Lustbühl* pavilion, ¼ hr. farther along the slope, whence we may return by the middle Aare bridge or Unterseen (a walk of 1-1¼ hr. in all).

The *Obere Bleiki*, 1 hr. above the Hohbühl, affords a more distant but not a finer view. The *Pavillon Falkenfluh* (see below) is ½ hr. higher. These two points are also reached by a bridle-path, to the left (waypost) from the Brienz road. 350 paces from the Aare bridge.

The castle-hill of **Goldswyl** (2240′; ½ hr.), beyond *Schönegg* on the Brienz road (p. 157), overlooks Lake Brienz and the sombre little Faulensee or Lake of Goldswyl; the ruined tower is inaccessible. — A walk may be taken by the same road (or by a picturesque path crossing the hills between the road and Lake Brienz) to (½ hr.) **Ringgenberg** (*Pens. & Restaurant Seeburg*, with garden, at the pier; *Pens. Beauséjour*, farther up the slope; *Bär*, *Chalet zur Post*, in the village, pens. 4-5 fr.), with a church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the *Schadenburg* (2388′; 1½ M. farther on), on a spur of the Graggen, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg.

A guide-post at the upper Aare bridge in Unterseen (p. 169) indicates the road to Beatenberg (p. 166), which skirts the S.W. slope of the *Harder*, enters the (¼ hr.) **Habkern-Thal**, watered by the *Lombach*, and diverges to the left (¾ M. from Unterseen) from the road to the (3½ M.) village of *Habkern* (3500′; inn). One-horse carr. from Interlaken to Habkern and back 15 fr.

Just before the above-mentioned parting of the roads a bridle-path to the right ascends through wood to the (1½ hr.) *Hardermatte* (3990′; fine view of the Bernese Alps). Then level for a short way; down to (¼ hr.) the pavilion on the *Falkenfluh*; and back by the Obere Bleiki to the Brienz road (p. 169) and to Interlaken (3-3½ hrs. in all).

Three fine points of view may be visited from Habkern. The *Gemmenalphorn (6770′) is reached by the *Brändlisegg* and *Gemmen-Alp* in 4 hrs. (comp. p. 167). The **Hohgant** (7215′) is ascended in 4 hrs. by *Bohl* (5902′) and the *Aelgäu-Alp* (descent to *Schangnau* in the Emmen-Thal, see p. 148). The **Augstmatthorn** (7020′) is ascended by the *Bodmi-Alp* in 3½ hrs.

A pleasant morning walk may be taken from *Gsteig* (p. 173; 1½ M. from the Höheweg), where the cemetery of the district lies, down the right bank of the Lütschine, either to (1¼ M.) *Bönigen* (p. 194), or to the bridge halfway, across the river, and back to Matten. Another walk from Gsteig ascends the right bank of the Lütschine to (¼ hr.) *Gsteigwyler*.

From Bönigen to the *Giessbach* viâ Iseltwald, see p. 193.

The *Schynige Platte, one of the finest points of view in the Bernese Oberland, is reached by a Rack- and -Pinion Railway from station *Wilderswyl-Gsteig* (1925′; p. 174) in 1¼ hr. (fare 8, down 4, return 10 fr.; one class only), or from *Interlaken-Ost* (change at Wilderswyl-Gsteig) in 1½ hr. (fares 9, 5, 11 fr. 60 c.; 3rd cl. 8 fr. 60, 4 fr. 60 c., 11 fr.; return-ticket, including S., R., and B. at the hotel, 15 fr.). — The line (maximum gradient 1 : 4) crosses the Lütschine and ascends in curves to the *Rothenegg Tunnel*, beyond which it enters a wood of beeches and pines, affording pretty glimpses to the left of Interlaken, and the lakes. 3 M. Stat. *Breitlauenen* (5068′; Hotel, pens. from 5 fr.), with view of the lakes of Brienz and Thun and the hills to the N.W. (or better from the *Vogelistein*, a jutting rock 150 paces to the N.). The line then ascends in a curve to the mountain-crest and passes through the *Grätli Tunnel* to the S. side of the hill, where we obtain a view of the Lauterbrunnen Valley, and then of the Lütschine Valley: to the left towers the majestic Jungfrau. Following the S. slope of the crest, overlooking the Grindelwald Valley with the Schreckhörner and Wetterhörner, and threading a short tunnel, we reach the (4½ M.) **Schynige Platte** (6463′; *Rail. Restaurant*), the terminus. A broad path leads from the station along the Platte, a slope of crumbling and 'shining' slate, in a few minutes to the **Hôtel-Restaurant*, rebuilt after a fire in 1898 and re-opened in the summer of 1899 (D. 4 fr.).

Magnificent *View of the Bernese Alps to the S.: from left to right, the Wellhorn, Wetterhörner, Berglistock, Upper Grindelwald Glacier, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner, Lower Grindelwald Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn peeping over the Eigergrat, the Fiescherhörner, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, Weisse Frau, Doldenhorn, and the peaks of the Niesen and Stockhorn chains. The ridge concealing the base of the Jungfrau group is the Männlichen (p. 184).

An easy winding path ascends from the hotel past the *Geisshorn* (view like that from the hotel) and the precipitous *Gummihorn* (6893′) to the (20 min.) *Daube (6772′; rfmts.), whence the survey of the lakes and of the peaks to the N. is particularly fine; N.E. is the Brienzer Rothhorn, with Pilatus to the right in the distance. Towards evening the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne glitter in the distance. — The *Oberberghorn* (6790′), 25 min. to the E. of the Daube, has also been made accessible by flights of steps and affords a fine view of the Lake of Brienz.

From the Schynige Platte to the *Faulhorn*, see p. 189. — Descent from the Platte by *Gündlischwand* to *Zweilütschinen*, 3 hrs., steep at places. By the small pond near the Platte we descend to the right across pastures to the (¾ hr.) lower chalets of the *Iselten-Alp* (5116′; guide advisable to this point, 2 fr.); thence through wood.

Path from Gsteig to the Schynige Platte (4 hrs.; neglected at places). We either cross the bridge by the church of *Gsteig*, and take the road to the right to (¾ M.) *Gsteigwyler*; in the middle of the village take the bridle-path to the left, and soon to the left again; after 17 min. ascend to the right, through wood; or, shorter, we ascend from Gsteig to the left, by a path between the church and the Steinbock, turning to the right where the path divides, and in 20 min. reach the bridle-path where it enters the wood. Then by numerous zigzags, crossing the railway twice, to the (1½ hr.) *Schönegg* (4754′) and the (¼ hr.) *Breitlauenen Hotel* (see above). Thence to the top, 1½ hr.

47. The Lauterbrunnen Valley and Mürren.

From Interlaken to *Lauterbrunnen*, 8 M., Bernese Oberland Railway in 3/4 hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 1 fr. 95 c., return 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 15 c.); circular tour from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, the Kleine Scheidegg, Grindelwald, and back to Interlaken, 22 fr. 65, 13 fr. 95 c. (tickets valid for 6 days). The railway (maximum gradient 35:1000) has short sections on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 120:1000). The traveller should see that he enters one of the carriages marked 'Lauterbrunnen'. — Carriage from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen and back, including 2 hrs.' stay, with one horse 9, two horses 15 fr.; to Trümmelbach 12 or 22, to Stechelberg 14 or 27 fr. — The following *Excursion (one day) is recommended: by railway to *Mürren* (p. 177), walk to the *Upper Steinberg* (p. 176; 2 3/4-3 hrs.), descend to (1 hr.) *Trachsellauenen* (p. 175), and return by the valley, past the falls of the *Trümmelbach* and *Staubbach* (p. 175) to *Lauterbrunnen* (2 3/4 hrs. to the station). The views from Mürren and the Upper Steinberg are among the finest in Switzerland.

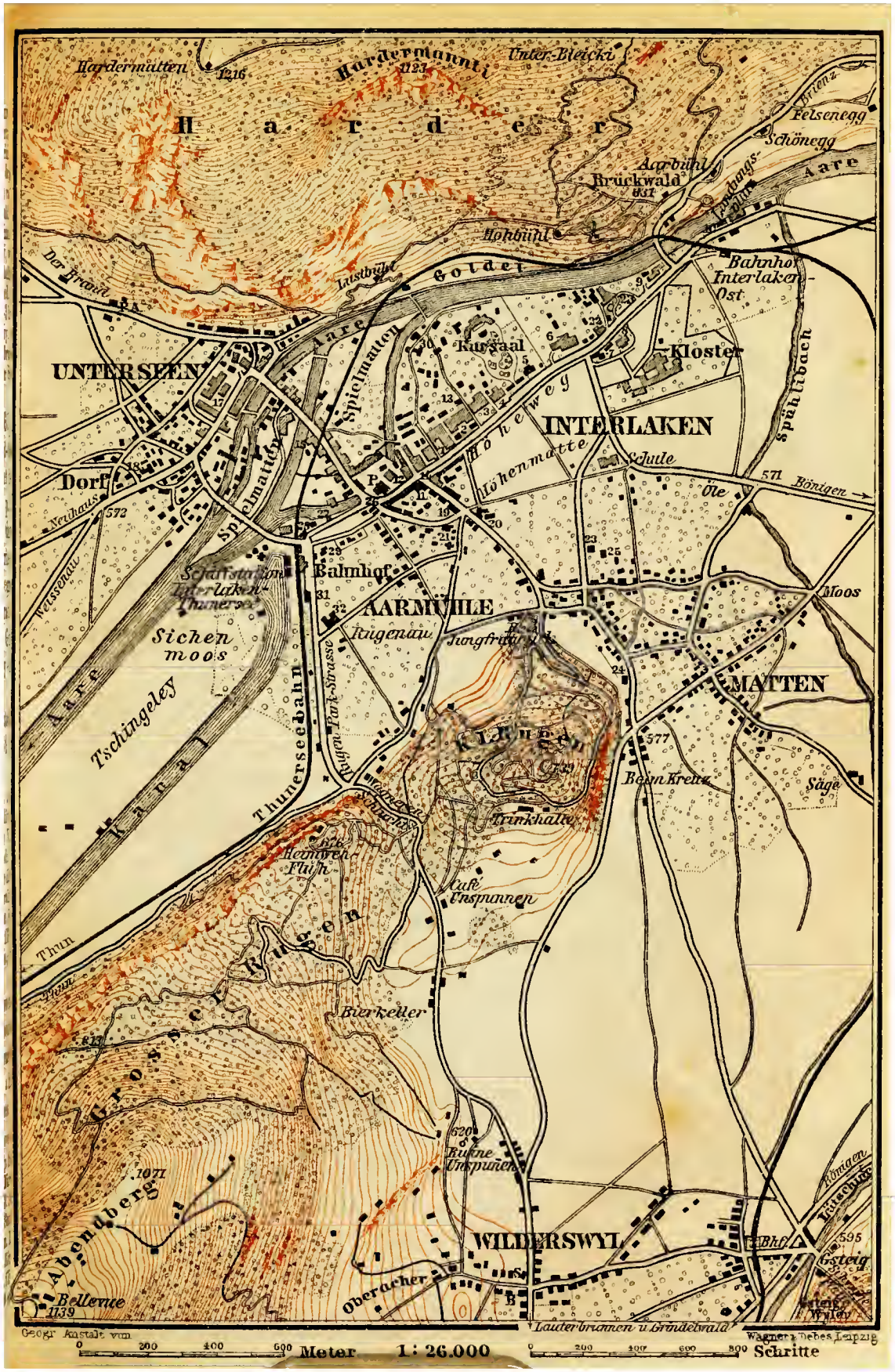
The line begins at the *Interlaken-Ost* station (1865′; p. 167) and curves round through the fertile plain to (2 1/2 M.) *Wilderswyl-Gsteig* (1925′; change for the Schynige Platte, p. 173). To the right is the village of *Wilderswyl*; to the left, the church of *Gsteig* (see p. 173). — The train crosses the *Lütschine* and ascends its right bank through wood. On the left bank is the highroad. To the right rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*, overtopped by the Sulegg; in the foreground, to the left, is the Männlichen, with the Mönch and Jungfrau adjacent. We cross the *Black Lütschine*, which descends from Grindelwald. To the left, in the background, peers the finely-shaped Wetterhorn.

5 1/2 M. **Zweilütschinen** (2150′; *Hôt.-Pens. Zweilütschinen*), junction of the Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald line (p. 181; unless in a through-carriage, change for Lauterbrunnen).

Interesting excursion to (1 1/4 hr.) **Isenfluh** (3610′; *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau*, 4 1/2-6 fr.). About 1/2 M. from Zweilütschinen the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road, and ascends the steep W. slope of the valley (shade after 3 p.m.). Isenfluh commands a splendid *View of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, from the Grosshorn to the Eiger. — From Isenfluh to Mürren (3 hrs.; guide desirable), a fine walk: follow the path straight to the (3/4 hr.) *Sausbach*; ascend to the (3/4 hr.) *Sprissenweid*; then level to the (1/2 hr.) *Grütsch-Alp* station (p. 176), and thence to (1 hr.) *Mürren*. — Ascent of the *Sulegg* (7915′; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), see p. 171.

The train crosses the *White Lütschine*, and ascends (two rack-and-pinion sections) the wooded **Valley of Lauterbrunnen*, bounded by limestone cliffs, 1000-1500′ in height. It crosses the *Sausbach*, which dashes down on the right, passes the *Hunnenfluh*, a huge tower-like rock on the left, and crosses the road several times.

8 M. **Lauterbrunnen.** — The Railway Station lies 2620′ above the sea-level; change carriages for Wengen, Scheidegg, and Grindelwald (p. 181); 3 min. higher up, to the right, is the station for the cable-railway to Mürren (p. 176). — **Hotels:** *Steinbock, at the station, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-5, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. Staubbach, with view of the Staubbach, R., L., & A. 2-3, lunch 2 1/2, D. 4 fr.; *Adler, near the station, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Oberland; Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof, opposite the station; *Hôt.-Pens. Trümmelbach (p. 175). — **Guides:** *Christ., Joh.*, and *Peter Lauener, Heinr., Fritz*, and *Ulrich von*



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Schönegg
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Brückwald
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Hohbühl
Lustbühl
Goldei
Bahnhof Interlaken-Ost
Der Brand
Aare
Spielmatten
Kursaal
Kloster
UNTERSEEN
Höheweg
INTERLAKEN
Spühlibach
Höhenmatte
Schule
Öle
571
Bönigen
Dorf
Neuhaus
572
Spielmatten
Bahnhof
AARMÜHLE
Rugenau
Moos
Weissenau
Sichen moos
Aare
Tschingeley
Kanal
Thunerseebahn
Rugen Park-Strasse
MATTEN
Kl. Rugen
577
Beim Kreuz
Säge
Trinkhalle
Heimweh-Fluh
Café Unspunnen
Thun
Rugen
Bierkeller
Grosser
Abendberg
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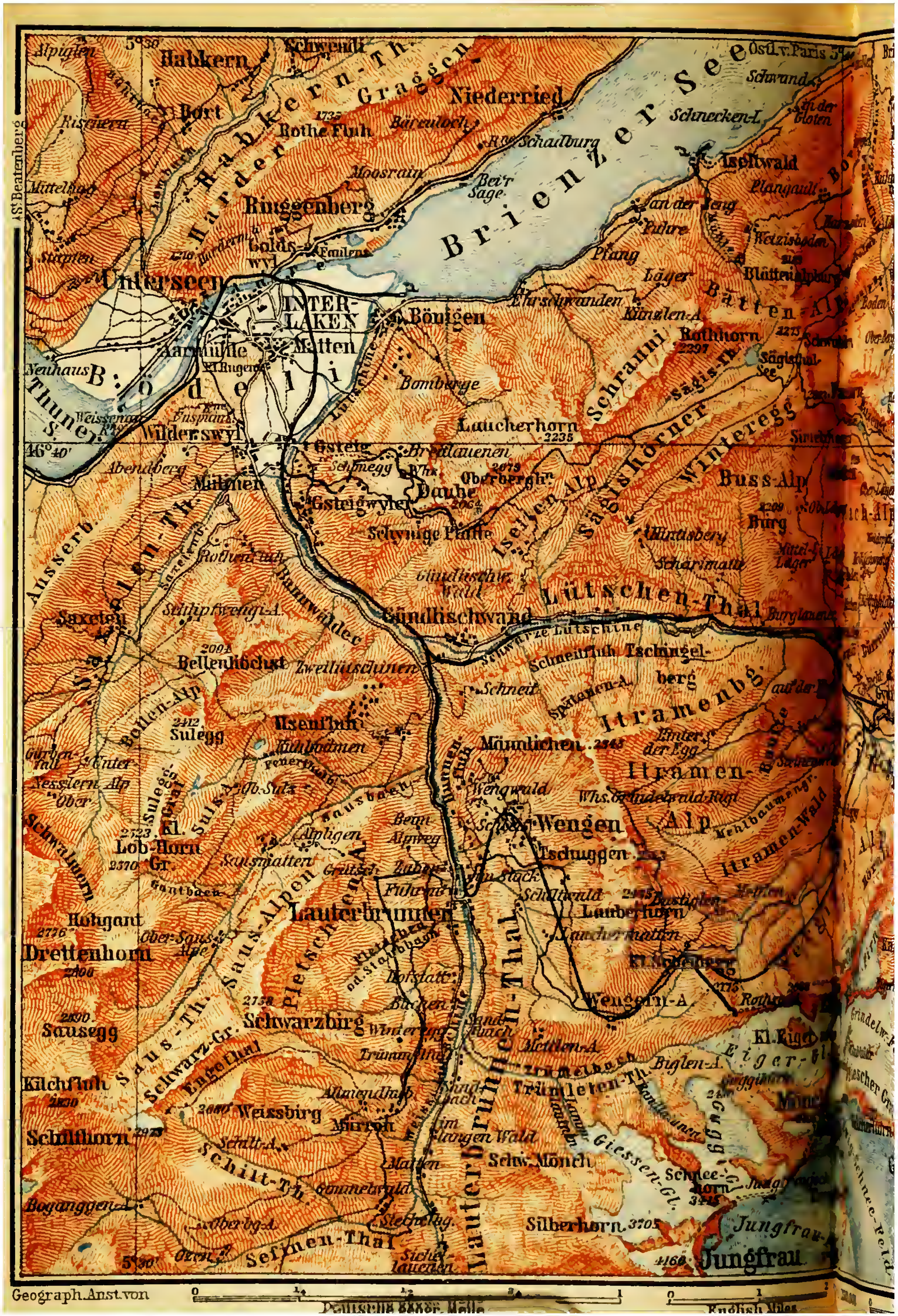

Habkern
Schwendi
Bort
Rothe Fluh
Niederried
Harder
Habkern-Th.
Graggen
Brienzer See
Ostl. v. Paris
Schwand
Schnecken-L.
Iseltwald
Ringgenberg
Goldswyl
Moosrain
Unterseen
INTER-LAKEN
Matten
Aarmühle
Bönigen
Bödeli
Neuhaus
Thuner See
Wilderswyl
Blatten
Laucherhorn
2235
Schranni
Rothhorn
2397
Sägistal-See
Sägishörner
Winteregg
Buss-Alp
Burg
Gsteig
Gsteigwyler
Daube
Oberberghn.
Iselten Alp
Schynige Platte
Abendberg
Mülinen
Saxeten
Saxeten-Th.
Lütschinen-Thal
Gündlischwand
Zweilütschinen
Schwarze Lütschine
Tschingelberg
Itramenbg.
Itramen-Alp
Bellenhöchst
Suleggin
Sulegg
Isenfluh
Männlichen
2345
Wengwald
Wengen
Tschuggen
Lob-Horn
Schwalmern
Hohgant
Drettenhorn
Sausegg
Kilchfluh
Schilthorn
Lauterbrunnen
Saus-Alpen
Pletschen-A.
Saus-Th.
Schwarzbrg
Wengern-A.
Lauberhorn
Kl. Scheidegg
Kl. Eiger
Eiger-Gl.
Trümleten-Th.
Mettlen-A.
Weissbirg
Mürren
Schw. Mönch
Giessen-Gl.
Schneehorn
Silberhorn 3705
Jungfrau
4166
Schilt-Th.
Sefinen-Thal
Lauterbrunnen-Thal
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Brienzerbg.
Hinterbg.-A.
Meiringen
Innert-kirchen
Unterfluh-W.
Wandelhorn
Wandel-Alp
Oltschi-Alp
Schönwanghörner
Wildgerst
Schwarzhorn
Rosenlaui Bad
Hohjagiburg
Engelhorn
Urbach Thal
Grindel-
Gr. Scheidegg
Wellhorn
Dossenhorn
Wetterhorn
Mittelhorn
Rosenhorn
Renfenhorn
Hangendgl. Horn
Wetterhörner
Berglistock
Ankenbälli
Gauli-Gletscher
Grünbergli
Ewigschneehorn
Grindelwald
Mettenberg
Kl. Schreckhorn
Schreckhörner
Nässihorn
Gr. Schreckhorn
Gr. Lauteraarhorn
Lauteraarhörner
Hint. Trifthörner
Zäsenberghorn
Grindelw.-Fiescher-Gl.
Fiescher Grat
Walcherhorn
Kl. Fiescherh.
Grdw. Fiescherhörner
Gr. Fiescherhorn
Agassizhorn
Finsteraarhorn
Strahlegg-Firn
Abschwung
Unteraar-Gl.
Escherhorn
Thierberg
Scheuchzerh.
Grunerhorn
Finsteraar-Gletscher
Oberaar-Gl.
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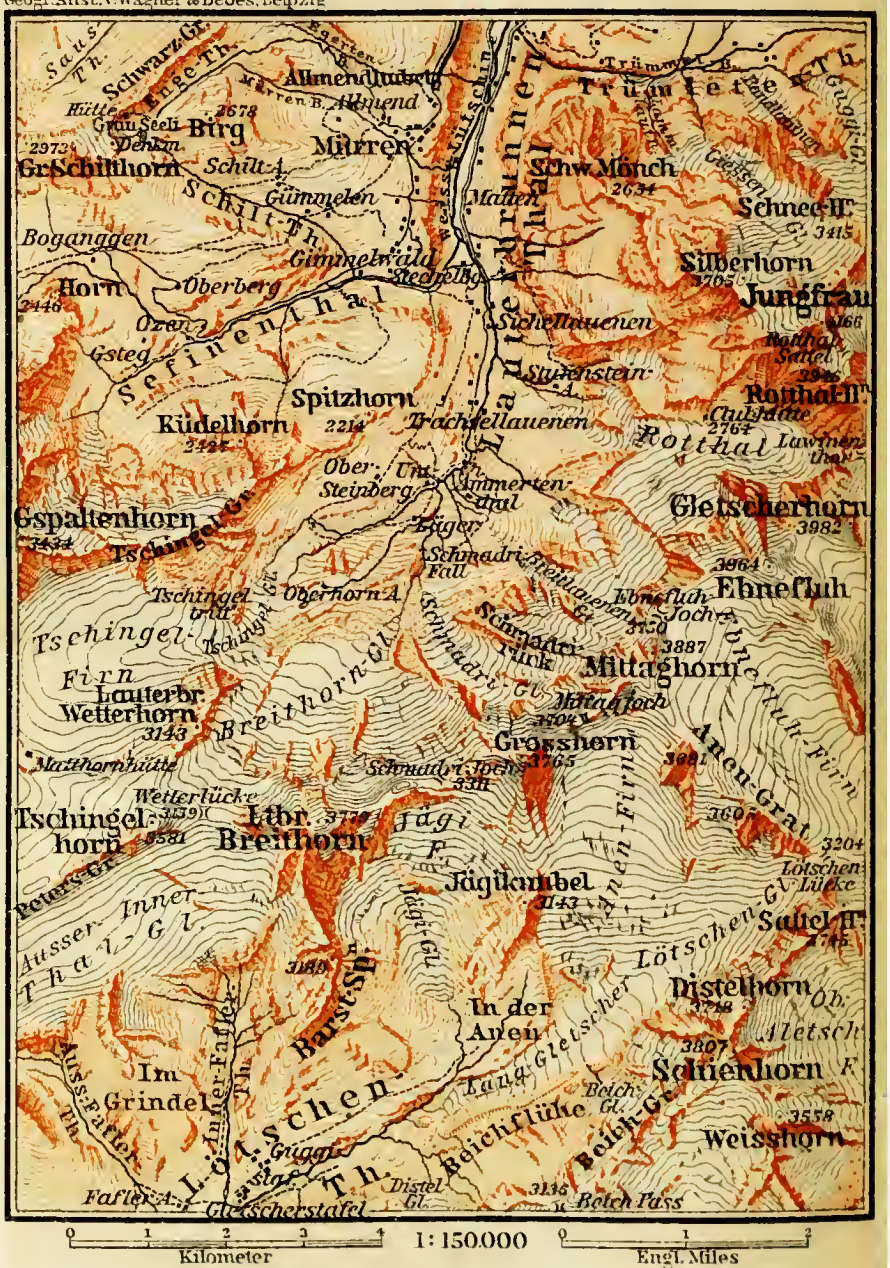
Kilometer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Almen, *Fritz* and *Carl Christ. Graf*, *Fritz Fuchs*, *Ulrich Brunner*, *Karl Schlunegger*, *Christ.* and *Fr. Steiner*. — **English Church Service** in summer at the Steinbock.

Lauterbrunnen (2615′), a pretty, scattered village, lies on both banks of the Lütschine, in a rocky valley 1/2 M. broad, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7, and in winter not till 11 a.m. It derives its name ('nothing but springs') from the numerous streams which descend from the rocks, or from the springs which rise at their base. The snow-mountain to the left, rising above the huge rocky precipices of the Schwarze Mönch, is the Jungfrau; to the right is the Breithorn.

By the Hôtel Staubbach, about 8 min. from the station, the road forks. The left branch descends past the church to the Trümmelbach (see below); the right branch leads straight on to the (5 min.) ***Staubbach** ('spray-brook'), the best-known of the Lauterbrunnen falls. This brook, never copious, and in dry summers disappointing, descends from a jutting rock in a leap of 980′, most of it, before it reaches the ground, being converted into spray, which bedews the meadows and trees far and near. In the morning-sun it resembles a silvery veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze, and by moonlight also it is beautiful. The best point of view is in a meadow in front of the fall, to the left of a seat marked by a flag. In the rock behind the fall is a gallery with three vaulted recesses (20 c.).

The road to the left at the fork (see above) crosses the White Lütschine near the church, and ascends its right bank, in view of the snowy Breithorn and the Schmadribach Fall. (To the left, a bridle-path to Wengen, p. 182.) In 1/2 hr. we reach the *Hôt.-Pens. Trümmelbach* (R., L., & A. 3-4, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; omn. at Lauterbrunnen station; carr. there and back, including stay, 4 fr.). A path (adm. 50 c.) diverges here to the left to the (7 min.) ***Trümmelbach Fall.** The narrow gorge, with the copious *Trümmelbach*, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau, is rendered accessible by steps and paths. The sun forms beautiful rainbows in the spray.

Through the *Trümleten-Thal* to the *Wengern-Alp* (p. 182; 3 hrs., with guide), trying but interesting. — To the *Roththal Hut*, see p. 180. — From Stechelberg (see below) viâ the *Sefinen-Thal* and the *Bussen-Alp* to the *Tanzbödeli* (7010′; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; with guide), repaying (better in combination with the excursion to the Upper Steinberg, p. 176).

The road ascends the valley, in view of several waterfalls, and passes the (18 min.) *Dornigen-Brücke*, where we join the old route coming from the Staubbach. Beyond *Stechelberg* we reach (1/2 hr.) the ******Café & Pens. Stechelberg* (3020′; pens. 4 1/2-5 fr.), where the road ends. The main bridle-path (to the left; that to the right leads to the SefinenValley and Mürren, p. 178) skirts the right bank of the wild Lütschine, and crosses it near the (1/4 hr.) chalets of *Sichellauenen* (3275′). Thence we traverse wooded meadows to (50 min.) **Trachsellauĕnen** (4145′; *Hôt. Schmadribach*, R., L., & A. 2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, pens. 5 fr., well spoken of), a picturesque cluster of chalets on

the left bank of the Lütschine, 1¾-2 hrs. from the Trümmelbach and 2½ hrs. from Lauterbrunnen.

The path hence to the (1¼ hr.) Schmadribach Fall ascends the left bank of the Lütschine to the (12 min.) 'Bergwerk', the ruined furnace of a deserted lead-mine. Here it diverges to the left from the main path (which goes on to the Upper Steinberg, see below), and ascends (notice-boards) round a jutting rock (the 'Nadla'; the top of which, 20 min. from the inn, affords a good view of the waterfall), and past the chalets of the (½ hr.) *Lower Steinberg Alp* (4480'), where it crosses (to the left) the *Thalbach* (two bridges). Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we pass a waterfall, mount the *Holdri*, and reach (½ hr.) the *Läger Chalet*, in sight of the ***Schmadribach Fall.** Nothing is gained by going closer to the fall. — From the 'Bergwerk' it is preferable to follow the path to the right, which zigzags up a gorge, clad with firs and ferns (not pleasant in wet weather), to the chalets of the *Ammerten-Alp*, and thence to the **Upper Steinberg** (5820'). Here (1½ hr. from Trachsellauenen) are the small *Hôtel Tschingelhorn* (unpretending; R. & L. 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., pens. 5 fr.), and (20 min. farther up) the *Hôtel Ober-Steinberg* (pens. 5-6 fr.). The *View of the mountains and glaciers enclosing the upper valley of Lauterbrunnen is very fine (best point of view about 200 yds. beyond the Obersteinberg Hotel); from right to left are seen the Lauterbrunner Wetterhorn, with the Tschingelhorn behind it, the Breithorn, the beautiful Tschingel Glacier between these, then the Grosshorn, the Mittaghorn, the Ebnefluh, the Gletscherhorn, and the Jungfrau, while directly opposite is the Schmadribach Fall. — In descending to Trachsellauenen, we diverge to the right 20 min. beyond the Hôt. Tschingelhorn.

A still grander view is obtained from the ***Tanzbödeli** (7010'), the last E spur of the Tschingelgrat, reached from the Obere Steinberg in 2½ hrs. (there and back; see p. 175). A boy will show the way (steady head necessary) for 1½-2 fr.

A somewhat fatiguing route (guide advisable) leads from the Upper Steinberg along the moraine of the *Tschingel Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) ***Oberhornsee** (6823'), a beautiful little blue lake, magnificently situated in the rocky hollow between the Tschingel and Breithorn Glaciers. Adjacent is the *Oberhorn Alp*. — Hence to the (3 hrs.) *Mutthorn Hut*, see p. 180.

From Lauterbrunnen to Mürren. — *Cable and Electric Railway* in 55 min. (fares 3 fr. 75 c.; return-ticket, valid for 3 days, 6 fr.). The station of the cable-railway in Lauterbrunnen lies 5 min. from that of the Bernese Oberland Railway (see p. 174).

The Cable Railway (nearly 1 M. long; average gradient 55 : 100) mounts straight through meadows and wood, to the *Grütsch-Alp* (4890'). Here we change carriages for the Electric Railway, which follows the slope, crossing several streams, to (2½ M.) *Mürren*. To the left (even below the Grütsch-Alp) a magnificent *View of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers is revealed: the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Schneehorn and

Silberhorn, the huge precipices of the Schwarze Mönch rising abruptly from the valley, the wall of the Ebne-Fluh with its conical peak to the left and its mantle of spotless snow; then, as we approach Mürren (near which the Jungfrau disappears behind the Schwarze Mönch), the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn (from which the Schmadribach descends), the Breithorn, the Tschingelhorn, the Tschingelgrat, and the Gspaltenhorn.

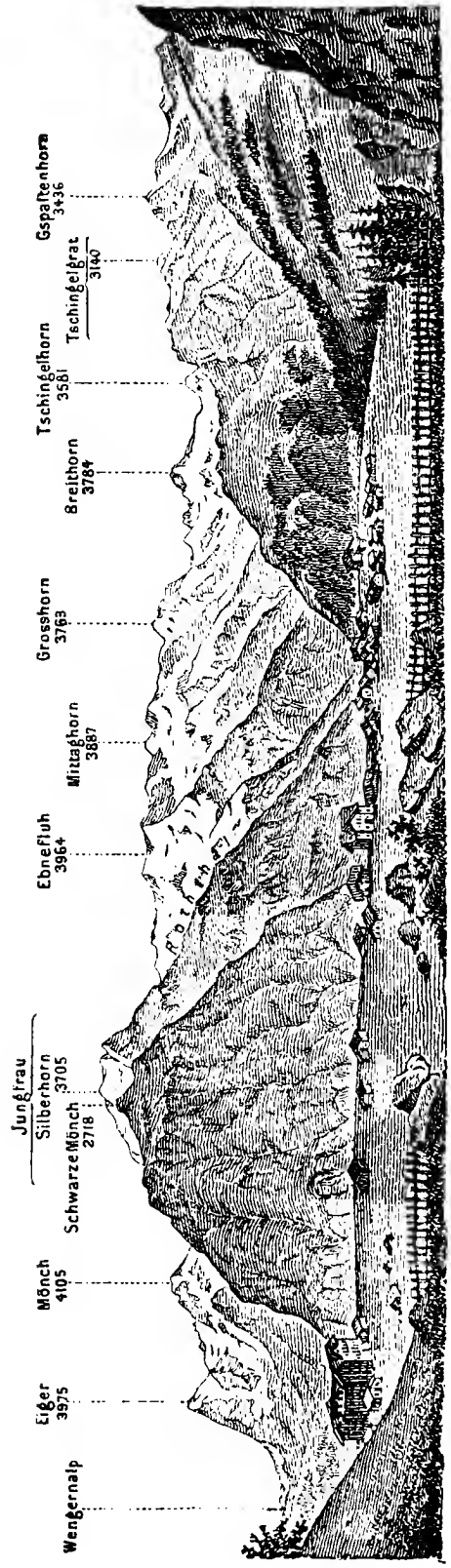
The Bridle Path from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren, 2-2½ hrs. (1¼ hr. in the opposite direction), is very attractive in dry weather. It ascends rapidly to the right about 3 min. from the station, beyond the Adler Hotel, at the guide-post ('Mürren 5.7 Kil.', *i.e.* 3½ M.), and crosses the *Greifenbach* twice. Beyond the second bridge (20 min.) it ascends through wood, crosses the *Fluhbächli*, the (20 min.) *Lauibach* (fine waterfall), and the *Herrenbächli*, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the scanty *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* (4037'; rfmts.). In 5 min. more, where the wood has been much thinned, we obtain a beautiful view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger, which remain in sight for the rest of the way. Farther up, by (½ hr.) a saw-mill (4920'), we cross two branches of the *Spissbach*, in 25 min. more reach the top of the hill (view see above), and then walk alongside the railway to (½ hr.) *Mürren*. Comp. Map, p. 174.

Mürren. — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel & Curhaus Mürren, 5 min. from the station, beautifully situated, with restaurant, Cursaal, and several dépendances (*Bellevue*, *Fontana*, *Victoria*), R., L., & A. 5-8, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. from July 15th to Sept. 1st 10-18, at other times 9-15 fr.; *Grand Hôtel des Alpes, nearer the station, with restaurant (Munich beer on draught, 60 c.), R., L., & A. 5-8, B. 1¾, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; S. B. G. H. at both. — *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau, R. 3-4, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr., near the English Church, above the Curhaus; *Hôt. Eiger, close to the station, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 3½, pens. 6½-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site, 8 min. from the station, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe, farther to the S., in an open situation, pens. 6-7 fr.; Pens. Blumenthal; *Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss, 3 min. from the station, R. 2½ fr. — *English Church* and *Roman Catholic Chapel.*

Mürren (5385'), situated on a terrace high above the Lauterbrunnen Valley, is one of the most frequented points in the Bernese Oberland. It commands a famous view, including not only the above-mentioned peaks, but also the Wetterhorn to the left, and the Sefinen-Furgge to the extreme right (p. 179). Pleasant walks with numerous benches skirt the slopes of the *Allmendhubel*, a height to the W., on which firs grow higher up.

The top of the *Allmendhubel* (6358') is reached in ¾ hr., by following the above-mentioned paths to the left to (¼ hr.) the first chalets of *Allmend*, then the path to the Schilthorn to (20 min.) a solitary chalet, and finally to the right for 6 or 8 min. more. The view includes the snowy Jungfrau in addition to the peaks seen from Mürren. — Another good view-point is the *Obere Winteregg* (5738'), ½ hr. to the N.W. of Mürren, by a path diverging to the left above the electric railway, 10 min. from Mürren.

The *Schilthorn (9753'; 4-5 hrs., guide 8 fr., not indispensable for experts) is an admirable point of view. The path ascends along the S. or N. side of the *Allmendhubel* (see above), enters the bleak *Enge-Thal*, and mounts over the *Seelifuren* to the (2½ hrs.) rocky basin above the *Graue Seeli* (8540'). Then a steep ascent over snow, loose stones, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the *Kleine Schilthorn* (9400') and across the arête without difficulty to the (1 hr.) flat summit of the *Grosse Schilthorn*. Magnificent survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, and of the whole chain (including the Blümlisalp, to the S.W., quite near),



and of N. Switzerland (Rigi, Pilatus, etc.); panorama by Imfeld. Mont Blanc is not visible hence, but is seen from the arête, about 250 yds. to the W., a little below the summit. — The descent may be considerably curtailed by glissades down three snow-slopes (quite free from danger). The route through the imposing *Sefinen-Thal* (see below), by the *Sefinen-Alp* and the *Teufelsbrücke* (a fine point above Gimmelwald), is longer by 1½ hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting (unfit for ladies). A shorter way back leads past the *Graue Seeli* and down the steep *Schiltflühe* (guide advisable), and afterwards through the beautiful pastures of the *Schiltalp* (6390′), with views of the Jungfrau, etc.

At the Chalet Bellevue, beyond the Curhaus, a guide-post indicates the way (to the left) to Stechelberg, and 100 paces farther on the path divides; here we descend to the left. In 5 min. more we cross a bridge over a fall of the *Mürrenbach*, and at (20 min.) the beginning of **Gimmelwald** (4545′) the road forks. The branch to the right leads straight to the (8 min.) *Hôt.-Pens. Schilthorn* (5-6 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), on the brink of the grand *Sefinen-Thal*, which is enclosed by the Büttlassen, the Gspaltenhorn, and the Tschingelgrat. The branch to the left descends in 4 min. to the *Hôt.-Pens. Gimmelwald* (4½-5 fr.).

To the **Sefinen-Thal**, an interesting walk (as far as the Gspaltenhorn Glacier and back 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary). To the W. of Pension Schilthorn we cross the (5 min.) *Schiltbach*, and ascend on the left side of the Sefinen-Thal (with the superb Jungfrau behind us); then (¾ hr.) cross a bridge (Furten) and enter a pine-wood, and lastly, in a grand basin, with numerous waterfalls, traverse stony debris to the (¾ hr.) *Gspaltenhorn* (or *Kilchbalm*) *Glacier*, at the foot of the *Gspaltenhorn* (11,275′; p. 201). — Experts (with guides) may return from the Furten viâ the

Ozen-Alp to the (1¼ hr.) *Oberberg-Alp* (6020′) and to the (¾ hr.) *Brünnli* (6995′; fine view). A steep rocky path descends hence to *Gümmelen* and (¾ hr.) *Mürren*.

The route to Stechelberg descends to the left past the Hôtel Gimmelwald and (¼ hr.) crosses the *Sefinen-Lütschine*. After a short ascent we again descend through wood, and cross a brook descending from the right, enjoying a view, to the left, of the beautiful *Sefinen Fall*. The path divides (12 min.): the branch to the left descends steeply to (¼ hr.) *Stechelberg* (p. 175); that to the right goes on at the same level to *Trachsellauenen* ('Hôt. Schmadribach 40 min.'; p. 175). A footpath (steep at places) diverges to the right from the latter after 6 min., passes a deserted shaft, and, after affording a view of the Schmadribach, reaches (1½ hr.) the *Hôtel Tschingelhorn* on the Upper Steinberg (p. 176; in all about 3 hrs. from Mürren; guide, 7 fr., unnecessary in good weather).

Passes. From Mürren over the Sefinen-Furgge to the Kienthal, not difficult, and on the whole attractive (8 hrs. to Reichenbach; guide from Lauterbrunnen 25 fr.). From Mürren the path ascends viâ the *Schiltalp* (p. 178) and *Alp Boganggen* (6710′) to the (3 hrs.) **Sefinen-Furgge** (8583′), between the *Great Hundshorn* (9620′) and the *Büttlassen* (10,490′; p. 201). (The path by Gimmelwald and through the Sefinen-Thal is easier, but 1 hr. longer.) Descent (fine view of the Wilde Frau and Blümlisalp) past the chalets of *Dürrenberg* (6545′), *Bürgli* (5327′), and *Steinenberg* (4856′; quarters) to the *Gorneren-Alp*, by the *Bärenpfad* to the (2½ hrs.) *Tschingel-Alp* (3783′), and down the *Kienthal* to (2½ hrs.) *Reichenbach* (p. 201). — From the *Bürgli-Alp* over the *Gamchilücke* to the *Tschingelfirn*, see pp. 180, 201.

From Mürren to Kandersteg over the Sefinen-Furgge and the Hohthürli, a fatiguing but interesting expedition (11½-12 hrs.; guide from Lauterbrunnen 30 fr.). Over the *Sefinen-Furgge* to the *Kienthal*, see above. At the (4 hrs.) chalet of *Bürgli* (see above) we follow a narrow path to the left through the rocky gorge of the *Pochtenbach* (observe the curiously contorted strata of the rocks on the opposite bank) to the *Gamchi* (5500′), near the end of the *Gamchi Glacier* (*Gamchilücke*, see p. 201); here we cross the brook, ascend rapidly to the *Upper Bund-Alp*, and traverse pastures, stony slopes, and snow to (3½ hrs.) the **Hohthürli** or **Dünden Pass** (8880′), a depression of the *Oeschinengrat* between the *Schwarzhorn* (9150′) and the *Wilde Frau* (10,693′), affording a superb view of the Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, etc. Descending on the S. side of the pass for about 200′, and then keeping to the left at the foot of the arête, we reach first the old *Frauenbalm Hut*, and beyond it (20 min.) the new *Blümlisalp Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club (9055′). We now descend over debris and the rocky ledges of the *Schafberg* (with the *Blümlisalp Glacier* quite near us on the left) to the *Upper Oeschinen-Alp* (6470′), and by steep steps cut in the rock to the *Lower Oeschinen-Alp*, pass round the N.W. side of the *Oeschinen-See* (5223′), and reach (4 hrs.) *Kandersteg* (p. 202).

From Lauterbrunnen to Kandersteg over the Tschingel Pass (13-14 hrs.; guide 30, porter 25 fr.), fatiguing, but for tolerable mountaineers free from difficulty. A night had better be spent at (2½ hrs.) *Trachsellauenen* or at the *Upper Steinberg* (p. 176; 4 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen). We now follow the W. slope of the valley to the (½ hr.) left lateral moraine of the receding *Tschingel Glacier* and toil up it for some time (a nearly perpendicular part, called the *Tschingeltritt*, about 13′ high, is now avoided by means of a narrow path). Farther up (1 hr.) we come to turf (pleasanter; a halt usually made here; superb view). Then again across debris in ½ hr. to the upper *Tschingelfirn*, an immense expanse of snow; for 20 min. we follow the left moraine, and then take to the glacier, where the rope becomes necessary. A gradual ascent of

1¾ hr. brings us to the top of the **Tschingel Pass** (9265'), where a view of the mountains of the Gastern-Thal is disclosed; behind us towers the majestic Jungfrau with her S. neighbours, and to the left is the Eiger. On the right are the furrowed *Gspaltenhorn* (p. 201) and the *Gamchilücke* (9295'; pass to the Kienthal, p. 201). An additional hour may be devoted to the Gamchilücke, which affords a striking survey of the Kienthal, the Niesen, and the Bernese plain. To the left of the Tschingel Pass rises the *Mutthorn* (see below). The descent across the *Kanderfirn*, bounded on the right by the rocky walls of the Blümlisalp and the Fründenhorn and on the left by the Petersgrat, is easy. After 1¼ hr. we quit the snow for the left lateral moraine and descend steeply, over loose stones and then over grass, to the *Gastern-Thal*, passing a spur which overlooks the *Alpeli Glacier*, descending from the Kanderfirn. We then follow the narrow crest of a huge old moraine, which descends precipitously on the right to the former bed of the glacier, 65-80' below; 1½ hr., bridge over the *Kander*; 6 min., the first chalet of *Heimritz* (5315'; coffee, milk, and beds); ¼ hr., chalets of *Selden* or *Gasteren*. Hence through the **Klus* to (2¼ hrs.) *Kandersteg*, see p. 209.

*From Lauterbrunnen to the Lötschen-Thal over the Petersgrat (from the Steinberg to Ried 9-10 hrs.), trying, for experts only, but very grand (guide 50 fr.; for one tourist two guides or a guide and a porter are required). From the Obersteinberg Hotel we ascend to the (1½ hr.) *Oberhornsee* (p. 176) and across the *Tschingel Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) **Mutthorn Hut** of the S.A.C. (9645'), at the S.E. base of the *Mutthorn* (9975'), which may be ascended hence in ¾ hr., with guide. More difficult are the *Tschingelhorn* (11,750'; 3-3½ hrs.) and the *Lauterbrunner Breithorn* (12,400'; 4-5 hrs. from the club-hut). — An easy ascent of ¾-1 hr. over the névé of the Tschingelfirn brings us to the **Petersgrat** (10,515'), a lofty snow-arête commanding a superb view of the Alps of the Valais. We then descend over the *Aussere Thal Glacier* to the N.W. base of the *Tellispitzen* (9595'), whence a steep descent leads over snow, debris, and turf to the *Telli-Thal*, *Blatten*, and (3½ hrs.) *Ried* (p. 208). — Over the Wetterlücke (from the Upper Steinberg to Ried 10 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), difficult. From the (1½ hr.) *Oberhornsee* (p. 176) we cross the *Breithorn Glacier* to the (4-4½ hrs.) **Wetterlücke** (10,365'), between the Tschingelhorn and Breithorn. The descent leads by the *Innere Thal Glacier* to (4 hrs.) *Blatten* and (¼ hr.) *Ried* (p. 208). — Over the Schmadri-Joch (10½ hrs.; guide 50 fr.), also difficult. From the (1½ hr.) *Oberhorn-Alp* (p. 176) we ascend to the left over the *Breithorn Glacier* to the (4 hrs.) **Schmadri-Joch** (10,863'), between the Breithorn and Grosshorn. On the other side we descend over the *Jägifirn* to the (4 hrs.) *Gletscherstaffel Alp* (chalets) and to (1 hr.) *Ried* (p. 208). Or from the Gletscherstaffel Alp we may proceed to the (1 hr.) *Lötschenlücke* (10,510') and descend via the *Grosse Aletschfirn* to the (3 hrs.) *Concordia Pavilion* (p. 327). — The passage of the **Mittagjoch** (12,150'), between the Grosshorn and Mittaghorn, is also difficult (guide 50 fr.).

From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggishorn over the **Lauithor** (12,140'), difficult and hazardous (18 hrs.; spend night in the Roththal **Hut**; guide 100 fr.), through the wild *Roththal*, across the huge ice and rock arête connecting the *Roththalhorn* (12,945') and *Gletscherhorn* (13,064'), and down the *Kranzberg-Firn* and the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Concordia Pavilion* and the *Eggishorn Hotel* (p. 327). — Over the **Roththal-Sattel** (12,330'), between the *Jungfrau* and the *Roththalhorn*, also very difficult and dangerous (19-20 hrs. to the Eggishorn). — Over the **Ebnefluh-Joch** (12,300'), between the *Ebnefluh* (13,005') and *Mittaghorn* (12,750'), very laborious, but without danger to experts (15-16 hrs.; guide 80 fr.). — It will repay a robust and steady-headed expert to go as far as the **Roththal Hut** (8860'; 5 hrs. from Stechelberg, crossing the *Stufenstein-Alp*), and to return the same way (a good day's walk; guide 25 fr.). Ascent of the *Jungfrau* from this hut, see p. 183.

48. From Interlaken to Grindelwald.

Comp. Map, p. 174.

BERNESE OBERLAND RAILWAY: *a.* Direct (13 M.) in 1 hr. 20 min. (fares 5, 3 fr., return 8 fr., 4 fr. 80 c.). *b.* Viâ Lauterbrunnen and Wengern-Alp (19½ M.) in 5-5½ hrs.; from Lauterbrunnen, 11 M. in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 14 fr. 40 c., 9 fr.; circular tickets for both lines, valid for six days, 23 fr. 15, 14 fr. 25 c.). The third-class carriages are little inferior to the first. — CARRIAGE from Interlaken to Grindelwald 12, with two horses 24 fr.; there and back in one day 13 or 25 fr., in two days 23 or 45 fr. — PEDESTRIANS still prefer the beautiful WALK over the Wengern-Alp to Grindelwald: bridle-path to the Wengern-Alp 3 (descent 2), Little Scheidegg ¾ (descent ½), Grindelwald 2½ hrs. (ascent 3½ hrs.); in all 6¼ hrs. from Lauterbrunnen. Small trunks may be sent on by train.

a. DIRECT LINE (carriages marked 'Grindelwald'). From Interlaken to (5½ M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2150'), see p. 174. The Grindelwald train ascends the left bank of the *Black Lütschine*, traversing a tunnel and an avalanche gallery in the wooded and populous **Lütschen-Thal**. To the left are the slopes of the Schynige Platte (p. 173); to the right rises the precipitous Männlichen (p. 184). Beyond (8½ M.) *Lütschenthal* (2355') the train crosses to the right bank and ascends the *Stalden* by rack-and-pinion (1935 yds.; gradient 12 : 100) to (10 M.) *Burglauenen* (2915'). In front appear the Wetterhorn and the Berglistock. Farther on we pass through the defile of the *Ortweid*, after which a view of the beautiful valley of Grindelwald is suddenly disclosed: to the right is the massive Eiger, adjoined by the Jungfrau with the Schneehorn and the Silberhorn; in the middle are the Mettenberg and the Schreckhörner, and to the left the Berglistock and the majestic Wetterhorn. The train lastly ascends another toothed rail section (1420 yds.) to (13 M.) *Grindelwald* (p. 185).

b. BY THE WENGERN-ALP LINE (Riggenbach's rack- and-pinion system). There is only one car on this line, but when passengers are numerous extra trains are despatched (journey and fares, see above). — *Lauterbrunnen* (2640'), see p. 175. The railway describes a curve, crosses the Lütschine, and rapidly ascends the steep slopes below the village of Wengen, where it passes over several viaducts and bridges. Hence we enjoy a fine retrospect of Lauterbrunnen and its valley and of the Schmadribach Fall in the background, with the Breithorn and Grosshorn above it. Higher up, to the right of the former, is the Tschingelhorn, and to the left of the precipitous Schwarze Mönch are the Silberhorn and Jungfrau. On the opposite (W.) side of the valley ascends the cable-railway to Mürren, above which (r.) rises the Sulegg-Grat, with the serrated Lobhörner, resembling the fingers of a huge hand. A wide curve brings us to —

1½ M. **Wengen.** — **Hotels.** *GRAND-HÔTEL NATIONAL, pens. 8-12 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BLÜMLISALP, pens. 6-9 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. VICTORIA, R. 2½-3, pens. 6-10 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. FALKEN, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. SILBERHORN, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 6-9 fr., these five near the rail. station; *HÔT.-PENS. WALDRAND, ¼ M. from the station, pens. 6-9 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BELVEDERE, pens. 5-7 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. JUNGFRAUBLICK, in an

open situation, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Montana, pens. from 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, 7 min. from the station (pass under the line near the Hôt. Blümlisalp), R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Pens. Brunner, 12 min. from the station, on the Wengern-Alp route, pens. 5 fr.; *Bellevue, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Mittaghorn, farther on and lower down, well spoken of, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Wengen, ¾ M. beyond the Alpenrose, R. 1½, B. 1¼, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Wengen (4190′), situated amidst well-shaded meadows, below the precipitous *Tschuggen* (p. 184), with a view of the Lauterbrunnen Valley and of the Jungfrau and other mountains to the S., is much visited as a summer-resort. Attractive walks to the *Leiterhorn*, 1 hr. from the station, below the Männlichen (p. 184); to the *Mettlen-Alp* and *Wengern-Alp* (see below), etc.

Bridle Path from Lauterbrunnen to the Wengern-Alp (3 hrs.). From the station we descend to the left, cross the Lütschine, and ascend straight on, soon joining the path mentioned at p. 175. ¾ hr. *Restaurant Linder*, with pavilion and view. Farther up a (20 min.) finger-post shows the way to the left, by the *Hôt. Mittaghorn* and *Hôt. Alpenrose*, to the (20 min.) *Wengen* station; to the right to (10 min.) *Pens. Wengen*, and thence uphill, and (10 min.) to the left again, to a point below the watering-station (see below). — This steep ascent is avoided by taking the railway to *Wengen*. From the station we cross the terrace in front of Hôt. Blümlisalp, turn to the left, and a little farther on to the right, crossing the line and following the fenced path amidst houses and meadows; ½ hr. a chalet (rfmts.); 10 min. we join the above-mentioned path from Pens. Wengen; 8 min. pass through a gate into the pine-wood, from which we emerge 20 min. farther on, and turn to the left. In ¾ hr. more, passing under the line, we reach the *Hôtel Jungfrau* (see below). — If we go straight on after quitting the wood, we reach the (¾ hr.) ***Mettlen Alp** (5580′), on the N. side of the *Trümleten-Thal*, directly facing the Jungfrau. Hence we may either ascend to the Wengern-Alp in ¾ hr., or walk round the head of the Trümleten-Thal to the (1 hr.) *Biglen-Alp*, with the *Kühlauenen Glacier*, and thence to the (¾ hr.) Wengern-Alp.

Beyond Wengen the railway curves towards the Tschuggen, affording a continuous view of the snow-mountains and glaciers from the Grosshorn to beyond the Gspaltenhorn, with the Breithorn in the centre. After a short halt at a *Watering Station* below the Lauberhorn (p. 184) we skirt the *Galtbachhorn* (7610′) and reach —

4½ M. **Wengern-Alp** (6160′; **Hôt. Jungfrau*, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1¾, lunch 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 8-10 fr.), where we enjoy a celebrated *View, across the *Trümleten-Thal*, of the *Jungfrau* (13,670′), with her dazzling shroud of eternal snow, flanked by the *Silberhorn* (12,155′) on the right and the *Schneehorn* (11,205′) on the left. The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic, that the eye attempts in vain to estimate them, and its distance (2½ M.) seems annihilated. To the left of the Jungfrau, the highest peak of which is not visible, rise the *Mönch* (13,465′) and the *Eiger* (13,040′). To the right, farther back, are the *Tschingelgrat*, *Gspaltenhörner*, and the broad mass of the *Büttlassen*. To the N. of the last are the *Hundshorn*, *Schilthorn*, and *Schwarzhorn* (named from W. to E.).

The view from the (20 min.) *Hundsschopf* (bench and flag) is little superior to that from the Hôtel Jungfrau. A fine view of the Lauterbrunnen valley is obtained from the *Gürmschbühl* (6223′), reached by

diverging to the left from the Wengen path, 1/4 hr. below the station, and turning, 8 min. farther on, to the right (while the path to the left leads to the Mettlen-Alp, p. 182).

On the Wengern-Alp, at Grindelwald, and elsewhere the traveller may witness *Snow* or *Ice Avalanches*, which, on warm, sunny days, generally occur several times an hour. Except that the solemn stillness of these desolate regions is broken by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing. The avalanche, as it descends from rock to rock on the mountain-side, to disappear at its foot, resembles a huge white cascade. The more destructive avalanches, bearing with them rocks, earth, and gravel, occur only in spring and winter.

The ***Jungfrau** (13,670′) was scaled for the first time in 1811 by *Rudolf* and *Hieronymus Meyers* of Aarau, and from that time to 1851 the ascent was only accomplished four times; but it has since been undertaken frequently. Though difficult and fatiguing, it is unattended with danger to experts with good guides and in favourable conditions of the snow. The easiest ascent is that by the S. side, the night being spent in the *Concordia Pavilion* (p. 327), 5 hrs. from the Eggishorn Hotel; thence to the summit 6-7 hrs. (guide 70 fr.). The ascent from Grindelwald is more trying (guide 80 fr., with descent to the Eggishorn 100 fr.; porter 60 and 80 fr.). It is facilitated by spending a night in the *Bergli-Hütte* (p. 188), 8 hrs. from Grindelwald; thence over the *Mönchjoch* and the *Jungfraufirn* to the *Roththal-Sattel* (p. 180) 4-4 1/2 hrs., and to the top in 1 1/4 hr. more. — The ascents from the Guggi Hut (p. 184) over the *Silberlücke* and from Lauterbrunnen by the *Roththal-Sattel* are very difficult and hazardous. That from the *Roththal Hut* (p. 180) over the S.W. arête (6-8 hrs.) is also trying, but is not dangerous when the rocks are dry and free from snow or ice. We ascend over rocks for 4-4 1/2 hrs., the last part being a steep climb up the granite walls of the arête. We then cross a snow-arête, which requires a steady head and is sometimes rather unpleasant (in late summer often solid ice). This brings us to the upper névé, over which we ascend without trouble to (1 1/2 hr.) the summit. The **View is, perhaps, the finest of all the main peaks of the Alps. — The **Silberhorn** (12,155′) was ascended for the first time, in 1863, by *Ed. von Fellenberg* and *Karl Baedeker* (from the Wengern-Scheidegg by the *Eiger*, *Guggi*, and *Giessen Glaciers*, in 12 1/2 hrs.; difficult and trying; guide 50 fr.). The ascent by the W. arête was first performed in 1887 by *Mr. Seymour King*.

The **Jungfrau Railway** (electric line; 7 1/2 M. long; maximum gradient 25 : 100), the construction of which was begun in the autumn of 1896, under the auspices of Herr Adolf Guyer-Zeller of Zürich (d. 1899), ascends from the Kleine Scheidegg to the station *Eigergletscher* (7565′; p. 184), and the entrance of the tunnel (7950′), beyond which it is carried through a constant succession of tunnels (14′ high and 12′ wide). Projected stations: *Rothstock-Schlucht* (p. 184), *Eismeer* (10,275′), *Mönch* (10,995′), on the S. side of the Mönch, and *Jungfrau Joch* (p. 187). The terminus *Jungfrau* (*Elevator*, 13,428′) will be connected with the summit of the Jungfrau by a lift 242′ high, with a winding staircase on the outside. — The completion of the line will take at least 7-8 years; the estimated cost is 10 million francs. The electric power is derived from the Weisse Lütschine near Lauterbrunnen and the Schwarze Lütschine near Burglauenen. The premature death of Herr Guyer-Zeller has, however, made the complete realization of this bold undertaking somewhat problematical.

From the Wengern-Alp the train ascends gradually. Splendid views of the Jungfrau. Walkers follow the bridle-path, which crosses the line near the Hôtel Jungfrau, and then skirts it to the (3/4 hr.) station of Scheidegg. This walk is recommended for the descent.

5 3/4 M. *Scheidegg* (carriages changed in both directions; detention frequent), on the summit of the **Little, Lauterbrunnen,** or **Wengern Scheidegg** (6770′; **Curhaus Bellevue*, R., L., & A. 4 1/2-5, B. 1 3/4, lunch 3 1/2, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; S. B. G. H.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in July

and August; *Rail. Restaurant*, lunch 3½ fr.). This ridge affords a striking view of the valley of Grindelwald to the N., as far as the Great Scheidegg, dominated on the right by the broad summit of the Wetterhorn, with its rocky peaks and snow-fields, and bounded on the N. by the Faulhorn range. (To the extreme left is the blunt cone of the Faulhorn, with its inn.) On the S. opens a splendid view of the Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau, with the Silberhorn and Schneehorn (but more in profile than from the Wengern-Alp).

To the **Eiger Glacier**, a pleasant walk of ¾ hr., with fine views, especially from the **Fallbodenhubel* (7136′; about halfway). Those who prefer may use the *Jungfrau Railway* (see p. 183) as far as (1¼ M.) the *Eigergletscher Station* (20 min.; fare 2 fr., there and back 3 fr.), or to the *Rothstock-Schlucht Station*, affording a most surprising view of the Grindelwald valley (fare thus far there and back 5 fr.). The train starts on the arrival of those from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald. In the Eiger Glacier is an artificial ice-grotto (adm. 50 c.). — At the lower end of the Guggi Glacier we can descry, with a telescope, the *Guggi Club Hut* (7864′; 2 hrs. from the Little Scheidegg; guide 5 fr.), seldom used, as the Mönch is now ascended from the Bergli-Hut, and the Eiger direct from the Little Scheidegg.

The easy ascent of the ***Lauberhorn** (8120′), 1 hr. by a path (guide-post between the station and the Bellevue Hotel), is recommended for its magnificent view. The entire chain of the Bernese Alps is in sight. To the right of the imposing Wetterhorn are the broad and jagged Berglistock, the Mettenberg, Great and Little Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; still farther to the right, the Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp; in front, the plateau of Mürren, with Lauterbrunnen and the Staubbach below; above are the Schilthorn, the Sulegg-Grat with the Lobhörner (p. 181), and farther to the right, the Niesen; then the Abendberg, Wilderswyl, Unterseen with St. Beatenberg above it; above the Grindelwald valley rises the Faulhorn range, with the Schwarzhorn; and in the distance beyond the Great Scheidegg, the Wendenstöcke and the Titlis.

On the N. the Lauberhorn is adjoined by the precipitous *Tschuggen* (8278′; ascent laborious, for experts only) and, farther on, by the ***Männlichen** (7695′), another famous point of view, easily ascended in 1½ hr. from the Little Scheidegg. From the station a well-made bridle-path (5-6′ wide) gradually ascends to the right, skirting the slopes of the Lauberhorn and Tschuggen, and affording a succession of charming views of Grindelwald and its mountains, to the (1 hr. 5 min.) *Hôt. Grindelwald-Rigi* (7220′; R., L., & A. 3½-4, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 4½ fr.), on the saddle between the Tschuggen and Männlichen. The top of the latter is reached in 20 min. more. The view of the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau is inferior to that from the Lauberhorn, owing to the intervening Tschuggen, but the more distant peaks to the right and left are better seen (panorama by G. Studer). — Direct descent to Grindelwald in 2½ hrs., by a path that cannot be mistaken.

The railway and bridle-path (2½ hrs. to Grindelwald) follow the slope to the right, immediately behind the Hôtel Bellevue. To the right, a final view of the Jungfrau. Then over the stony *Wergisthal-Alp*, at the foot of the Eiger, to (8 M.) **Alpiglen** (5287′; *Hôt. des Alpes*, ¼ M. from the station, unpretending, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5 fr.), on a commanding terrace. The Wetterhorn becomes more conspicuous, with the Mettenberg in front of it; farther on the Schreckhorn is seen through the gap between the Mettenberg and the Eiger. The line descends steeply into the valley of the *Black Lütschine* and crosses the stream. — 10½ M. *Grund* (3100′), the lower station for Grindelwald, whence the train backs out to ascend to the (11 M.)

principal station of *Grindelwald* (see below). — Walkers from Grindelwald to the Little Scheidegg cross the Lütschine above the station of Grund, and thence follow the bridle-path to the left, which crosses the line farther on; to Alpiglen 2 hrs., thence to the Scheidegg 1½ hr.

Grindelwald. — **Hotels** (all with restaurants and usually seats in the open air). *Bear (Messrs. Boss), 3 min. from the station, a large new house of five stories (250 rooms), but without a lift, R., L., & A. 4-8, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr. (S. B. G. H.); *Eiger, R. 3-5, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg, in a quiet situation, 8 min. from the station, to the left, with garden, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Burgener, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Grindelwald, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr. — At the station: *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof, R. 2½-3, L. ½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Oberland; Hôt.-Pens. Alpina, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; Hôt. Weisses Kreuz, R. from 1½, B. 1¼, D. 2 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, D. 3 fr. (wine on draught); Hôt.-Pens. National, R. from 1½, pens. 5 fr. — *Hôt. du Glacier, 7-8 min. below the principal station and as far from Grund, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, in an open situation on the Dürrenberg, ¾ M. above the station, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3-4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Pens. Villa Bellary, prettily situated by the pine-woods, farther to the W., pens. 6-8 fr. — *Restaurant Bellevue*, by the Hôt. Eiger, with rooms, beer. — Confectioners: *J. Zbären*, near the Bear; *Wolter*, *Blum*, near the rail. station.

Post Office, near the Eiger Hotel. — **Telegraph Office** in the Hôt. Oberland.

English Church (services in summer).

Guides. *Kud. Kaufmann* (chief-guide), *Peter Baumann* ('am Guggen'), *Peter Baumann-Tuftbach*, *Ulrich* and *Hans Almer*, *Gottfried* and *Chr. Bohren*, *Peter Kaufmann* (two of this name), *Hans Kaufmann* (two of this name), *Christ. Kaufmann*, *Hans* and *Rud. Baumann*, *Hans Bernet*, *Ul. Rubi*, *Christ. Fritz*, and *Sam. Jossi*, *Joh. Heimann*, *Peter*, *Sam.*, and *Hans Brawand*, *Joh.* and *Christ. Burgener*, etc. — Good ice-axes (18 fr.) at *Ch. Schenk's.*

Grindelwald (3415′ at the station; 3468′ at the church; pop. 3087), properly *Gydisdorf*, a large village in a sheltered and healthy situation, almost entirely rebuilt since the fire of 1892, is an excellent starting-point for excursions, and a favourite summer-resort. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S., the *Eiger* (13,040′), the *Mettenberg* (10,193′), which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the beautiful three-peaked *Wetterhorn* (12,150′), the characteristic feature of the entire landscape. Between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg descends the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*, and between the Mettenberg and the Eiger the *Lower Grindelwald Glacier*. These glaciers feed the *Black Lütschine*.

Most visitors are content with a visit to the ***Upper Glacier** (a walk, there and back, of 2½ hrs.; horse 8 fr.). From the station we follow the principal street, passing the (10 min.) *Church*; and beyond the schoolhouse, decorated with mottoes, we take the footpath to the right (while the bridle-path leads straight on). The undulating path leads past several refreshment-huts to the (¾ hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (4040′; R. 1½-2, pens. 4½-6 fr.; well spoken of), just before which we pass a memorial to *Dr. A. Haller* of Burgdorf, who perished on the Lauteraar Glacier in 1880. Here we diverge to the

right from the main path (which goes on to the Great Scheidegg, see p. 196), cross the Lütschine (3935′), and in 10 min. reach the glacier. The artificially hewn *Ice Grotto* (adm. 50 c.) is the finest near Grindelwald.

Another way back to Grindelwald (guide, 6 fr., not essential) is by a path ascending the left moraine to the **Chalet Milchbach** (4330′; rfmts.; visible from below), which affords a good view of the ice-fall. The path (finger-posts) then enters the wood to the right, passing between the Mettenberg and the *Halsegg*, and descends on the left bank of the Lütschine and across the *Sulz* to the bridge near the saw-mill mentioned below, and back to (1¼ hr.) Grindelwald. — From the Chalet Milchbach climbers may, by means of ladders (guide 1 fr.), ascend to the Wetterhorn path (comp. p. 187), and pass through the *Milchbach Gorge* to the (¾ hr.) edge of the glacier above the ice-fall (about 5250′; fine survey of the glacier).

A narrow, and in wet weather muddy, path leads to the E. from the Hôtel Wetterhorn, past the 'Camera Obscura' and the small pavilion, through shrubs and pines, to (20 min.) the *Eisboden ('Ischbode'; 4400′), a beautiful pasture close to the base of the Wetterhorn, affording a superb survey of the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, the Mettenberg, the Schreckhörner, the Eiger, and the Grindelwald Valley.

The **Lower Glacier** has so receded that an ascent to the *Bäregg* will alone repay the visitor (see below; guide, 7 fr., needless for moderately experienced walkers; horse to the Weissenfluh, ½ hr. below the Bäregg, 10 fr., not advisable), while the only other interesting point is the imposing *Gorge of the Lütschine*. Bridle-paths, above the Hôtel Eiger, above the former Eagle Hotel, and between the church and the school-house, descend to the right to the bridge spanning the branch of the Lütschine that issues from the upper glacier. On the opposite bank, on which is a saw-mill, the path straight on ascends to the Bäregg, while we keep to the right at the same level, and finally, ascending a little, cross a wooden bridge over the discharge of the glacier to the entrance of the Gorge of the Lütschine, to which wooden galleries and steps afford access (50 c.). At the upper end is a high waterfall. We may now ascend the left (W.) lateral moraine to the (½ hr.) *Ice Grotto* (230′ long) hewn into the glacier; or we may follow the right bank for 80 paces from the wooden bridge, and then ascend the right lateral moraine to the Bäregg path. On this latter ascent we pass (¼ hr.) a refreshment-hut, by a bridge high above the gorge (50 c.), and (¼ hr. more) a second hut, with another *Ice Grotto* near it (50 c.). — From the bridge and saw-mill mentioned above a path ascends along steep rocky slopes to (1½-1¾ hr.) the *Chalet Bäregg* (5410′), which commands the **Lower Eismeer* ('sea of ice'), the large basin in which the glacier accumulates before it descends to the valley. Above it rise the Zäsenberghorn, Grindelwalder Grünhorn, Little and Great Grindelwalder Fiescherhorn, Fieschergrat, and Eiger. A rocky knoll, 20 min. farther on, affords a more complete view.

A flight of wooden steps, 5 min. from the chalet, descends to the edge of the 'Eismeer'. The glacier may be crossed, with guide (from Grindelwald, 9 fr.), to (1 hr.) the *Zäsenberg* (6050′), on the grassy slopes of which sheep are pastured in summer. — The ascent of the **Zäsenberghorn*

(7687'; magnificent survey) takes 1½ hr. from the Zäsenberg (guide 12 fr.). On every side tower huge and wild masses of ice, and the view is bounded by the imposing peaks of the Eiger, Schreckhörner, Fiescherhörner, etc. Experts may now cross the *Fiescherfirn*, descend the *Kalli* by a steep path, and return to the Bäregg (7-8 hrs.; a comparatively easy round; guide 20 fr.).

The **Mettenberg** (*Mittelberg*, 10,193'; 8 hrs. from Grindelwald, by the Bäregg; guide 30 fr.) commands an imposing view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, and the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, but is seldom ascended.

The favourite ascent is that of the ***Wetterhorn** (12,150'; 10-11 hrs.; guide 60, porter 45 fr.), first scaled in 1844. The ascent, now made almost daily in fine summer weather, requires perseverance and a steady head. From the Chalet Milchbach by the ladders to the upper glacier, see p. 186. We cross the glacier to the *Schlupf* and traverse the precipitous *Ziebachsplatten*, with numerous brooks in wet weather, to the *Gleckstein Club Hut* (7670'; 4½-5 hrs. from Grindelwald), where the night is spent. Thence over the *Krinne-Firn* and by a steep ascent to the snow-covered *Wettersattel* or *Sätteli* (11,615'), between the *Mittelhorn* (12,165') and the *Vordere Wetterhorn* or *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,150'), and to the left to the top of the latter, 5-6 hrs. The *Rosenhorn* (12,110'), the third peak, is better ascended from the Dossen Hut (p. 195). Descent to the *Dossen Hut* (and Rosenlaui or Innertkirchen), see pp. 195, 197 (guide from Grindelwald, 70 or 80 fr.). — From the Gleckstein Hut over the *Rosenegg* to the *Dossen Hut*, see p. 195; over the *Bergli-Joch* to the *Gauli Hut*, see p. 197. — The **Berglistock** (12,000'), to the right of the Bergli-Joch (5½-6 hrs. from the Gleckstein Hut; guide 70 fr.), commands a superb view of the Schreckhörner, Wetterhörner, etc.

Ascent of the *Jungfrau*, p. 183; *Finsteraarhorn* (from Grindelwald viâ the *Agassiz-Joch*, dangerous as a descent on account of falling stones), p. 199. — **Gross-Schreckhorn** (13,385'; from the *Schwarzegg Club Hut* 7-8 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), ascended for the first time by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1861, very difficult. — **Gross-Lauteraarhorn** (13,265'; guide 80 fr.), also very difficult. — **Klein-Schreckhorn** (11,475'), from the Schwarzegg Club Hut 5-6 hrs., interesting and for expert climbers not difficult (guide 60 fr.). — **Mönch** (13,465'; first scaled by Dr. Porges of Vienna in 1857), ascended either from the *Bergli Hut* by the S.E. arête in 5-6 hrs. (guide 70 fr.), or from the *Guggi Hut* (p. 184) by the N. side in 8-9 hrs. (very difficult and not always feasible; guide 80 fr.). — **Eiger** (13,040'; first ascended by Mr. Chas. Barrington in 1858), from the Little Scheidegg by the Eiger Glacier and up the W. arête, 7-8 hrs., or from the *Bergli Hut*, 6-7 hrs. (guide 80 fr.). All these are for thorough experts only.

Passes. To the Grimsel Hospice over the ***Strahlegg** (10,995'; 14 hrs.; two guides, 40 fr. each), a grand but toilsome route. The night is passed in the *Schwarzegg Club Hut* (8265'), on the upper Eismeer, 5-5½ hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence a steep ascent over ice and rock to the (3 hrs.) pass, lying between the *Gross-Lauteraarhorn* and the *Strahlegghörner*; descent over the (¾-1 hr.) *Strahleggfirn* and the *Finsteraar* and *Unteraar Glaciers* to the (6 hrs.) *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 198). In the reverse direction the route is less trying and more interesting (from the Pavillon Dollfuss to the Strahlegg 5 hrs., thence to Grindelwald 6 hrs.). — Over the **Finsteraar-Joch** (11,025'; 14 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), between the Strahlegghörner and the Agassizhorn, very trying, with splendid views of the Finsteraarhorn, etc. — Over the **Lauteraar-Sattel** (10,355'; 14-15 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), between the Schreckhörner and the Berglistock, fatiguing, but usually without serious difficulty to proficients. The night is spent in the (5 hrs.) *Gleckstein-Hütte*; thence we ascend the *Upper Grindelwald-Firn* in 5 hrs. to the pass, which affords a grand survey of the Gross-Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, etc. We then descend a steep snow-slope to the *Lauteraarfirn* (sometimes guarded by a wide 'Bergschrund' or chasm) and the (3 hrs.) *Pavillon Dollfuss* (p. 199).

Passes from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn (p. 327), all difficult and for experts only, with able guides. The **Jungfrau-Joch** (11,090'; guide 80 fr.), between the Jungfrau and Mönch, from the Little Scheidegg to the

Eggishorn Hotel in 16 hrs., viâ the *Guggi Glacier*, is very difficult and dangerous. — The passage of the **Mönchjoch** (11,385′; guide 60 fr.), 17 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn Hotel, is facilitated by spending a night in the *Bergli-Hütte* (see below), or when the journey is made in the reverse direction, in the *Concordia Pavilion* (p. 327). This is the most frequented of these passes, but it is also difficult and should not be attempted except when the snow is in good order. From the Bäregg we cross the lower Eismeer to the opposite moraine, and ascend the precipitous *Kalli* for 2½ hrs.; then cross the much crevassed *Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier* to the (3 hrs.; 8-9 hrs. from Grindelwald) **Bergli Club Hut** (10,825′), commanding a grand though not extensive view of the Fiescherwand, Schreckhörner, Eiger, etc. From the hut a steep climb of 1-1½ hr. to the *Lower Mönchjoch* (11,910′), between the Mönch and Walcherhorn; thence either to the right over the *Upper Mönchjoch* (11,870′), between the Mönch and Trugberg, to the *Jungfraufirn* (p. 183) and down to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and the (6½-7½ hrs.) *Eggishorn Hotel;* or to the left, over the vast *Ewigschneefeld*, to the Aletsch Glacier (the two routes unite at the *Concordia Pavilion*). — The **Eiger-Joch** (11,875′; guides 100 fr.), between the Eiger and Mönch, 20 hrs. from the Wengern-Alp to the Eggishorn, and the **Fiescher-Joch** or **Ochsen-Joch** (about 12,630′), to the E. of the *Kleine Fiescherhorn* or *Ochs* (12,812′), 14-15 hrs. from the Schwarzegg Club Hut to the Eggishorn Hotel, are both very toilsome and difficult.

49. The Faulhorn.

Guide (unnecessary): from Grindelwald and back 10, if a night be spent at the top 13 fr.; from the Schynige Platte 6, with descent to Grindelwald 12, or viâ the Great Scheidegg to Meiringen or Im-Hof 25 fr. — *Chair Porters* 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three generally suffice; a bargain should be made beforehand). — *Horse* from Grindelwald and back 20 (or with one night out, 25) fr.; to the top and viâ the Great Scheidegg to Meiringen or Im-Hof 40 fr.; from the Schynige Platte to the top 20 fr.; from Meiringen to the Faulhorn in one day 30 fr., to the Faulhorn and Grindelwald 36 fr. — *Inn on the summit (R. 5, L. & A. 1½, B. 2¼, D. 5 fr., cup of coffee 75 c.).

The ***Faulhorn** (8803′), rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, and composed of friable, calcareous schist (*faul*, 'rotten'), affords a closer survey than the Rigi of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see Panorama). To the N., at our feet, lies the Lake of Brienz, with its mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn; part of Lake Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; to the N.E. are parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with Pilatus and the Rigi; then Lakes Morat and Neuchâtel.

From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn (4¾ hrs.; descent 3 hrs.). From the *Bear Hotel* we cross the road and ascend straight between the hotel-stables and the new chalet; after 3 min., to the right (the path to the left leads to Hôt. Victoria, p. 185); 10 min., at the fork, straight on; 5 min., to the right; 2 min., to the left, past a cottage. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path that begins opposite the former *Eagle Hotel* (ascent thence to this point ½ hr.). We now follow the main path, partly through wood. After 40 min., on the *Hertenbühl* pasture (5157′), the path turns sharply to the left, ascending past a little cabaret into (10 min.) wood; 10 min., to the right, past a small pond; 20 min., a gate; 25 min.,

PANORAMA vom FAULHORN. (2683 m.)

Waldspitz (6200′; Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, unpretending, R. 2½ fr.), with a splendid view. This point is nearly halfway. Farther on (20 min.), to the left, is a fall of the *Mühlibach*, which we cross near the upper chalets of the *Bach-Alp* (6496′). The path keeps to the left at the fork 10 min. farther on, crosses a brook, and ascends to the (35 min.) *Bach-See* (7428′), in a stony basin, bounded on the left by the *Röthihorn* (9052′) and *Simelihorn* (9030′), and on the right by the *Ritzengrätli* (8282′). (By the stone hut the path for those descending to the Scheidegg diverges to the left, see below.) The top of the Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over a stony chaos. We pass another stone hut (Alpine horn), cross the nearly level pastures at the foot of the peak, and reach the top by a zigzag path in ¼ hr. more.

For the RETURN TO GRINDELWALD (3 hrs.) pedestrians may take the path by the *Buss-Alp*, which diverges to the right at the last-mentioned stone hut. To the W. of the upper chalets rises the *Burg* (7247′), which is sometimes ascended from Grindelwald direct in 2½ hrs. for the sake of the view.

FROM THE SCHYNIGE PLATTE TO THE FAULHORN (3½-4 hrs.; descent 2½-3 hrs.). The picturesque bridle-path, the beginning of which is indicated by a finger-post below the station (p. 173), first crosses the *Iselten-Alp*, below the steep *Oberberghorn* (6791′). Beyond (20 min.) a gate we keep to the right, skirting the S. slopes of the *Laucherhorn* (8333′), and traverse the rocky debris of the *Bütschi*, beyond which, at the foot of the *Sägishörner*, a footpath descends along the brook to the right. (In descending, therefore, we here keep to the right, with the hotel on the Schynige Platte in sight, and the Geisshorn and Gummihorn above it.) We turn to the left and cross the (1¼ hr. from the Schynige Platte) watershed of the *Egg* (6915′), whence the new bridle-path (red way-marks), to the right, gradually ascends on the N. slope of the *Sägisgrat*. Farther on, high above the *Sägisthal-See*, the path rounds the N.E. end of the Sägisgrat to its S. side (refuge-hut; 1 hr.) and ascends the N. flank of the *Winteregg*. About 10 min. farther on, where the path emerges from behind the Winteregg, a beautiful view of the Blümlisalp and other snow-mountains is suddenly disclosed. Hence to the top of the Faulhorn an ascent of 1¼ hr. more.

FROM THE FAULHORN TO THE GREAT SCHEIDEGG (guide advisable; 3 hrs.; ascent 4 hrs.). The path diverges to the left from the Grindelwald path, near the (¾ hr.) hut on the *Bach-See*, traverses the stony slopes of the *Ritzengrätli*, and is nearly level for some distance; ½ hr., a gate between the *Bach-Alp* and the *Widderfeld-Alp;* we follow the main path to the left, not down the bed of the brook; 12 min., we cross the ridge of the *Langenbalm-Egg* (7106′), with a magnificent view; 8 min., we keep to the left and cross the brook; 7 min., we descend to the left over black, crumbling slate. Beyond a gate the path becomes indistinct at places, the direction being to the left on the slope above the upper *Grindel-*

Alp, towards the conspicuous Scheidegg Inn (to the left of the Wetterhorn); 1/4 hr., a small brook is crossed; 5 min., another brook; 10 min., a rude bridge over the *Bergelbach;* 5 min., upper chalets of the *Grindel-Alp* (6410′). At (1/4 hr.) a gate we ascend to the right on this side of the fence, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheidegg Inn (p. 196).

In ascending from the Scheidegg, be careful not to turn to the left at the bridge over the *Bergelbach;* farther on, where the path is lost on the pastures, again avoid turning to the left, but follow a direction parallel with a long enclosure lying a little to the left, and make for the slope of the mountain, at the foot of which the path is regained.

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (9030′) and the **Röthihorn** (9052′), rising between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, which conceals part of the Alpine chain and the valley of Grindelwald. The Röthihorn, from which the magnificent view is uninterrupted, is ascended from the Bach-See in 1 1/2 hr. (guide advisable; from the Faulhorn 5 fr.).

The view is still grander and more extensive from the ***Schwarzhorn** (9613′), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9488′), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side. (The lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, and Küssnacht are visible hence, all lying in the same line.) The ascent is made from the Faulhorn in 4 1/2 hrs.; from the Great Scheidegg by the *Grindel-Alp* and the *Krinnenboden* in 3 hrs.; from the Hotel Schwarzwaldgletscher (p. 195) in 3 3/4 hrs.; or from *Axalp* (p. 193) in 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

50. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 160, 174.

From Meiringen to Brienz (7 1/2 M.) Railway in 25 min. (fares 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 95, 80 c.). — From Brienz (station) to *Interlaken* Steamboat 7 times daily in 1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 40 c.).

Meiringen. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel du Sauvage *(Zum Wildenmann)*, 3 min. from the station (omnibus), with garden, R., L., & A. 4 1/2-8 1/2, D. 5, pens. 12-16 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ours, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 5-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Oberland, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 3 1/2, S. 2 1/2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Anderegg, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Brünig, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, well spoken of, the last five near the rail. station; *Meiringer Hof, Kirchgasse, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 fr.; *Croix Blanche, R., L., & A. 2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Krone, R., L., & A. 2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Post, in the main street, R., L., & A. 2-2 1/2, B. 1 fr. 20 c., D. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Adler, unpretending, R. 1 1/2, B. 1 1/4, S. 1 1/2-2 1/2 fr.; *Hirsch, 1/3 M. from the station (omnibus), near the Willigen-Brücke, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 fr. — *Grand-Hôtel des Alpes, R., L., & A. 3-8, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôtel-Pension Reichenbach, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr. both beyond the Aare, near the station of the Reichenbach railway, 1 M. from Meiringen (electric tramway in 5 min., 20 c.).

Restaurants in the hotels; *Victoria*, near the station, D. 1 1/2-2 fr.; *Brauerei Stein*, with garden; good beer at the *Post* (see above).

English Church, in the garden of the Hôtel du Sauvage.

Guides. *Melchior, Joh.*, and *Peter Anderegg, Ulrich Fuhrer, Joh.* and *Albert Jaun, Joh. Köhler Senr., Nik.* and *Melchior Kohler, Kaspar Moor, Heinrich Rieder, Joh.* and *Andreas Stähli, Balth. Tännler, Andreas* and *Kaspar Winterberger, Andreas* and *Melchior Zenger*, etc.

Meiringen (1968′), the principal station on the *Brünig Railway* (R. 37), is the chief village of the *Hasli-Thal*, the inhabitants of which, according to tradition, immigrated with the Schwyzers from

Scandinavia. The village, almost entirely burned down in 1891, but since rebuilt in an improved style, lies on the right bank of the *Aare*, in a wide valley, surrounded by wooded mountains, above which rise several snowy peaks. To the S. appear the *Reichenbach Falls* (see below), with the snow-fields of the Wellhorn and the Rosenlaui Glacier above them. The *Mühlebach*, *Alpbach*, and *Dorfbach*, descending from the *Hasleberg* to the N. of the village, form considerable falls. The massive detached church-tower of Meiringen originally belonged to a castle. Both tower and church have repeatedly been unearthed from the debris which the Alpbach used to deposit before its canalisation. Meiringen is a pleasant place of sojourn on account of its fine situation and favourable climate. Woodcarving is extensively practised here. — To the E. of the village rises the ruined tower of *Resti*.

The ***Gorge of the Aare** (*Aareschlucht;* 1 M. from the station; electric tramway in 5 min., 20 c.; carr. there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 4 fr., with 1½ hr.'s stay, and back from the Lammi Inn, 5 fr.; two-horse 7 and 12 fr.) is the chief point of interest near Meiringen, next to the Reichenbach Falls. We follow the main road to beyond the Hirsch, diverge to the right, cross the (½ M.) *Willigen-Brücke* (p. 196), and take the road to the left (that to the right leading to the Hôt. Reichenbach, p. 190). At the entrance to the gorge is a *Restaurant*, where tickets (1 fr.) are obtained. The wild and romantic rocky gorge, which carries the Aare through the Kirchet (p. 196), is about 1¼ M. long, and has been made accessible by means of an iron gallery. After 10 min. we pass a pretty waterfall on the left. Hence we reach the head of the gorge in 20 min., which is on the S. side of the Kirchet, on the Innertkirchen road (p. 197). We return the same way, or we ascend through the 'Finstere Schlucht' to (4 hrs.) the *Lammi Inn*, on the road over the Kirchet, by which we regain the Willigen-Brücke in 25 minutes. — A finger-post, 2 min. from the Lammi Inn, indicates the way to the upper Reichenbach Fall (¾ hr.; comp. p. 195).

From the *Grand Hôt. des Alpes* an electrical wire-rope railway runs in 15 min. to the ***Upper Reichenbach Fall** (fare 1 fr., down ¾, there and back 1½ fr.). The line (½ M. long; maximum gradient 60:100) crosses the Reichenbach near the central fall and ends (buffet) on the left side of the fine upper fall, which descends in one huge leap into a deep rocky basin. On summer evenings the fall is illuminated by electricity. — Walkers from the Hôt. Reichenbach follow the footpath (½ hr.; sign-posts), which is repeatedly crossed by the wire-rope railway; or (better) they follow the new road viâ *Willigen* (p. 194) to the (½ hr.) *Pens. Wyss* (carr. to this point 7, with two horses 14 fr.), and take the path to the right, which leads to (6 min.) the pavilion (rfmts.) on the right side of the upper fall.

About 1 M. to the N. of Meiringen is the **Gorge of the Alpbach** (adm. 50 c.), commanding a fine view of Meiringen, the Wetterhorn group, the Rosenlaui Glacier, and the lower Hasli-Thal as far as the Lake of Brienz (small restaurant at the head of the gorge). In the season the Alpbach Falls are electrically illuminated in the evening.

On the **Hasleberg**, ¾ hr. to the N. of Meiringen, is the ***Hôt.-Pens. Alpbach** (2854'; R. 2½, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5½-8 fr.), with a view of the Wellhorn and Wetterhorn group. About 1½ M. farther to the E., in *Reuti* (3450'), are the *Pensions Kohler* (with restaurant), *Huber*, and *Von Bergen*. — About 3 M. to the N.W. of the Hôt. Alpbach (good path by *Golderen* and *Weisstanne* or *Wasserwendi;* direct road from Meiringen in 1½ hr., one-horse carriage 9, two-horse 16 fr.) lies the village of **Hohfluh** (3443'; *Hôt.-Pens. Hohfluh*, 6 fr.; *Pens. Alpenruh; Pens. Tännler*), another fine point of view, visited as a health-resort. Numerous pleasant excursions: to the *Schoren-Alp* (4115'; 1½ hr.); *Giebel* (6680'; 2½ hrs.; see p. 141); ***Planplatte** (7340'; interesting), ascent by the *Mägis-Alp* in 4 hrs., descent

by the *Gummen-Alp*, 3 hrs. — The ***Hohenstollen** (8150′; splendid view) may be ascended from Hohfluh by the *Balis-Alp* in 4 hrs. (guide 5, from Meiringen 12, from the Hôt. Alpbach 7 fr.), or from Meiringen direct, by the *Mägis-Alp* and the *Schwarzenfluh* in 5 hrs. Descent to *Melchsee-Frutt*, see p. 140. — Over the *Weitries* to *Melchsee-Frutt*, see p. 140.

The train skirts the right bank of the canalized *Aare*. The beautiful *Oltschibach* and other cascades fall from cliffs on the left. Beyond (5 M.) *Brienzwyler* (Restaurant Balmhof), where it crosses the Brünig road, the line skirts the geologically interesting *Ballenberg* (2385′), then bends to the right, and follows the bank of Lake Brienz, by *Kienholz*, a village destroyed by a mud-stream of the *Lammbach* in 1896 and 1897, to —

$7^1/_2$ M. **Brienz.** — The *Station* is at Tracht, to the E. of Brienz, close to the station of the *Rothhorn Railway*, and the *Steamboat Pier*. Most of the steamers also touch near the Hôt. de l'Ours in Brienz. — **Hotels.** Croix Blanche, at Tracht, near the stations, R., L., & A. $1^1/_2$-4, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; Hôtel de l'Ours *(Bär)*, $^1/_2$ M. from the stations, with a terrace on the lake, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3 fr.; Schützen, to the E. of the stations, plain. — *English Church Service* in summer (at the Hôt. de l'Ours).

The village of *Brienz* (2530 inhab.), adjoined on the E. by *Tracht*, stretches for $1^1/_2$ M. along the bank of the Lake of Brienz, backed by green pastures dotted with fruit-trees, above which rises the *Brienzer Grat*, whence descend the falls of the *Trachtbach* and the *Mühlbach*. Brienz is the centre of the Oberland wood-carving, which here employs about 600 persons, and of which the *Industrie-Halle*, near the Bear Hotel, contains good specimens. The Wood Carving School deserves a visit. On a hill about $^1/_4$ M. farther to the W. is the *Church*, commanding the valley of Meiringen, with the Sustenhörner in the background, the Faulhorn chain, Sulegg, Morgenberghorn, etc.

The ***Brienzer Rothhorn** (7715′), the highest peak of the Brienzer Grat, is a famous point of view. Rack-and-Pinion Railway (opened in 1892) in $1^1/_3$ hr. (up 8 fr., down 4 fr., there and back 10 fr.). This line ($4^3/_4$ M. long; maximum gradient 25:100) ascends through luxuriant meadows, soon affording a view of the Lake of Brienz and the Schwarzhorn range. Beyond the bridge across the *Trachtbach* the ascent becomes steeper; the line approaches the *Mühlbach*, turns to the right by means of the short *Schwarzfluh Tunnel*, and mounts to the ($1^1/_3$ M.) station of *Geldried* (3360′). To the right we overlook the valley of Meiringen and the Sustenhörner. Describing a large loop, we pass through the *Stockisgraben Tunnel* and the five tunnels of the *Planalpfluh* to the (2 M.) station *Hausstadt* (4415′; rfmts.), in view of the Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel. Then on the left, and, farther up, on the right, bank of the Mühlbach, over the pastures of the *Planalp*, past the chalets of *Mittelstaffel* (5023′), and beyond the *Kühmatt Tunnel* (100 yds.), we reach the ($3^1/_2$ M.) watering-station of *Oberstaffel* (5980′). Finally the line sweeps round the uppermost valley, bends back by means of the two *Schönegg Tunnels*, and reaches its terminus at ($4^3/_4$ M.) station *Rothhorn-Kulm* (7388′), on the *Breitengrat*, 3 min. below the ***Hôtel Rothhorn-Kulm** (7445′; R. $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.) and $^1/_4$ hr. below the summit (good path), on which a triangular stone marks the contact of the cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The *View (panorama at the hotel; best in the morning and evening) vies in extent and picturesque charm with that from the Rigi, especially as the great peaks are nearer. The prospect embraces the chain of the Uri, Engelberg, and Bernese Alps, with the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; the Hasli-Thal from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small Ey-See, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne

with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, and a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel. — From the Rothhorn to *Giswil*, see p. 141; viâ *Sörenberg* and *Flühli* to *Schüpfheim*, see p. 147.

The **Lake of Brienz** (1857′), $8^3/_4$ M. long, and $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ M. wide, 500′ deep near the Giessbach and 860′ near Oberried, lies 20′ higher than the Lake of Thun. It is enclosed by lofty wooded rocks and mountains. A beautiful road skirts its N. bank (from Brienz to Interlaken, $10^1/_2$ M.; one-horse carr. 8-10 fr.). To the S.E., in the background, are the snow-clad Sustenhörner, to the right of which are the Thierberge. The steamboat crosses the lake to the (10 min.) —

Giessbach. — From the landing-place (restaurant) we may walk to the terrace opposite the falls by a broad road in 20 min., or ascend by the *Cable Tramway* (380′ long; gradient 28:100) in 6 min. (there and back 1 fr.).

Hotels. *Hôtel Giessbach (2360′ above the sea), a large establishment, with a restaurant on the terrace and a pension (see below), R., L., & A. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, lunch $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, S. $3^1/_2$, pens. 10-15 fr.; illumination of the falls 1 fr. (for the first evening only), music 2 fr. per week; post, telegraph, telephone, and railway ticket office. In the *Pensionshaus* (the old hotel; pens. $7^1/_2$-12 fr.) is a well-equipped hydropathic, with electric baths. *English Church Service* at the hotel. — *Hôtel Beau-Site, $^1/_4$ M. higher, less pretentious, R., S., & B. 3, D. 3, pens. 6 fr.

The **Giessbach* is one of the prettiest and most popular spots in the Bernese Oberland. The stream, copious at all seasons, rises on the N. slope of the Schwarzhorn (p. 190), and on its way to the Lake of Brienz, 980′ below, forms seven cascades falling from rock to rock, and framed in dark-green foliage. Only the lowest fall is seen from the steamer; the terrace in front of the hotel affords a complete view. The falls are crossed by three bridges. Paths lead on both banks to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) second bridge, whence a badly kept path ascends on the right bank to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) third and highest bridge, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated into an abyss, 190′ in depth. (Best view from a projecting rock to the right of the bridge.) A wooden gallery enables visitors to pass behind the second fall. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls. — The falls are illuminated with Bengal lights every evening at 9.30 from 15th May to the end of September.

A guide-post behind the 'Etablissement Hydrothérapique' indicates the way, to the left, to the (20 min.) **Rauft**, a wooded rock on the N. side of the valley, rising abruptly 600′ above the lake and commanding a view of the Lake of Brienz. — The path to the right from the guide-post leads to the Alpine hamlet of **Enge**, situated among beautiful pastures. Pretty view at the point ($^1/_2$ hr.) where the path reaches the lake. We then descend past the *Näseli* to the *Aare Bridge* and the Meiringen and Brienz road (p. 192). — Above the Giessbach (3 hrs.; porter 5 fr.) lies **Axalp** (4985′; **Pens. Axalp*, pens. $4^1/_2$-5 fr.; **Pens. Bellevue*, 10 min. farther on, both unpretending), a health-resort, whence the *Axalphorn* (7635′; 2 hrs.), the *Faulhorn* (p. 188; 5 hrs.), the *Schwarzhorn* (9610′; 6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.; comp. p. 190), and the *Wildgerst* (9490′; 5 hrs.) may be ascended. — About 1 hr. from Pens. Axalp ($2^1/_2$ hrs. from the Giessbach) is the *Hinterburg-See* (5000′), charmingly situated in wood at the base of the *Oltschikopf*.

Ascent of the Faulhorn (p. 188) from the Giessbach, 7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), fatiguing at places, especially on the *Bätten-Alp*, which is exposed to the morning-sun. To the S. of the Schwabhorn this path joins the bridle-path from the Schynige Platte to the Faulhorn (p. 188).

FROM THE GIESSBACH TO INTERLAKEN (3½ hrs.). A good, well-shaded path, crossing the first bridge over the falls, and bearing to the right (see finger-posts), leads to the (½ hr.) *Hochfluh*, a charming point of view. It then runs high above the lake and descends to (1 hr.) *Iseltwald* (see below), from which a road (steep ascent at first) leads to (1½ M.) *Sengg*, (3 M.) *Bönigen*, and (1½ M.) *Interlaken*.

From the Giessbach the ordinary steamers steer to *Oberried*, on the N. bank of the lake, but the express-boats follow the precipitous S. bank, past the small wooded *Schnecken-Insel*, with its little chapel, direct to the pretty village of **Iseltwald** (**Hôt.-Pens. Iseltwald*, 5-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Lac; Zum Strand)*, on the S. bank, whence a picturesque road leads to Interlaken (6 M.; see above). — Then *Niederried*, charmingly situated on the N. bank at the foot of the *Augstmatthorn* (p. 172). Farther on, beyond a wooded promontory, is *Ringgenberg* (p. 172), with its ruin and church. On the S. bank is the influx of the *Lütschine*, which descends from the valley of Lauterbrunnen. The steamer stops at *Bönigen* (p. 168) and enters the canalised Aare. The pier at *Interlaken* is near the railway station *Interlaken-Ost* (p. 167).

51. From Meiringen to Grindelwald.

Comp. Map, p. 174.

7½-8 hrs. Road (and also footpath viâ the Reichenbach Falls) to the (1½ hr.) *Zwirgi Inn*; or wire-rope railway (p. 191) in 15 min. to the Upper Reichenbach Fall, and footpath thence to the (20 min.) bridge crossing the Reichenbach near the Zwirgi. Bridle-path thence to *Rosenlaui* 1¾ hr. (descent from Rosenlaui to Meiringen 2 hrs.); from Rosenlaui to the *Great Scheidegg* 2¾ (descent 1¾) hrs.; from the Scheidegg to *Grindelwald* 2 (ascent 3) hours. — *Guide* (unnecessary) 12 fr., including the Faulhorn, 20 fr. — *Horse* from Meiringen to Rosenlaui 10, Scheidegg 15, Grindelwald 25 fr.

Meiringen, see p. 190. At the hamlet of *Willigen*, 1 M. to the S.E. of the rail. station of Meiringen, the new road diverges to the right from the Grimsel road and ascends in windings, passing (½ hr.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Wyss* and finally traversing wood, to (40 min.) the *Zwirgi Inn* (see below). A path to the right at the Hôt. Wyss ascends to (6 min.) the pavilion (rfmts.) on the right side of the ***Upper Fall of the Reichenbach**, the spray of which bedews everything in the vicinity. Opposite, on the left bank, is the terminus of the *Wire Rope Railway* (see above and p. 191).

Those who wish to visit the less important Lower Falls turn to the right beyond the (10 min.) *Willigen-Brücke* (p. 196) and reach (5 min.) the *Hôt. Reichenbach*, at the foot of the hill from which the falls descend. The *Lower Fall* is 5 min. to the W. of this hotel (road); beside it is a saw-mill. We now return to the hotel and follow the broad bridle-path behind it, which is often crossed by the cable-railway. After 10 min. a foot-path diverges to the right to the falls and to Rosenlaui; 5 min., hut commanding the *Central* or *Kessel Fall*. Here we ascend to the left to (25 min.) the Upper Fall.

From the above-mentioned pavilion a narrow path, passing a gallery (view of the fall from the side), leads back to the road in 25 minutes. The latter brings us in 3 min. to the little inn *Zum Zwirgi* (3200′), overlooking the Hasli-Thal and the mountains

around the Brünig and Susten. In a gorge to the right the Reichenbach forms another fine fall (30 c.).

Travellers from Rosenlaui to INNERTKIRCHEN (the Grimsel, Engstlen-Alp, etc.), may, omitting the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the road for 8 min. beyond the path to the falls, and then turning to the right by a footpath to the village of (25 min.) *Geissholz* (2628′), hidden among fruit-trees. Here we ascend the pastures, and then rapidly descend the *Kirchet* (p. 196) to (40 min.) *Im-Hof* (p. 197).

The bridle-path now ascends the Reichenbach, high above the right bank. Before us soon appears the Wellhorn, with the Wetterhorn to the right of it, and the Rosenhorn behind it, to the left; farther on, the Rosenlaui Glacier also comes in sight. Beyond the *Kaltenbrunnen Saw Mill* (3986′; Inn, pens. 3½-4½ fr.) we cross a bridge (4238′) to the left bank, and reach the (1⅓ hr.) *Gschwandenmad-Alp* (4260′), commanding a celebrated **View: the bare pinnacles of the *Engelhörner* (9130′), the beautiful *Rosenlaui Glacier* between the *Dossenhorn* (10,303′) and the *Wellhorn* (10,485′), and the snow-clad pyramid of the *Wetterhorn* (12,150′) to the right, together with the beautiful foreground, present a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland. Beyond the bridge the path forks; the main branch, to the left, leads to (20-25 min.) Rosenlaui, the right branch is a shorter route to the Schwarzwaldgletscher Hotel (see below).

The **Baths of Rosenlaui** (4363′; **Hôt.-Pens. Curhaus*, R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.) occupy a secluded site in the well-watered, fir-clad valley of the Reichenbach, which forms a pretty fall in the gorge behind the Curhaus.

From the other side of the bridge opposite the Curhaus a path to the left leads to the **Rosenlaui Glacier**. One of the guide-posts on this path shows the way (wooden steps) to the glacier stream. The glacier, famed for the beauty and purity of its ice, has receded so much of late that we must ascend 1½-2 hrs. on the left lateral moraine, to a height of about 5740′ (very rough towards the end), in order to get a survey of it.

The **Dossen-Hütte** (8695′), grandly situated 5 hrs. above Rosenlaui, affords a highly interesting expedition for mountaineers (reached also from Im-Hof through the *Urbach-Thal* in 6½-7 hrs., see p. 197). This is the starting-point for the *Dossenhorn* (10,300′; 2 hrs.), the *Wellhorn* (10,485′; 2½-3 hrs., laborious), the *Renfenhorn* (10,777′; 3 hrs.), the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* (10,810′; 4 hrs.), the *Rosenhorn* (12,110′), by the *Rosenegg* (see below) and the S.E. arête in 5 hrs., and the *Wetterhorn* (*Hasli-Jungfrau*, 12,150′), by the *Wettersattel* (11,615′) in 6 hrs. (much easier hence than from the Gleckstein Hut, p. 187). From the Dossen Hut we may cross the *Wetterlimmi* (10,440′), the *Gauli Glacier*, and the *Gauli Pass* (10,260′) to the *Grimsel*, 14-15 hrs., fatiguing; with this route the ascent of the *Ewigschneehorn* (10,930′) is easily combined (p. 199). — From the Dossen Hut over the *Rosenegg* (11.355′), between the Rosenhorn and Bergli-Joch, to the *Gleckstein Hut* 5-5½ hrs., not difficult for experts (see p. 187).

The path to Grindelwald now ascends the right bank of the Reichenbach, at first on the wooded N. slope of the *Welligrat*, and then continues level for a time. After 20 min. we cross the stream to the *Breitenboden-Alp* (4650′), and ascend on the left bank, crossing the *Pfannibach* and traversing the *Schwarzwald-Alp* (4810′; passing through a gate), to the (1-1¼ hr.) **Hôt.-Pens. Schwarzwald-*

gletscher (5020′; R. 2½-3, B. 1¼ fr., unpretending), prettily situated amidst wood. To the left are the precipices of the *Wellhorn* (10,485′) and Wetterhorn; high up, the *Schwarzwald Glacier*. We pass a *Saw Mill*, quit the wood, cross a bridge (25 min.; 5315′), and ascend over the *Alpiglen-Alp* to the (1 hr.) —

Great Scheidegg or **Hasli-Scheidegg** (6430′; *Inn*, R. 3½, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr., mediocre), which commands a striking view to the W. The smiling valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the S.W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheidegg, contrasts picturesquely with the bare precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower giddily above us. To the S.W. of the Wetterhorn are the Mettenberg, Fieschergrat, Mönch, Eiger, and lastly the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp. To the N. the view is intercepted by the sombre Schwarzhorn and other peaks of the Faulhorn chain.

The Route to the Faulhorn (4 hrs.; see p. 190) diverges to the right close to the hotel, and cannot be mistaken in clear weather. The (¾ hr.) upper chalets of the *Grindelalp*, where the Faulhorn view begins to open, are visible from the Great Scheidegg. Thence to the top, see p. 189.

We descend from the Scheidegg, with the church of Grindelwald in sight below. At the *Obere Lauchbühl-Hütte* (5900′; ascent to the Scheidegg, ½ hr.), and at other points, we are greeted with a blast of the Alpine horn, the notes of which are echoed by the Wetterhorn. To the left of the Mettenberg, the Little and Great Schreckhorn and the Lauteraarhorn become visible. In 1 hr. we reach the *Hôtel Wetterhorn*, near the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*. Thence to Grindelwald, ¾-1 hr., see p. 185.

52. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel.

Comp. Maps, pp. 174, 124.

23 M. Diligence in summer twice daily in 7 hrs. (from the Rhone Glacier to Meiringen in 5½ hrs.), fare 9 fr. 30 c. (coupé 11 fr. 20 c.); to Göschenen in 13½ (Göschenen-Meiringen 11½) hrs., fare 19 fr. 15 c. (coupé 23 fr. 5 c.). Only 20 passengers are booked for each trip; no extra-post supplied on this route. The hotels are dear, and it is advisable to take a supply of provisions. — One-horse carriage from Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier ('Gletsch') 35, two-horse 65, three-horse 90 fr. (to Guttannen 12, 22, 30 fr.; Handegg 17, 32, 40; Grimsel Hospice 27, 50, 65 fr.); from Meiringen to Andermatt 65, 120, 165, Göschenen 72, 135, 175, Fiesch 55, 100, 135, Brig 75, 140, 185 fr. (occasionally cheaper return-carriages). From Im-Hof to the Grimsel one-horse carriage 23, two-horse 42, Rhone Glacier 32 or 60, Göschenen 65 or 120, Brig 72 or 135 fr. — On Foot (9-10 hrs.): Innertkirchen 1¼ hr., Guttannen 2¾ hrs., Handegg 1¾ hr., Grimsel Hospice 2 hrs., Rhone Glacier 1¾ hr. (in the reverse direction about 8½ hrs. in all).

Meiringen, see p. 190. We cross the *Aare* by the (½ M.) *Willigen-Brücke* (passing on the left the road to the *Gorge of the Aare*, p. 191, through which runs the shortest footpath to Innertkirchen), pass the (½ M.) hamlet of *Willigen*, where the road to the Zwirgi diverges to the right (p. 194), and ascend the **Kirchet**, a wooded hill, sprinkled with granite blocks, which divides the valley into the **Lower** and **Upper Hasli-Thal**. Near the top (1 M.) is the auberge

'*Zur Lammi*' (2313'), where the path from the Aare Gorge through the 'Finstere Schlucht' (p. 191) debouches.

The road descends the Kirchet in long windings (short-cuts), with views of the Gelmerhörner at the head of the valley and of the Ritzlihorn to the right. At the third and last curve we pass the S. entrance of the Aare Gorge (pp. 191, 196). The road then traverses the fertile basin of *Hasli im Grund*, and, at the inn *Zur Alpenrose* (unpretending), crosses the Aare to (1 M.; 3 M. from Meiringen) **Im-Hof** (2053'; **Hôt. Hof*, with the dépendance *Alpenhof*, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.), the chief village in the parish of *Innertkirchen*, where the Susten (p. 144) and Engstlen-Alp (p. 142) routes diverge to the left.

Travellers from the Grimsel to Grindelwald may go from Im-Hof direct (or better from the Kirchet, see p. 196), by *Winkel* and *Geissholz*, to the (1½ hr.) Upper Reichenbach Fall (p. 194; enquire for the beginning of the path).

The **Urbach-Thal** (comp. Map, p. 174), opening here towards the S.W., deserves a visit. A new road ascends from Hasli im Grund (opposite Im-Hof) in windings to the (1 hr.) beginning of the level floor of the valley, whence an Alpine path leads to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Rohrmatten* (3390') and to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Schrättern* (4940'; beds), where the path to the Dossen-Hütte diverges to the right (see below). Just before reaching the (1 hr.) *Matten-Alp* (6102') we ascend to the right to the (1¼ hr.) **Gauli Club Hut** on the *Urnen-Alp* (7220'), at the edge of the huge *Gauli Glacier*. Thence over the *Gauli Pass* (10,260') to the Grimsel, combined with the ascent of the **Ewigschneehorn* (10,830'; 4½-5 hrs.), fatiguing, but very grand (10½-11 hrs.; guide 35 fr.; see p. 199). Other ascents from the Gauli Hut are the **Ritzlihorn* (10,765'; 4 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), an interesting and not dangerous scramble (grand and very picturesque view); the *Hangendgletscherhorn* (10,807'; 4 hrs.; 35 fr.), interesting; the **Rosenhorn* (12,110'; 5-6 hrs.; 50 fr.), viâ the Gauli Glacier and the *Rosenegg*, grand and not very hard; and the *Hühnerstock* (10,985'; 5 hrs.; 40 fr.), difficult. — Over the *Bergli-Joch* (11,290') to Grindelwald, 11-12 hrs. from the Gauli Hut, very toilsome (guide from Im-Hof 35 fr.). From the Gauli Hut we ascend the *Gauli Glacier* to the (5-6 hrs.) pass, to the N. of the *Berglistock* (p. 187), and descend the *Grindelwaldfirn* to the (2 hrs.) *Gleckstein Hut* and (3½-4 hrs.) *Grindelwald* (comp. p. 187). — The *Dossen Hut* (p. 195) is reached in 3½-4 hrs. from the *Alp Schrättern* (see above), by the *Fläschen-Alp* (guide from Meiringen or Im-Hof 20 fr.). Thence to Rosenlaui, ascent of the Wetterhorn, and to Grindelwald, see p. 195. All these expeditions are for adepts only, with good guides. (At Innertkirchen, *Kaspar Maurer*, *Joh.* and *Alex. Tännler*, *Heinr.* and *Ulrich Fuhrer*, *Joh. Meier*, *Joh. Moor*, etc.)

Beyond Im-Hof the road is at first level, and then gradually ascends on the right side of the fir-clad valley, running high above the rapid Aare to the (1½ M.) *Aeussere Urweid*. Beyond the short *Zuben Tunnel*, over which a waterfall descends, it reaches the (¾ M.) *Innere Urweid* (2464'; small inn), and beyond another tunnel through a cliff of the *Tönende Fluh* arrives at (1¼ M.) *Im-Boden* (2933'; Restaurant Mettlen), where it crosses the Aare by a new bridge. — 2¼ M. —

8¾ M. **Guttannen** (3480'; *Bear*, mediocre and dear) is the last village in the Oberhasli-Thal, at the foot of the *Ritzlihorn* (10,765'; ascended hence in 7 hrs., trying; see above). The pastures are covered in spring with the debris of torrents and avalanches, which

is carefully removed in summer. (Over the *Furtwang Sattel* to the *Trift Glacier*, see p. 145; guides, *Joh. Fahner* and *Kaspar Streuer*).

Beyond Guttannen (1¼ M.) the road crosses the wild and foaming Aare by the *Tschingel-Brücke* (3733′). The valley becomes wilder, and barren black rocks rise on the right. Huge masses of debris are reminiscent of avalanche and torrent. About 1 M. farther on we recross the Aare by the handsome *Schwarzbrunnen-Brücke* (3976′). The stream becomes wilder and descends in noisy rapids. The road skirts the cliffs of the *Stäubenden* and ascends the Handegg Saddle in long windings, often hewn in the rock. From the (1¾ M.) *Restaurant zum Handeggfall* (simple fare) we may reach (on the left) a point of view below the **Handegg Fall, about 100 yds. from it. This cascade of the Aare, which descends into an abyss, 240′ in depth, falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, and in its rebound forms a dense cloud of spray, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Ærlenbach* falls from a height to the left into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier-water of the Aare. Diligence passengers may alight at the restaurant and rejoin the vehicle at the Hôtel Handegg. The road leads through a tunnel, and, above the fall, crosses the Ærlenbach, near which is a terrace with a splendid *View of the fall; ½ M. (12⅓ M. from Meiringen), the *Hôtel Handegg* (4570′; R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.), situated above the road, to the right.

The road now traverses the boulder-strewn floor of the valley, with a view of a fall of the *Gelmerbach*, which descends from the *Gelmersee* (5968′), a lake on the hill to the left, between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schaubhorn* (1½ hr. from the Handegg; rough path viâ the Hellemad-Brücke). The old bridle-path (no longer practicable) diverges to the right and leads over rounded slabs of rock, called the *Helle* or *Hehle* ('slippery') *Platte*, worn by glacier-friction. The road crosses the Aare below a waterfall by means of the *Hellemad Brücke* and ascends in a wide curve. To the right (N.W.), above us, is the Ærlen Glacier, with the rocky ridge of the Ærlengrätli peering over it. The last dwarf-pines now disappear, and the road gradually ascends, with the brawling Aare below it. On the opposite bank appear the chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5595′), and high up, to the left, is the *Gersten Glacier*. Beyond the wild defile of *Spitallamm*, traversed by the Aare, with interesting glacier striation, the bridle-path joins the road on the right. The Zinkenstöcke come into sight on the right; behind them, to the right, rise the Finsteraarhorn and the Agassizhorn. In 1¾ hr. from the Handegg the road reaches the —

17 M. **Grimsel Hospice** (6160′; *Inn*, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1½, D. 5 fr.), lying at the W. end of the sombre little *Grimsel Lake*, in a desolate basin, enclosed by rocks with patches of scanty herbage or moss.

Excursions (comp. Maps, pp. 124, 174; guide, *Caspar Roth*). The ***Kleine Siedelhorn** (9075'; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fr., not essential). We follow the Grimsel road nearly to the top of the pass, then turn to the right, and ascend on the right side of the brook descending to the Grimsel Lake, towards the height marked by a signal-cross (the Siedelhorn is not yet in sight), over pasture, debris, and rocks (no path at first). We keep somewhat to the right, as the signal-cross must afterwards be on our left. A distinct path now ascends the ridge to the Siedelhorn, latterly over fragments of granite. The view is imposing. Gigantic peaks surround us on every side: to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, and the Fiescherhörner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Alphubel, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (comp. Dill's Panorama). — Travellers bound for *Obergestelen* (p. 325) descend on the S.E. side, and there regain the bridle-path (guide advisable; comp. p. 200).

To the Pavillon Dollfuss, 3-3½ hrs. (there and back 5½-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), easy and attractive. The *Aare* is formed, to the W. of the hospice, by the discharge of two vast glaciers, the **Unteraar** and the **Oberaar Glacier**, separated by the *Zinkenstöcke*. The Unteraar Glacier is formed by the confluence of the *Finsteraar* and *Lauteraar Glaciers*, which unite at the foot of the rock-arête '*Abschwung*' (10,310'), beyond a huge medial moraine, 100' high at places. At the foot of this arête (8286') the Swiss naturalist *Hugi* erected a hut in 1827. In 1841 and several following years the eminent naturalist Agassiz, with Desor, Vogt, Wild, and other savants, spent some time here, dating their interesting observations from the 'Hôtel des Neuchâtelois', a stone hut on the medial moraine. These huts have long since disappeared. M. Dollfuss-Ausset next erected the **Pavillon Dollfuss** (7675') lower down, on the N. side of the Lauteraar Glacier, now used as a club-hut (comp. p. 187). A footpath leads from the hospice along the right bank of the Aare to the (20 min.) *Balmsteg* (6013'; solid bridge) and then up the left bank viâ the *Unteraar-Alp* (path narrow and indistinct) to the (40 min.) chalets of *Ghälter* (6160'). About 5 min. farther on the path ascends to the right and in 10 min. more we take to the middle of the glacier (direction indicated by cairns). We ascend for ½ hrs. over debris and for 1 hr. more over névé, until we reach a point where the pavilion comes in sight, to the right. Here we ascend the large moraine (cairn) and strike a path leading to (½ hr.) the Club Hut, admirably situated on a rocky height overlooking the Unteraar Glacier. Opposite rise the Zinkenstöcke, Thierberg, Scheuchzerhorn, and Escherhorn; in the background, above the Finsteraar Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn; and to the right of the Abschwung the huge Lauteraarhörner and Schreckhörner. — We may continue our walk on the glacier as far as (¾ hr.) the foot of the Abschwung (see above), where we enjoy a full view of the majestic Finsteraarhorn. In the medial moraine adjoining the Lauteraar Glacier, nearly opposite the Pav. Dollfuss, is a fragment of rock bearing the names of 'Stengel 1844; Otz, Ch. Martins 1845', inscribed during the observations above referred to. The rock, re-discovered in 1884, was then about 2650 yds. from its original site.

The **Ewigschneehorn** (10,930'; 5 hrs. from the Pav. Dollfuss) is a toilsome climb, suited only for adepts, with guides. It is better attacked from the Gauli Hut (p. 197; 4½-5 hrs.). Descent to the Pav. Dollfuss, 3 hrs.

The **Finsteraarhorn** (14,025'; guide from Hof or Meiringen 70, from Grindelwald 90, from the Eggishorn Hotel 60 fr.), the highest of the Bernese Alps, was scaled for the first time by three guides in 1812, then in 1829 and twice in 1842, and has pretty often been ascended since. Even when the ice is favourable the ascent is difficult, very trying, and fit for experts only, with first-rate guides. Travellers from the Grimsel spend the night in the (7-8 hrs.) *Oberaarjoch Hut* (p. 200). The route thence ascends to the *Gemslücke* (*Rothhorn-Sattel*, 10,020') between the Rothhorn and Finsteraarhorn, skirts the W. flank of the latter to the *Hugi-Sattel* (13,415'), and follows the N.W. arête to the top (7-9 hrs.). This is the most advisable

route. On the ascent from Grindelwald the *Schwarzegg Hut* (p. 187) affords nightquarters; thence to the top in 9-10 hrs., over the *Finsteraar-Joch* (11,122′), the *Agassiz-Joch* (12,630′), to the S.E. of the *Agassizhorn* (12,960′), and the *Hugi-Sattel*. It is by no means advisable to descend by this route, as it is endangered by falling stones. If the Eggishorn Hotel be the starting-point, the night is spent in the (5 hrs.) *Concordia Pavilion* (p. 327), whence the summit is reached in 8 hrs. over the *Grünhorn-Lücke* (10,843′), the *Walliser Fiescherfirn*, and the *Hugi-Sattel*.

FROM THE GRIMSEL TO THE FURKA DIRECT over the **Nägeli's Grätli** (8470′), 5½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), a fine walk, though laborious, for good walkers preferable to the Grimsel, see p. 133.

FROM THE GRIMSEL TO THE EGGISHORN HOTEL OVER THE OBERAAR-JOCH, 14 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (two guides, 40 fr. each, including the Oberaarhorn 50 fr. each). We ascend viâ the *Oberaar-Alp* and the *Oberaar Glacier* in 7 hrs. to the finely situated and well-appointed *Oberaarjoch Hut* of the S.A.C. (10,605′; provision depot, to be used only in case of necessity), situated about 400 yds. to the W. of the **Oberaar-Joch** (10,625′), among the rocks above the *Studerfirn*. The *Oberaarhorn* (11,950′) may be ascended from the hut by experts in 1½ hr. We next traverse the *Studerfirn*, passing the *Finsteraar-Rothhorn* (11,345′), to the (¾ hr.) *Gemslücke* (ca. 11,020′; see above), and then descend (very steep) to the *Fiescherfirn*. Hence the route (now safe and easy) curves to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Grünhorn-Lücke* (10,843′) and descends by the *Grünhornfirn* to the (¾ hr.) *Concordia Pavilion* (p. 327), beyond which we traverse the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the (3½ hrs.) *Hôtel Jungfrau-Eggishorn* (p. 326). Or from the Oberaarjoch Hut we may descend viâ the Studerfirn and the difficult and sometimes dangerously crevassed *Fiesch Glacier* to the *Stock-Alp* (p. 327) and the (7 hrs.) *Hôtel Jungfrau* (p. 326). — OVER THE STUDER-JOCH to the Eggishorn Hotel, 14-15 hrs., difficult. The route ascends the *Unteraar* and *Finsteraar Glaciers* to the **Studer-Joch** (11,550′), between the *Oberaarhorn* and the *Studerhorn* (11,935′; a splendid point of view, easily attained from the pass in ¾ hr.). Descent over the *Studerfirn*, as above. — The passage of the OBERAAR-ROTHJOCH (10,910′) is very difficult and rarely attempted.

From the Grimsel over the *Strahlegg*, the *Finsteraar-Joch* or *Lauteraar-Sattel* to *Grindelwald*, p. 187; over the *Gauli Pass* to the *Gauli Hut* or *Dossen Hut*, see pp. 197, 195; over the *Triftlimmi* to the *Trift-Hütte*, p. 145.

The road skirts the Grimsel Lake, and, with a retrospect of the Schreckhorn, winds up to the (3 M.) **Grimsel Pass** (7103′), which marks the boundary between Canton Bern and the Valais. The small *Todtensee* ('lake of the dead'; 7034′), recalls the struggle in 1799 between the Austrians and the French advancing from the Hasli-Thal. Fine view of the Valais Alps and the great Gries Glacier.

A footpath to the right, at the topmost bend of the pass, ascends a stony tract to the height of 7230′, and descends to (2 hrs.) *Obergesteln* (p. 325; in the opposite direction 2½-3 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., advisable in dull weather). — Those who have seen the Rhone Glacier and intend to climb the *Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 199) do not ascend direct from the pass, but follow the road for some way beyond the curve on the Bern side before diverging to the left.

From the pass the road descends the *Maienwang*, a steep slope carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, in view of the Rhone Glacier, the Dammastock, and the Galenstock. The bridle-path (shorter) is in bad condition. The (3 M.; up 1½ hr.) —

23 M. **Rhone Glacier Hotel** (5750′), see p. 325. Thence to *Brig*, see R. 80; over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, R. 35.

53. From Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi.

Comp. Maps, pp. 160, 202.

14 hrs. DILIGENCE daily from Spiez to (18 M.) Kandersteg in 5⅓ hrs. (5 fr. 65, coupé 6 fr. 35 c.). One-horse carriage to Frutigen 10, two-horse 18 fr., to the Blaue See 12 and 22, to the Kienthal 12 and 24, to Kandersteg 18 and 32 fr. — From Kandersteg a well-kept bridle-path leads over the *Gemmi*, one of the grandest of the Alpine passes, to the Baths of Leuk (5½ hrs.; guide needless; porter 10 fr.; riding down the Gemmiwand impracticable). — Carriage-road from Leuk to the Rhone Valley (9¼ M.; 2½ hrs. down, 3½ up).

From *Spiez* to (4 M.) *Emdthal*, opposite the *Heustrichbad*, see p. 162. Our road descends to the *Kander*. Beautiful view of the Blümlisalp at the head of the Kienthal. We cross the *Suldbach* before reaching (1¼ M.) **Mülinen** (2260′; *Pension Mülinen*, 4-5 fr., unpretending; *Bär*). A road to the left leads hence viâ (1½ M.) *Aeschi* to (11 M.) *Interlaken* (comp. p. 165).

The road forks, the right branch being the shorter. The diligence passes through (¾ M.) **Reichenbach** (2335′; **Bär*, pens. 6 fr.; *Kreuz*, plain), at the mouth of the *Kienthal*.

A visit to the Kienthal is interesting. From Reichenbach a new road (diligence daily in 1¼ hr.) ascends in windings (short-cuts for walkers) viâ (1½ M.) *Scharnachthal* (2780′; from the *Bütschistutz*, a height near the E. end of the village, the glaciers at the head of the valley are well surveyed) to the (3 M.) village of *Kienthal* (3096′; *Hôt.-Pens. Kienthaler Hof, pens. from 5 fr.); cart-road thence to (4 M.) the *Tschingel-Alp* (3783′), ¼ hr. from which is the *Pochtenbach Fall* with the interesting **Hexenkessel*, a kind of 'glacier mill' (guide advisable). Thence over the *Sefinen-Furgge* to *Mürren* (7-8 hrs.), and over the *Hohthürli* to *Kandersteg* (8½-9 hrs.), see p. 179. — To the S.E. the valley is closed by the crevassed *Gamchi Glacier*, the source of the *Pochtenbach*. Experts with able guides will find it interesting to cross the Gamchilücke (9295′), between the Blümlisalp and the Gspaltenhorn, to the *Tschingelfirn* (p. 179). We may then either cross the *Petersgrat* to Ried in the Lötschen-Thal (p. 180), or the *Tschingel Pass* to Kandersteg (p. 180), or descend by the *Tschingeltritt* to Lauterbrunnen (p. 179). Distances: from the Tschingel-Alp to the Bürgli-Alp 1½ hr., end of Gamchi Glacier 1 hr., Gamchilücke 2½, Ried 6-7, Kandersteg 6, Lauterbrunnen 4 hrs. — Ascents from the Kienthal: **Schilthorn** (9753′), from the *Dürrenberg-Hütte* (6545′; 2½ hrs. above the Tschingel-Alp, see p. 179). 3-3½ hrs. with guide; descent to Mürren, see p. 177. — **Büttlassen** (10,490′; guide 25 fr.), from the Dürrenberg-Hütte 3½-4 hrs., toilsome, but repaying. — **Gspaltenhorn** (11,275′; guide 70 fr.), reached by the *Leitergrat* between the Büttlassen and the Gspaltenhorn, very difficult (first scaled by Mr. Foster in 1869). — **Wilde Frau** (10,693′), from the *Blümlisalp Hut* (p. 179) over the *Blümlisalp Glacier*, 2½ hrs., with guide, laborious.

The road crosses the Kander (fine view of the Blümlisalp and Gspaltenhorn), and beyond (2½ M.) *Wengi* reaches (1 M.) —

9½ M. **Frutigen** (2717′; pop. 4021; **Bellevue*, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 5 fr.; *Adler; Helvetia*, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), a village in a fertile valley, on the *Engstligenbach* (p. 206), which falls into the Kander lower down (to Adelboden, see p. 206). Matches are largely made here. From the church and other points we obtain beautiful views of the Kander-Thal, the Balmhorn, the Altels, etc.

EXCURSIONS. The *Gerihorn* (6995'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is an easy and attractive ascent. — A far more imposing view is afforded by the ***Steinschlaghorn** (7620'), which may be scaled by the *Ueblenberg* in about 4 hrs. (guide, 5 fr., unnecessary for experts). — From Frutigen to the top of the *Niesen* (p. 163), 5-5½ hrs., path bad in places, not advisable. — Road to *Adelboden*, see p. 206.

Our road crosses the Engstligenbach and turns into the Kander-Thal on the left, between the Gerihorn on the left, and the Elsighorn on the right. In front appear the Balmhorn and Altels. At the (1 M.) ruins of the *Tellenburg* we cross the Kander, traverse the pleasant *Kandergrund*, and finally ascend, leaving the church of *Bunderbach* (2880'; Altels Inn) on the left, to the (2½ M.) *Hôt.-Restaurant Blauseehöhe* (unpretending; R. 1½-2, B. 1¼ fr.).

About ¼ M. to the right is the ***Blaue See** (2950'), picturesquely embosomed in wood, and remarkable for its brilliant colour (best by morning-light; adm. 1 fr., including a row on the lake). On the lake is a *Pension* (5½-7½ fr.; not for transient guests).

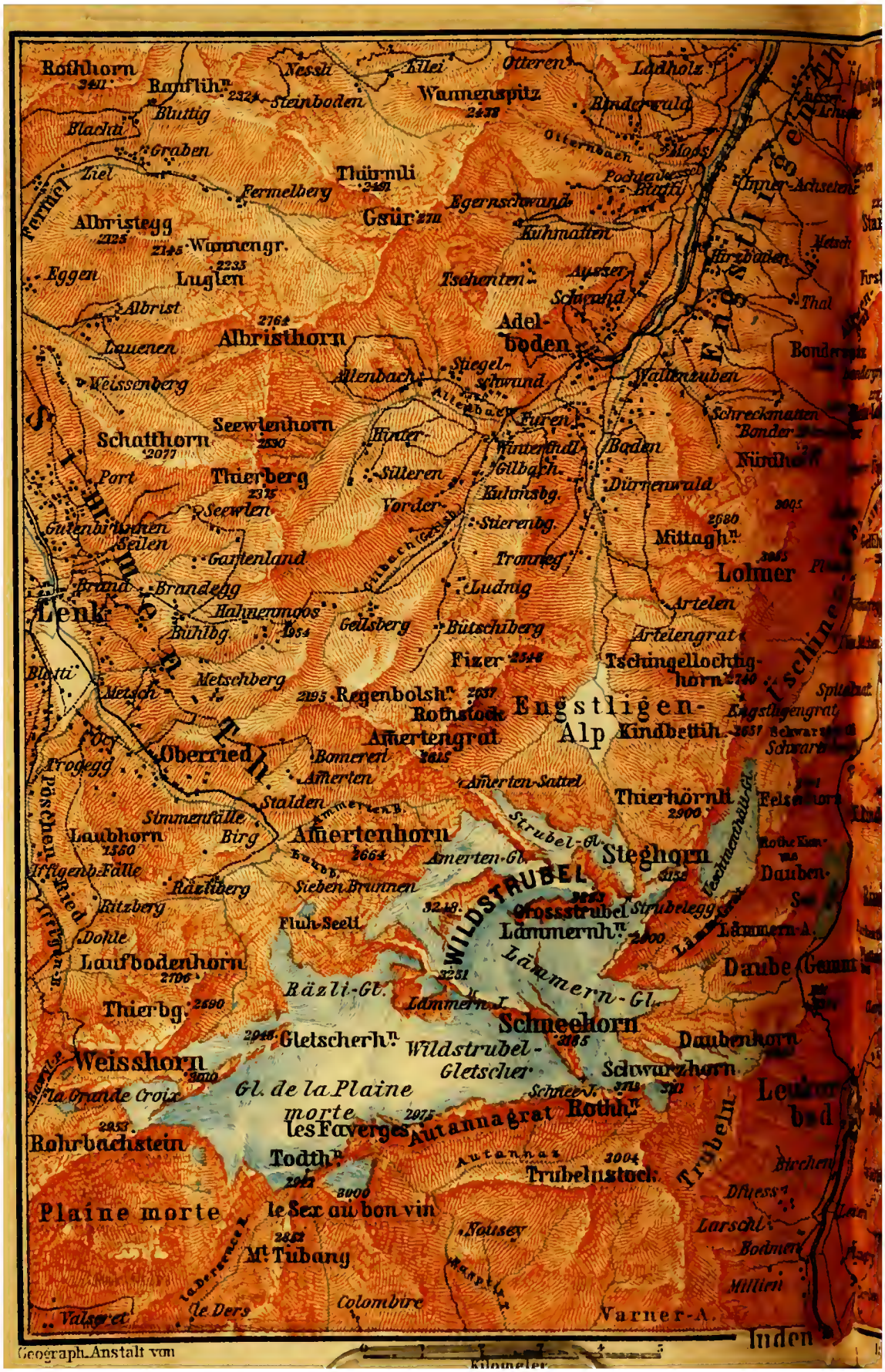
Near (1¼ M.) *Mittholz* (3154') we pass the picturesque ruined *Felsenburg*. We then ascend the *Bühlstutz* in windings (old road shorter; view of the Doldenhorn at the top), pass the (3 M.) *Bühlbad* (*Inn, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. from 5 fr.), and reach (¾ M.) —

18 M. **Kandersteg** (3835'). — **Hotels.** *HÔT. VICTORIA, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr.; *HÔT. GEMMI, *BEAR, similar charges, both well situated in *Eggenschwand*, 1¼ M. farther on; all three belong to the Egger family. *PENS. J. REICHEN, plain. — **Guides** (*Abraham Müller*, *Hans Ogi-Müller*, *Fritz* and *Samuel Ogi*, *Christian* and *Samuel Hari*, *Joh. Künzi*, *Jac. Reichen*, etc.): to Schwarenbach (unnecessary; 3, descent 2 hrs.) 5 fr.; to the Gemmi (top of the pass 1, descent ¾ hr.) 7 fr.; to the Baths of Leuk (1½, ascent 2½ hrs.) 10 fr. — **Carriages** (return vehicles cheaper): one-horse to Frutigen 10, two-horse 18 fr.; Spiez, 18 or 32; Thun, 22 or 40; Interlaken, 25 or 45 fr. — *English Church* near Hôtel Victoria.

A grand panorama is disclosed between Bühlbad and the Hôtel Victoria: N.E. is the jagged Birrenhorn; E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp or Frau, the beautiful Doldenhorn; S.E. the barren Fisistöcke. Farther on, the snow-peaks disappear, leaving only the Gellihorn, Lohner, and other rocks at the end of the valley in sight. On the left the Kander bursts from the Klus (p. 209). The road ends in *Eggenschwand*, 1¼ M. from the Victoria and near the Bear. On the W. side of the valley is an old moraine.

To the E. lies the interesting OESCHINEN-THAL. The path (to the lake 1¼ hr.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.) diverges to the left by the Hôtel Victoria, ascends for 50 min. on the left bank of the *Oeschinenbach*, partly through wood, then crosses to the right bank (pretty waterfall to the right), and descends to the beautiful ***Oeschinen-See** (5223'), 1 M. in length (*Hôt.-Pens. Oeschinensee*, well spoken of, R. 1½-2, D. 2¼, pens. 4-5 fr.). Above the lake tower the snow-clad *Blümlisalp*, *Fründenhorn*, and *Doldenhorn*, from the precipices of which fall several cascades. A row on the lake is enjoyable (to the gorge at the S.E. angle and back 1 hr., fare 1 fr.). Walkers may go round the lake to the left as far as the *Berglibach*, opposite the glaciers. Thence to the *Oeschinen-Alp* and over the *Hohthürli* into the *Kienthal* (guide to Reichenbach, 20 fr.), see p. 179.

The **Blümlisalp** or **Frau**, a huge mountain-group, covered on the N. side with a dazzling mantle of snow, and on the S. descending in bold precipices to the Kander Glacier, culminates in three peaks. To the W.



Geograph. Anstalt von

Kander-Thal
Gedi
Salzhorn
Blauer See
Felsenburg
Mitholz
Kander
Lauenen
Aegerten
Zahlershorn
Bühlstutz
Birre
Bühl
Bühlbad
Im Läger
Staud
First
Bütschels
Kandersteg
Hubel
Biberg
Eggenschwand
Hot. Gemmi
Klus
Hot. Bär
Fisistöcke
Gellihorn
Gasterenholz
Gasteren-Th.
Tälelishorn
Ob. Tätlishorn
Altels
Balmhorn
Balmhorn-Gl.
Schwarz-Gl.
Zagengrat
Rinderhorn
Plattenhörner
Flueh-Alp
Clavinen
Mainghorn
Maing-Gl.
Torrenthorn
Hot. Torr.-A.
Faldum-Rothh.
Galm
Galmh.
Chermignon
Bach-A.
Niven
Niven-A.
Fesel
Kistihubel
Schwarzgrätli
Wittwe (Dündenh.)
Dünden
Ober-Dünden
Dündenpass
Schwarzh.
Clubhütte
Öschinen
Öschinen-S. 1582
Blümlisalp-Gl.
Blümlisalpstock
Rothhorn
In den Fründen
Öschinenhorn
Fründenhorn
Biberg-Gl.
Doldenhorn
In der Gabel
Dolden
Gasteren
Selden
Heimritz
Gfäll
Schönbühl
Sackhorn
Schilthorn (Hockenhorn)
Lötschen-Pass
Gizi-Furke
Ferden-Rothh.
Ober-Ferden
Resti-Grat
Resti-Rothh.
Resti-Pass
Faldum-Grat
Faldum-Grund
Faldum
Laucherhsp.
Faldum-P.
Meiggen-Gr.
Meiggen
Goppenstein
Ferden
Kippel
Kastel
Wyler
Martinsbühl
Kummenstaffel
Hocken-Alp
Lauchern-A.
Werizstaffel
Netzbord
Wyssenried
Ried
Blatten
Eisten
Kühmatten
Telli
Fafler A.
Im Grindel
Tellispitzen
Telli-Gl.
Birghorn
Alpetli
Tennbachhorn
Petersgrat
(Lötschenthal-Gr.)
Ausserthal-Gl.
Innerthal-Gl.
Kander-Firn
Alpetli-Gl.
Blümlisalp
Blümlisalph.
Weisse Frau
Morgenh.
Wilde Frau
Gamchi-Gl.
Gamchilücke
Tschingel-Firn
Gspaltenhorn
Büttlassen
Gamchi
Sefinen-Furke
Dürrenberg
Gspaltenhorn
Lauterbr. Wetterh.
Tschingel-P.
Mutthorn
Mutthornhütte
Tschingelh.
Wetterlücke
Lötschen-Th.
Wiesmatten
Nesthütte
Clubhütte
Bietsch-Joch
Schafberg
Schwarzhorn
Bietschh.
Bietsch-Gl.
Baltschieder Joch
Thieregghn.
Im Rämi
Wilerh.
Hohgleifen
Strahlhörner
Beichelhorn
Thierbalmhorn
Krutigh.
Bietsch-Th.
Finstertellen
Golschenried
Haselleh
1:150.000
English Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

is the *Blümlisalphorn* (12,040′), the highest; in the centre is the snowy *Weisse Frau* (12,010′); and to the E. is the *Morgenhorn* (11,905′) with the lower *Wilde Frau* (10,693′; p. 201), *Blümlisalpstock* (10,560′), *Blümlisalp-Rothhorn* (10,828′), and *Oeschinenhorn* (11,450′). The Blümlisalphorn was first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1860, the Weisse Frau by Dr. Roth and Hr. E. von Fellenberg in 1862, and both have often been ascended since. (Both toilsome, but very interesting; guide, 50 fr. for each; night spent in the *Blümlisalp Club Hut* on the Hohthürli; thence up the *Blümlisalp Glacier*, 4-5 hrs. to the summit.) — The **Doldenhorn** (11,965′; guide, 40 fr.), first ascended by Messrs. Roth and Fellenberg in 1862 (from the new *Doldenhorn Hut* of the S. A. C., 2½ hrs. from Kandersteg, in 5½-6 hrs.), is difficult. — The **Fründenhorn** (11,030′; guide 40 fr.), first ascended in 1871 (from the Doldenhorn Hut 7-7½ hrs.), is also difficult. — Interesting but toilsome passes lead from the Oeschinen-Thal to the Kander Glacier, across the *Oeschinen-Joch* (about 10,430′), between the Oeschinenhorn and the Fründenhorn, and across the *Fründen-Joch* (9842′), between the Fründenhorn and the Doldenhorn.

The ***Dündenhorn** or *Wittwe* (9400′; 6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), ascended from Kandersteg by the *Oeschinen-Alp*, rather difficult, for experts only, affords a splendid survey of the Blümlisalp group. We may then follow the arête to the *Bundstock* (9050′) and the *Blümlisalp Hut* (see above), and descend to Kandersteg (13-14 hrs. in all).

The wild **Gastern-Thal**, from which the Kander descends in picturesque falls, deserves a visit (¾-1 hr.). A good path, diverging between the Bear and Gemmi hotels, skirts the left bank and ascends steeply through the *Klus* (p. 209) to the upper part of the valley, bounded on the S. by the precipices of the Tatlishorn and Altels. Splendid fall of the *Geltenbach*.

The **Alpschelenhubel** (7385′; 3 hrs.; guide advisable, 8 fr.), to the W. of Kandersteg, is easy and attractive. We diverge to the right from the Gemmi road beyond the Bear Hotel, ascend by the *Ueschinen-Thal* to the (1 hr.) *Ueschinen-Alp* (p. 208), and thence to the right by the Bonder Krinden route (p. 207; steep at places, but safe) to the *Alpschelen-Alp* (6870′). Thence to the (2 hrs.) *Hubel*, over pastures to the N.E. (fine view).

From Kandersteg over the *Bonder Krinden* to *Adelboden*, see p. 207 (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.); over the *Lötschen Pass* to *Ried*, see R. 55 (7½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.); over the **Tschingel Pass** to *Lauterbrunnen*, see p. 180 (guide 30 fr.; preferable the reverse way, as there are no inns in the Gastern-Thal, and the ascent thence is long and fatiguing). — Over the **Petersgrat** to the *Lötschen-Thal* (11-12 hrs. from Kandersteg to Ried; guide 40 fr.), a fine route. We follow the Tschingel Pass route to the top of the Kanderfirn, then turn to the right and ascend snow-slopes to the *Petersgrat* (p. 180; *View). We descend to *Ried* (p. 208) through the *Telli-Thal*.

The bridle-path beginning at the *Bear Hotel* (3940′; shady in the morning) ascends straight towards the *Gellihorn* ('Mittaghorn'; 7510′). On the right the *Alpbach* descends from the *Ueschinen-Thal*, forming several small falls. The path winds up the slope of the Gellihorn for about 1½ hr., and on reaching the first ridge ('beim Stock') leads through pine-forest high above the Gastern-Thal (p. 209) and, farther on, above the *Schwarzbach Valley*, affording fine views of the Fisistock, Doldenhorn, etc. About 2-2½ hrs. from the Bear Hotel we reach the *Spitalmatte* (6240′), a pasture which was entirely devastated in Sept., 1895, by a burst of the glacier covering the slopes of the *Altels* (11,930′), to the left. A tablet commemorates those who lost their life on this occasion. Between the Altels and the black rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9865′; adjoining which is the snow-clad *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 11,372′), lies imbedded the *Schwarz Glacier*, drained by the *Schwarzbach*. We next traverse

a stony chaos to the (40 min.) *Inn* on the **Schwarenbach** (6780′; R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½ fr.).

Ascents. The *Balmhorn (12,180′), ascended in 5½-6 hrs., over the *Schwarz Glacier* and the *Zagengrat* (toilsome, but free from danger; guide 30 fr.), affords a magnificent panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, extending to N. Switzerland. Expert climbers may descend from the Zagengrat direct to the Baths of Leuk. — The **Altels** (11,930′) is also interesting (5-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; much step-cutting necessary when there is little snow). Those who have steady heads may combine the Balmhorn with the Altels (passage from one to the other, 1-1½ hr.; guide 50 fr.). — The **Wildstrubel** (10,670′; guide 25, with descent to Leuk 35 fr.) is ascended from the Gemmi over the *Lämmern Glacier* in 4-4½ hrs. (p. 211). — Over the *Engstligen-Grat* to *Adelboden* (5½-6 hrs.; with guide), see p. 208.

We next reach the (½ hr.) shallow *Daubensee* (7265′), 1¼ M. long, fed by the Lämmern Glacier, with no visible outlet, and generally frozen over for seven months in the year. The path skirts the E. bank of the lake for about 20 min., and, 10 min. beyond it, reaches the summit of the pass, the **Gemmi** or **Daube** (7640′; **Hôtel Wildstrubel*, R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 3½, pens. 9 fr.), at the base of the *Daubenhorn* (9685′), commanding a magnificent *View of the Alps of the Valais (panorama by Imfeld). To the extreme left are the Mischabelhörner; more to the right, and farther off, rise Monte Rosa, the Barrhorn, and the Brunnegghorn; in the centre, the huge Weisshorn, the Zinal-Rothhorn, the Ober-Gabelhorn, the blunt pyramid of the Matterhorn, the Pointe de Zinal, the Dent Blanche, the Bouquetins, and the Dent de Perroc. To the right of the Daubenhorn is the range of the Wildstrubel, with the Lämmern Glacier, and far below lie the Baths of Leuk. Rich flora.

About 4 min. beyond the pass we reach the brink of an almost perpendicular rocky wall, 1660′ high, down which, in 1736-41, the cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most curious of Alpine routes, 5′ in width. The windings are hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually projecting at places beyond the lower. The steepest parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. Distant voices reverberating in the gorge sometimes sound as if they issued thence. The descent on horseback is now prohibited; a marble cross, ¼ hr. from the top, commemorates an accident to a rider. At the foot of the cliff extends a slope of debris, the lower part of which is covered with firs. The descent from the pass to the Baths takes 1½ hr. (ascent 2½ hrs.).

Baths of Leuk. — **Hotels** (the first six all belonging to the same company). *Hôtel des Alpes, R. & A. 3½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Maison Blanche; *Hôtel de France; *Union; *Hôt. des Frères Brunner; *Bellevue (*Cursaal*), in these R., L., & A. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 6 fr.; *Guillaume Tell, similar charges; Rössli, unpretending, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-5 fr. — Beer at the *Maison Blanche*, *Bellevue*, and *Restaurant des Touristes*. — **Horse** to Kandersteg 20, Schwarenbach 12, Daubensee 8 fr. (riding practicable only to the beginning of the windings in the Gemmi Ravine, ca. 1¼ hr. from Kandersteg). *Porter* to Kandersteg 10, Schwarenbach 6, Gemmi 4 fr. — **Diligence** (from the Hôtel de France) to the Leuk station every forenoon in summer in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 95 c.); one-horse carr. 12-15, two-horse 25 fr. — *English Church.*

Bad Leuk (4630′), Fr. *Loëche-les-Bains*, locally known as *Baden*, a village (620 inhab.) consisting of wooden houses and the large hotels and bath-houses, lies on green pastures in a valley opening to the S., and watered by the *Dala*. Even in the height of summer the sun disappears at 5 p.m. The huge, perpendicular Gemmi presents a weird appearance by moonlight. The *Thermal Springs* (93-123° Fahr.), impregnated with lime, about 22 in number, are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease and rheumatism. Patients are numerous from June to September. The bath-houses (*Grosse Bad*, *Neue Bad*, *St. Lorenz-Bad*, and three others) are connected with the hotels, and contain both private and common basins, in which the patients under full treatment spend several hours daily. Spectators are admitted to the galleries of the common basins, where they are expected to contribute a small sum 'pour les pauvres'. The animated conversation of the patients is chiefly in French. Small tables or trays float on the water, bearing cups of coffee, newspapers, books, etc. The baths are open from 5 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. — The *Cur-Promenade*, an avenue 1/2 M. long, leading from the Neue Bad past the Hôtel Bellevue, is frequented in the morning by patients drinking the waters and in the afternoon by promenaders (music). Below the end of it, to the right, are the promenades of the 'Bois de Cythère'.

Excursions (guides, *Wend.* and *Donat Brunner*, *R. Grichting*, *L. Lehner*, *J. J. Schurwey*). A walk leads from the end of the Cur-Promenade to the (20 min.) foot of a lofty precipice on the left bank of the Dala. Here we ascend by eight rude *Ladders* (échelles), attached to the face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of *Albinen* (4252′). The fine view obtained from a jutting rock above the second ladder will repay the climber; but persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent. The descent is more difficult. — Excursions may also be made to the *Fall of the Dala*, 3/4 hr. to the N.E., above Leuk; to the *Feuillerette-Alp* (5850′), 1 hr. to the E., with fine view of the Altels, Balmhorn, and Gemmiwand; and to the *Fluh Alp* (6710′), 2 1/2 hrs.

To the Hotel Torrent-Alp, a charming excursion of 2 1/2-3 hrs. (porter 4, horse 10 fr.). A winding bridle-path (red marks) ascends through wood and up the *Pas du Loup* (*Wolfstritt*) and then traverses the pastures of the *Torrent-Alp* (beautiful flowers) to the ***Hôtel-Pension Torrent-Alp** (8005′; Engl. Ch. Serv. in July), affording fine views and good headquarters for mountain-excursions. The chief ascent is that of the ***Torrenthorn** (9852′; 1 1/2 hr.; guide, unnecessary, 5 fr.). The bridle-path runs to the left along the slope at the back of the hotel, then turns to the right over the arête to the saddle, and finally ascends to the left to the summit (bench), which commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps (good panorama by X. Imfeld). On the N. side is the *Majing Glacier*, reached from the hotel in 1 1/2 hr. — The *Galmhorn* (8080′), ascended from the hotel by a good path in 1 1/2 hr. (guide needless), commands an extensive view of the Rhone Valley and Valaisian Alps. — Proficients should ascend the **Majinghorn* (10,035′; 3 hrs.; guide, 8 fr., not indispensable), the view from which resembles that from the Torrenthorn. To the N. we look down vertically into the Dala-Thal; to the E. we have an unimpeded view of the Lötschen-Thal. Other fairly easy ascents are the *Ferden-Rothhorn* (10,440′; 4 hrs.; 12 fr.), the *Lauchersptzen* (9345′; 3 hrs.; 8 fr.), the *Faldum-Rothhorn* (9640′; 3 hrs.; 8 fr.), and the *Niven* (9105′; 5 hrs.; 12 fr.). The *Resti-Rothhorn* (9757′; 5 hrs.; 15 fr.) takes good climbing. — Passes: To *Kandersteg* over the *Gitzifurgge* (9613′) and the *Lötschen Pass* (8840′),

laborious (10 hrs.; 20 fr.), comp. p. 209. To Ried over the *Ferden Pass* (8593′; 4½ hrs.; 14 fr.) or over the *Resti Pass* (8658′; 4 hrs.; 14 fr.), interesting and not difficult (comp. pp. 208, 209).

The road to Leuk crosses the *Dala* and descends on the right bank to (3 M.) **Inden** (3730′; **Restaurant des Alpes*, plain), whence walkers should take the shorter bridle-path to the left. Above, to the left, lies the village of *Albinen* (p. 205). The road, after following the slope of the Dala Gorge a little farther, winds down, and recrosses the (1½ M.) Dala by a lofty bridge (fine view).

Pedestrians bound for Sierre (p. 318) take the old road, which diverges to the right from the above road, below the last curve and about 500 yds. before the bridge, passes through three tunnels, and gradually descends the slope by *Varen* and *Salgesch* (to Sierre 2 hrs.).

The road quits the Dala ravine about 1¼ M. farther on, high above the Rhone Valley, of which a fine view is disclosed, extending to the Dent de Morcles and Dent du Midi. Opposite is the Illgraben, with the Pfiner Wald below it. From the angle (2998′) walkers follow the finger-posts direct to **Leuk** (2470′; p. 318), while the carriage-road describes a curve of nearly 2½ M. From the town to *Leuk Station* (2044′; p. 318), 1 M.

54. The Adelboden Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 202.

From Spiez to (19½ M.) *Adelboden*, Diligence daily in 6¼ hrs. (5 fr. 40 c.), at 7 a.m. (from Frutigen at 10.30). Carr. with one horse 18, with two horses 32 fr., from Frutigen 10 and 18 fr. — The green **Adelboden Valley**, watered by the *Engstligenbach*, is one of the most attractive in the Oberland. The upper end, shut in by the Lohner and the Wildstrubel, presents imposing scenery, and the village of Adelboden is a centre for numerous excursions and a pleasant summer-resort.

From Spiez to (9½ M.) *Frutigen* (2717′), see p. 201. The road ascends on the left bank of the *Engstligen*, crossing several torrents descending from the wooded slopes on the right, and passes below the *Linterfluh* (slate-quarries). At (5½ M.) *Rinderwald* it crosses to the right bank by a bold bridge, and passes the inn of *Steg* and the *Pochtenkessel* (2 min. below the road, see p. 207) to *Hirzboden*, where it returns to the left bank near the *Armenspital*. It continues to ascend to (4½ M.; 10 M. from Frutigen) **Adelboden** (4450′; pop. 1579; **Hôt.-Pens. Wildstrubel*, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 6½-10 fr.; **Curhaus Adelboden*, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 7½ fr.; *Pens. Edelweiss*, 5-6 fr.; *Adler*, *Pens. Hari*, both unpretending; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), a large village beautifully situated on a sunny terrace, 400′ above the Engstligenbach, with interesting old timber-houses and an old church with mediæval frescoes. Huge maple-tree in the churchyard. Pine-forests near.

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Pieren; G. Fähndrich*, schoolmaster; *Christ. Bärtschi*, *Christ. German*, *G. Hager*, *Joh.* and *Fritz Hari*, *Joh. Jaggi*, *David Spori*, *Sam. Zryd*). Short Walks: to the N., through the *Aeusser-Schwand* to the (¾ hr.) **Bütschegg** (4480′; small inn), at the mouth of the *Tschenten-Thal*, commanding a view of the Frutig valley and the Niesen

chain. The *Hörnli* (4910'), ½ hr. farther up towards the Tschenten-Alp, commands a still more extensive view. — To the (1 hr.) **Choleren Gorge**, in the Tschenten-Graben, with a curious grotto excavated by the Tschenten-Bach (entrance from below). — To the (1¼ hr.) **Pochtenkessel**, a deep gorge of the Engstligenbach near the inn of Steg (see p. 206), 2 min. below the road to Frutigen (red-marked path on the left bank). — To the (1 hr.) **Wettertanne** or **Schermtanne** in the *Allenbach-Thal*, viâ *Stiegelschwand*, at the foot of the tremendous precipices of the Albrist and Gsür. — To the **Bonderlen-Thal** and the *Lohner Waterfalls* (2 hrs. to the foot of the cliffs of the Lohner), a charming Alpine dale and a beautiful cascade. Farther up towards the Bonder-Alp are abundant rhododendrons. — To the (1½ hr.) ***Engstligen Falls** (rfmt. hut), a copious waterfall, 490' high, in two leaps (the ascent to the imposing upper fall not advisable for novices). To the *Engstligen-Alp*, see below. — SHORT ASCENTS: To the **Kunisbergli** and **Höchst** (5380'), 2½ hrs., viâ the farm of *Boden*, a picturesque Alp, with rhododendrons; the Höchst commands a view of the Adelboden valley (guide 3 fr., not indispensable). — To the (2 hrs.) **Schwandfehlspitze** (6660'; good view), above the village to the W. (guide 4 fr., not indispensable). — To the **Regenbolshorn** (7200'; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), to the left of the Hahnenmoos (see below), attractive. — To the (3½-4 hrs.) ***Laveigrat** (7952'; guide 6 fr.), by the *Alp Silleren* and along the *Silleren-Grat;* fine view of the Bernese Alps and the Vaud and Fribourg mountains. At the W. foot of the mountain are the Baths of Lenk.

LONGER MOUNTAIN TOURS: ***Bonderspitz** (8360'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) and **Elsighorn** (7695'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr., not indispensable), two easy and interesting ascents. On the *Elsig-Alp* is a small lake, with stone-pines in the vicinity. — ***Albristhorn** (9065'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), not difficult; fine view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. The ascent leads by the elevated *Furggi-Alp* (6835'), and an attractive descent may be made by the *Hahnenmoos* (guide 15 fr.). — **Gsür** (8895'; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), viâ *Schwandfehl*, difficult, for experts only; fine view of the Bernese Alps. — **Gross-Lohner** (10,020'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), over the *Hinterberg*, a fatiguing ascent, for experts only; fine view. — ***Wildstrubel** (*Gross-Strubel*, or E. summit, 10,670'; 8-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), an interesting glacier expedition, not especially difficult for adepts. The route leads by the *Engstligen-Alp* (see below), the crevassed *Strubelegg Glacier*, and the S.E. spur of the *Ammerten-Grat* to the *Ammerten Glacier*, whence it ascends to the top from the N.W. side, over steep slopes of ice and rock. The summit commands an imposing view of the chain of the Valaisian Alps, the Mont Blanc group, the Lämmern Glacier, etc. The descent may be made over the crevassed *Lämmern Glacier* to the *Gemmi* (p. 204; guide 40 fr.), or (very steep and fatiguing) viâ the Ammerten Glacier to the upper part of the *Ammerten-Thäli*, the chalets of the *Räzliberg*, and *Lenk* (p. 210). — **Felsenhorn** (9175'; 7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ the *Engstligen-Grat* (see below); fine view of the region of the Gemmi, and of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — ***Männlifluh** (8705'), viâ *Rinderwald* and *Otterngrat* (pass to Diemtigen, 7485'), 5½ hrs., also interesting.

PASSES. To LENK (p. 210) a path, marshy at places, leads over the **Hahnenmoos** (6410'), passing a large dairy near the top, in 4-5 hrs. (guide 8, horse 15 fr.). Beautiful view, on the descent, of the upper Simmen-Thal, the Wildstrubel, the Weisshorn, and the Räzli Glacier. The reverse way is 1-1½ hr. longer. — Over the *Ammerten Pass* (8030'), 8-9 hrs. (with guide), trying, see p. 211.

FROM ADELBODEN TO KANDERSTEG, an interesting route over the **Bonder Krinden** (8300'; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), with which the ascent of the *Bonderspitz* (see above) may be combined. — TO SCHWARENBACH, rather fatiguing (8-9 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ the *Bonder Krinden*, *Ueschinen-Thal*, and *Schwarzgrätli* (p. 208). — TO SCHWARENBACH OVER THE ENGSTLIGEN-GRAT, 7-9 hrs., with guide (15 fr.), a fine route. From Adelboden we ascend to the S., passing the *Engstligen Falls* (see above) or by the steep and stony 'Kuhweg' (a digression of 1 hr.), to the (3 hrs.) *Engstligen-Alp* (6360'; small inn), a broad Alpine basin at the base of the *Wildstrubel* (see above). We then

cross the (2 hrs.) **Engstligen-Grat** (8590'), passing the serrated *Tschingellochtighorn* (8990'), and descend into the *Ueschinen-Thäli*, with its little lake (far below to the left lies the *Ueschinen-Thal*). Then to the left, over the *Schwarzgrätli* (p. 207), to (2 hrs.) *Schwarenbach* (p. 204); or we may traverse the *Ueschinen-Thäli Glacier*, on the W. side of the *Felsenhorn* (p. 207), and descend the *Rothe Kumme* to the *Daubensee* and (4 hrs.) *Gemmi Pass*. The route passes through rich Alpine flora, with abundant edelweiss.

To Sierre over the Strubelegg, 12-13 hrs., a trying glacier tour, for adepts with good guides. The steep route ascends viâ the *Engstligen-Alp* and the *Strubel Glacier* to the (6-7 hrs.) **Strubelegg** (9610'), between the Gross-Strubel (p. 207) and the *Steghorn* (10,340'), and then traverses the névé of the *Lämmern Glacier* to the *Lämmern-Joch* (10,275'), adjoining the W. summit of the Wildstrubel (see p. 207). We then descend by the *Plaine Morte* to the *Raspilli-Thal*, the *Hôt. du Parc-Montana*, and (5-6 hrs.) *Sierre* (p. 317).

55. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 202.

12 hrs. For good walkers only, in fine weather. Guide from Ferden or Ried to Kandersteg necessary (18 fr.). The *Lötschen-Thal* itself deserves a visit. A rough and steep cart-road to Goppenstein; thence to Ried and Gletscherstaffel a bridle-path.

From **Gampel** (2100'; *Hôt. Lötschenthal*), on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 M. to the N. of the station of that name (p. 319), the road ascends the *Lötschen-Thal*, or gorge of the *Lonza*, which is much exposed to avalanches. Mounting rapidly at first, it passes the chapels of (1 hr.) *Mitthal* (3425') and (½ hr.) *Goppenstein* (4035'). The bridle-path crosses the (¼ hr.) Lonza, where the valley expands, and leads to (1 hr.) *Ferden* (4557') and (¼ hr.) *Kippel* (4514'; bed at the curé's). It then ascends by *Wiler* to (40 min.) **Ried** (4950'; **Hôt. Nesthorn*, plain), finely situated at the base of the *Bietschhorn*.

Excursions. (Guides, *Jos. Rubin*, *Jos.*, *Gabriel*, *Joh.*, and *Theod. Kalbermatten*, etc.) The **Hohgleifen** (*Adlerspitze* 10,828'; 6-7 hrs., guide 25 fr.) is not difficult for experts, viâ the *Schönbühl* and the W. flank. (The ascent from the E. side, by the *Kastlerjoch* and the *Ijolli Glacier*, is much more difficult.) Superb view of the entire Valaisian Alps, the W. Bernese Alps, the Lötschen-Thal and Rhone Valley. — The **Bietschhorn** (12,965'; 9-10 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1859, is very fatiguing and difficult, and fit for thorough experts only. The night is spent in the *Club Hut* on the *Schafberg* (8440'), 3 hrs. from Ried.

Other ascents from Ried: **Lauterbrunner Breithorn* (12,400'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), not difficult for experts (see p. 180); **Hockenhorn* (11,817'; 5½-6½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), not difficult (see p. 209); *Tschingelhorn* (11,750'; over the Petersgrat in 7-8 hrs.; guide 27 fr.), not difficult; *Grosshorn* (12,352'; 8 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), not difficult for experts.

Passes. Over the *Petersgrat* (10,515') to *Lauterbrunnen* (12 hrs.; 35 fr.), fatiguing but highly interesting, see p. 180. — *Wetterlücke* (10,365'), *Schmadri-Joch* (10,863'), and *Mittagjoch* (12,150'), all difficult, see p. 180. — Over the *Lötschenlücke* to the *Eggishorn* (guide 40 fr.), see p. 328; over the *Beichgrat* to *Belalp* (guide 25 fr.), see p. 320.

Over the **Baltschieder-Joch** (about 11,150'; from Ried to Visp 12 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), interesting but fatiguing. — The **Bietschjoch** (10,600'; 9 hrs. from Ried to Raron; guide 20 fr.) is a fine route, free from difficulty.

From Ried to Bad Leuk over the Ferden Pass, 8-9 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), repaying, and not difficult. At the *Kummen-Alp* (p. 209) the path diverges to the left from the Lötschen Pass route, and ascends the *Ferden-Thal* to the **Ferden Pass** (8593'), between the *Majinghorn* (10,035') and the

Ferden-Rothhorn (10,440′). Descent over long stony slopes to the *Fluh-Alp*, and through the *Dala-Thal* to *Bad Leuk* (p. 204). — Over the **Gitzi-Furgge** (9613′), 9-10 hrs. to Bad Leuk, interesting, but laborious (guide 20 fr.). The pass lies to the S.W. of the Lötschen Pass, between the *Ferden-Rothhorn* and the *Balmhorn*. Descent over the *Dala Glacier* to the *Fluh-Alp* (see above). — Over the Resti Pass, 7-8 hrs., also interesting (guide 18 fr.). From Ferden we ascend the *Resti-Alp* (6926′; two beds) in 3½-4 hrs. to the **Resti Pass** (8658′), between the *Resti-Rothhorn* (9757′) and the *Laucherspitze* (9400′; easily ascended from the pass in ¾ hr.; admirable view) and descend to the (1½ hr.) *Hôt. Torrent-Alp* (p. 205) and the (1½ hr.) baths of Leuk. — To Leuk-Susten over the **Faldum Pass** (8675′), between the Laucherspitze and the *Faldum-Rothhorn* (9310′), or over the **Niven Pass** (8563′), between the Faldum-Rothhorn and the *Niven* (9110′; a fine point of view, ½ hr. from the pass), both easy (guide 18 fr.).

The Lötschen Pass route ascends from Ferden (see p. 208), towards the N.W., through beautiful larch-wood and pastures, to the (2 hrs.) *Kummen-Alp* (6808′); then over rock, debris, and patches of snow to the (2 hrs.) **Lötschen Pass** (8840′), commanded on the W. by the *Balmhorn* (12,180′; p. 204), and on the E. by the *Schilthorn* or *Hockenhorn* (10,817′; ascended from the pass in 2½ hrs.; splendid view). We obtain the finest view on the route before reaching the pass itself: to the S.E. rises the Bietschhorn; to the S. the magnificent group of the Mischabel, Weisshorn, and Monte Rosa; to the N. are the rocky buttresses of the Doldenhorn and Blümlisalp; to the N.E. the Kander Glacier, overtopped by the Mutthorn (9975′).

The path descends on the right side of the *Lötschenberg Glacier*, and then crosses it to the *Balm* (7940′), near the end of the glacier. Hence it descends rapidly over moraine-debris and leads over the *Schönbühl* to the (1½ hr.) *Gfäll-Alp* (6036′; milk), overlooking the upper **Gastern-Thal.** At the bottom of the valley we cross the *Kander* to (½ hr.) the huts of *Gasterndorf* or *Selden* (5315′; the first, a small cabaret). The Gastern-Thal was better peopled at the beginning of the century than now; but indiscriminate felling of timber has so exposed it to avalanches that the inhabitants have to leave it from February to the hay-harvest. Beyond a beautiful forest, which has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn* for centuries, we reach (1 hr.) *Gasternholz* (4462′), amidst a chaos of rocks. The valley bends here and expands, being bounded on the S. by the snow-clad *Altels* (11,930′) and the *Tatlishorn* (8220′), and on the N. by the *Fisistöcke* (9200′). Waterfalls descend from the cliffs to the S.; the finest is that of the *Geltenbach*. At the end of the valley the road enters the (1 hr.) *Klus*, a picturesque defile ¾ M. long, through which the Kander forces its way in a series of cascades. In the centre of the gorge we cross the river. On the other side we turn to the left to reach the (¼ hr.) Bear Hotel, or to the right, again crossing the stream, to reach the (20 min.) Hôt. Gemmi in *Kandersteg* (see p. 202).

56. From Spiez *(Thun)* to Sion over the Rawyl.

Comp. Maps, pp. 202, 264.

22 hrs. RAILWAY from Spiez to Erlenbach, 6¼ M., in ½ hr.; DILIGENCE from Erlenbach to Lenk (22½ M.) twice daily in 5 hrs. (7 fr. 40, coupé 9 fr. 25 c.). One-horse carr. from Thun to Lenk 40, two-horse 60 fr. From Lenk to Sion (10½ hrs.) a BRIDLE PATH, good on the Bern side, but rough on the other. Guide desirable (to Sion 16 fr.; horse 30 fr.).

To (20¼ M.) *Zweisimmen*, see pp. 212-214. The Lenk road crosses the *Simme* near *Gwatt*, and ascends the *Upper Simmen-Thal* by *Bettelried*, passing *Schloss Blankenburg* on the right (p. 214), to (3 M.) *St. Stephan* (3297′; Adler), *Grodei*, *Matten* (inn), at the mouth of the *Fermel-Thal* (p. 212), and (5¼ M.) —

28½ M. **Lenk** (3527′; **Hirsch*, R. 1½, B. 1, pens. 5 fr.; **Krone*, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 fr. 20 c., pens. 5 fr.; **Stern*, pens. 5 fr.; *Bär; Pens. Victoria*, 1 M. to the N. of the village, on the road to Zweisimmen), a village rebuilt since a fire in 1878, situated in a flat and somewhat marshy part of the valley. About ½ M. to the S.W. lies the **Curanstalt Lenk* (3625′; R., L., & A. 2-6, D. 4, S. 2½, board 7½, pens. out of the season 7-8 fr.), with well fitted-up sulphur-baths and grounds. The *Wildstrubel* (10,670′), with its huge precipices and glaciers, whence several streams descend, forms a grand termination to the valley.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides, *Hans* and *Herm. Jaggi; Gottlieb Lüdin.*) The *Simme* rises, 4 M. to the S. of Lenk, in the so-called *Siebenbrunnen*, to which an interesting walk may be taken (4 hrs. there and back). Road (passing on the left the *Burgfluh*, an isolated nummulite rock with a 'glacier mill', and view of the Wildhorn) by *Oberried* (inn) to the (1¼ hr.) *Saw Mill* (3668′) at the end of the level part of the valley. A path now ascends close to the mill, between alders, in a curve on the right bank of the Simme, skirting a deep gorge with fine waterfalls. It passes the chalets of *Stalden* (4232′), traverses pastures, and crosses the *Ammertenbach* and the *Laubbach* to (1 hr.) the chalets of the **Räzliberg** (4583′; Fridig's Inn, small). To the S., the '*Siebenbrunnen*' (4744′), now in a single stream, issue from the precipitous rocks of the *Fluhhorn* (8025′). Farther to the left is the *Upper Fall of the Simme*, which is conspicuous from a long distance. To the right rise the *Gletscherhorn* (9672′) and *Laufbodenhorn* (8878′), to the left the *Ammertenhorn* (8713′).

The **Oberlaubhorn** (6570′; with guide; easy and repaying), to the W. of the Räzliberg, is ascended from Lenk, either by *Trogegg* (3196′) in 3½ hrs., or by *Pöschenried* and the *Ritzberg Alp* (5710′) in 4 hrs.; descent by the Räzliberg, Stalden, and Oberried. — The **Mülkerblatt* (6355′; 2½ hrs.) affords a superb fine view of the Wildstrubel, etc. Beyond the Curhaus we ascend the left bank of the *Krummbach*, (10 min.) cross it, traverse pastures and wood, passing several chalets, and mount the *Bettelberg* to the top.

The **Iffigensee** (6826′; 4 hrs.) is also worth seeing. By the (2¼ hrs.) *Iffigen Inn* (p. 211) we turn to the right to the (½ hr.) *Stieren-Iffigenalp* (5512′; rfmts.). The path, steep and stony at places, then ascends the (1 hr.) saddle bounding the lake, and skirts the lake to the right (where edelweiss abounds) to the (¼ hr.) shepherd's hut at the W. end. — At the base of the Niesenhorn (9113′), ¾ hr. higher up, is the *Wildhorn Club Hut* (7550′), from which the **Wildhorn* (10,705′) is ascended in 3-3½ hrs. (at places steep and laborious; guide from Lenk 25, porter 18 fr.). We ascend the moraine of the *Dungel Glacier*, and the E. slope of the *Kirchli* (9157′) to the top of the glacier, whence a gentle incline leads to

the E. summit, which is connected by a snow-clad arête, 300 yds. long, with the equally high W. summit. Splendid view of Mt. Blanc, Grand-Combin, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, the Diablerets, Oldenhorn, and Dent du Midi; to the W. are the Vaudois Alps, to the N. the Freiburg Alps; farther off are the Jura, Black Forest, and Vosges. Descent, if preferred, to the S., by the *Glacier du Brozet*, to *Zanfleuron* (2½-3 hrs.; see p. 263).

The *Rohrbachstein (9690′; 6½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is not difficult. From the (4 hrs.) Rawyl Pass (see below) we mount to the left to the (1½ hr.) saddle between the Rohrbachstein and the Wetzsteinhorn, and the (1 hr.) top. Splendid view. Fossils found here.

The **Wildstrubel** (W. peak 10,666′; central peak 10,656′; E. peak or *Gross-Strubel*, 10,670′) is best ascended from the Rawyl Pass. From the Iffigen Inn (spend night) to the Rawyl 2 hrs.; we ascend to the left to the snow-arête between the Weisshorn and the Rohrbachstein (2½ hrs.), cross the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte*, and mount snowy slopes to the W. summit in 2½ hrs., and the central peak in ½ hr. more (from Iffigen 7½ hrs. in all). Guide from Lenk 27, down to the Gemmi 30 fr. — From the Räzliberg (see above) a steep path ascends the *Fluhwände* above the Siebenbrunnen to the (2 hrs.) *Fluhseeli* (6710′); thence over debris, moraine, and the *Räzli Glacier* to the W. peak (4 hrs.). — A third route (toilsome) ascends steeply from the (2½ hrs.) *Ritzberg Alp* (see above; bed of hay) past the *Laufbodenhorn* (8878′), by the *Thierberg* and the *Thierberg Glacier*, and past the *Gletscherhorn* (9672′) to the *Räzli Glacier* and to the W. peak (6 hrs. from Ritzberg). Descent to the N.W. by the *Ammerten Glacier*, difficult; or to the E. over the crevassed *Lämmern Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Gemmi* (p. 204); or to the N. over the *Strubelegg Glacier* to the *Engstligen-Alp* and *Adelboden* (p. 207).

From Lenk to Gsteig (7 hrs.): over the *Trüttlisberg* (6713′) to (4½ hrs.) *Lauěnen* (p. 263), and thence over the *Krinnen* (5463′) to (2½ hrs.) *Gsteig* (p. 263); an easy and interesting route (guide 12, horse 5 fr.; see R. 67).

From Lenk to Saanen (p. 214), 6 hrs., path over the *Reulissenberg* or *Zwitzer Egg* (5636′), and down the *Turbach-Thal* (guide 8 fr.). — To Adelboden over the *Hahnenmoos* (guide 8, horse 15 fr.), p. 207. By the *Ammerten Pass* (8032′), to the S.E. of the *Ammertengrat* (8580′), fatiguing but interesting (8 hrs.; guide).

The Rawyl Route (at first a road) ascends the W. side of the valley to (1¼ M.) the left bank of the *Iffigenbach* and the smiling *Pöschenried-Thal*. The road ends 2 M. farther on (about 4200′). By the fine (5 min.) **Iffigen Fall** the bridle-path ascends to the right. After 20 min. we turn, above the fall, into a wooded valley, through which the Iffigenbach dashes down its narrow rocky bed, and traverse a level dale (with the precipices of the Rawyl on the left) to the (½ hr.) **Iffigen-Alp** (5253′; rustic *Inn*). Here, to the left (finger-post), we ascend through a small wood on a stony slope, skirt the rocks, cross (10 min.) a brook, and reach (50 min.) the refuge-hut on the *Platten*, whence we overlook the Simmen-Thal. We skirt the W. side of (¾ hr.) the little *Rawyl-See* (7743′) and reach (¼ hr.) a cross *(la Grande Croix)*, which marks the boundary of Bern and Valais and the summit of the **Rawyl** (7943′; 4¼ hrs. from Lenk), with a refuge-hut. The pass is a desolate stony plateau *(Plan des Roses)*, enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W. the long *Mittaghorn* (8815′); S.W., the *Schneidehorn* (9640′) and the snow-clad *Wildhorn* (10,705′; p. 210); S., the broad *Rawylhorn* (9540′) and the *Wetzsteinhorn* (9114′); E., the *Rohrbachstein* (9690′; see above) and *Weisshorn* (9690′).

Beyond the pass the path is bad. It leads past a second little lake to (3/4 hr.) the margin of the S. slope *(les Hors)*, which affords a limited, but striking view of the Valais mountains. We descend a steep rocky slope (leaving the dirty chalets of *Armillon*, 6926′, to the left), and (1/2 hr.) cross a bridge in the valley (5970′; a good spring). Instead of descending to the left to the chalets of (1/4 hr.) *Nieder-Rawyl* (*Les Ravins*, 5768′), we ascend slightly by a narrow path to the right, and skirt the hillside. Then (25 min.) a steep ascent, to avoid the *Kändle* (see below); 20 min., a cross on the top of the hill (6330′), whence we descend to (1/2 hr.) *Praz Combeira* (5344′), a group of huts. Lastly a long, fatiguing descent by a rough, stony path, ascending at places, to (1 1/2 hr.) **Ayent** (3400′; quarters at the curé's, good wine, or at the merchant Mosoni's).

The footpath from Nieder-Rawyl to Ayent, shorter by 1 hr., leads by the 'KÄNDLE' (*i.e.* channel), Fr. *Sentier du Bisse*, along the edge of a water-conduit skirting a steep slope 1300′ high. Being only 1′ wide, the path is only fit for steady heads, and is dangerous at places.

The path, which now improves, leads by *Grimisuat* (2894′) and *Champlan* to (2 hrs.) *Sion* (p. 317; 10 1/2 hrs. from Lenk); or we may go to (1 1/4 hr.) *St. Léonard* (p. 318).

57. From Spiez to Saanen through the Simmen-Thal.

From Spiez to *Erlenbach* (6 1/4 M.) RAILWAY in 1/2 hr. (fares, 2nd cl. 1 fr. 20, 3rd cl. 85 c.). — From Erlenbach to *Saanen* (23 1/2 M.), DILIGENCE twice daily in 6 hrs.; fare 7 fr. 65; coupé 9 fr. 60 c. (to Weissenburg 1 fr. 25 or 1 fr. 60 c.; Zweisimmen 4 fr. 90 or 6 fr. 15 c.; Château d'Oex 10 fr. or 12 fr. 55 c.). — One-horse carr. from Thun to Weissenburg 13, two-horse 24 fr., to Zweisimmen 28 or 50, to Saanen 35 or 50, to Château d'Oex 40 or 70, to Aigle 80 or 150, to Bulle 70 or 120 fr.

Spiez, see p. 164. — The railway diverges to the left from the Thun line (p. 163), descends past *Spiezmoos* in a wide bend to the *Kander*, which it crosses below the hamlet of *Lattigen* (splendid view of the Blümlis-Alp to the left), and traverses the Wimmis-Allmend to (2 1/2 M.) **Wimmis** (2075′; **Löwe; Buffet*), at the N.W. base of the *Niesen* (ascent, see p. 162). It then passes through a romantic defile *(Port)* between the *Simmenfluh* and the *Burgfluh* into the **Simmen-Thal** (locally, '*Sieben-Thal*'), a fertile valley with numerous villages. 5 M. *Oey-Diemtigen*, opposite the village of *Latterbach* (Bär), on the left bank. To the S. opens the *Diemtig-Thal*.

FROM OEY TO MATTEN a shorter, but uninteresting route (8 hrs.) leads through the Diemtig-Thal. The road follows the right bank of the *Kirel* (passing *Diemtigen* on the hill to the right), and then the left bank, to *Wamoffen* and (2 1/4 hrs.) *Tschuepis* (3763′), where the valley divides into the *Mäniggrund* (right) and the *Schwenden-Thal* (left). We follow the latter, which after 1 hr. again divides at *Warttannen* (3970′). The path now diverges from the road, ascends to the W. through the *Grimbach-Thal* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Grimmi** (6644′), a little-frequented pass, and descends the fertile *Fermel- Thal* to (2 hrs.) *Matten* (p. 210).

We now cross the Simme to (6 1/4 M.) **Erlenbach**, the present terminus of the railway; the village (2320′; *Pens. Portmann;*

Krone, *Löwe*, both unpretending), with its neat wooden houses, lies to the right, above the station.

The **Stockhorn** (7195′) may be ascended hence by experts (guide) in 4½ hrs.; better from *Amsoldingen* viâ *Ober-Stocken* (Bär, rustic) in 4¾ hrs., or from *Blumenstein* (p. 162) by the *Wahlalp* (new chalet, dear) in 5 hrs.; descent, if preferred, by the Wahlalp to *Bad Weissenburg*, which is reached by means of ladders. Splendid flora and grand view.

The HIGH ROAD (diligence and carriages, see p. 212) follows the left bank of the Simme to —

3¾ M. **Weissenburg** (2418′; **Hôtel Weissenburg*, R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.), a group of neat houses.

In a steep defile, so narrow at places as almost to exclude the sun, 1¼ M. to the N.W., lies the **Weissenburg-Bad** (2770′). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70°; at its source 81°) and beneficial for bronchial affections, is used for drinking only. The *Neue Bad*, burned down in 1898, has been rebuilt; the *Alte Bad* is buried in the ravine ½ M. higher up (pension 1st class 7-9, 2nd cl. 5 fr.).

FROM WEISSENBURG TO THE GURNIGELBAD (6 hrs.). Attractive path through the *Klus*, passing the *Morgetenbach Fall*, 200′ high, and the *Morgeten-Alp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Bürglen-Sattel* (6435′); then down (passing *Bad Schwefelberg*, 1¼ M. to the left) to the *Gantrisch Pass* (5215′), with a charming view, and over the *Gurnigelberg* to the (1½ hr.) *Gurnigelbad* (p. 159).

9 M. **Boltigen** (2726′; **Hôt. Simmenthal*, *Bär*, both moderate), a thriving village with handsome houses, is reached beyond the *Simmenegg* or *Enge*, a defile formed by two rocks. Above rise the two peaks of the *Mittagfluh* (6198′). To the left peep the snow-fields to the E. of the Rawyl (p. 211). The coal-mines in a side-valley near *Reidenbach* (2756′; ¾ M. from Boltigen) account for the sign of the inn (a miner).

FROM REIDENBACH TO BULLE, 25 M. A little above Reidenbach the road diverges to the right and ascends in windings (which paths cut off) to the (6 M.) pass of the *Bruchberg* (4940′; tavern). It then descends (preferable to the bad footpath) to (4 M.) **Jaun**, Fr. *Bellegarde* (3336′; *Hôt. de la Cascade*), a pretty village with a waterfall 86′ high. (Path to the *Schwarzsee-Bad* by *Neuschels*, 3 hrs., see below.) [A cart-track to the S. ascends the left bank of the Jaunbach to (1½ hr.) *Abländschen* (4280′; inn), at the foot of the bare rocky chain of the *Gastlose* (6542′). Easy passes hence to the S. over the *Grubenberg* (5413′), to the S.E. of the *Dent de Ruth* (7345′), to (3 hrs.) *Saanen*, and over the *Schlündi* to (2½ hrs.) *Richenstein* (p. 214).] We traverse the beautiful pastures of the *Jaunthal* or *Bellegarde Valley*, which yield excellent Gruyère cheese (see p. 214), cross the *Jaunbach (Jogne)* at *La Tzintre*, and reach (7½ M.) **Charmey**, Ger. *Galmis* (2955′; **Hôt. du Sapin*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Maréchal Ferrant*, pens. 5 fr.), a large village and summer-resort, charmingly situated (diligence to Bulle twice daily in 1¾ hr.). Fine view from the church. The road next passes *Crésus*, *Châtel*, and the ruin of *Montsalvens* (rare flora), crosses the *Jaun*, and beyond *Broc* (2380′; Pens. de la Grue), the *Sarine*, and leads through wood to *La Tour-de-Trême* (p. 266) and (7½ M.) *Bulle* (p. 265). — From Crésus (see above) a pleasant route leads by *Cerniat* and the old monastery of *Valsainte* (3336′), and over the *Chésalette* (4659′), to the (3½ hrs.) *Schwarzsee-Bad* (p. 227). On the *Kalte Sense*, 4 hrs. to the N.E. of the Schwarzsee (diligence daily in summer from Freiburg viâ Plaffeien), are the sequestered and well-kept *Baths of Schwefelberg* (4585′; pens. 4½-5 fr.), with lime springs, at the foot of the *Ochsen* (7185′; 2½ hrs.; fine view). Thence over the *Selibühlgrat* to the (2½ hrs.) *Gurnigelbad* (p. 159); bridle-path over the *Gantrisch Pass* (see above) to (3 hrs.) *Bad Blumenstein* (p. 162).

The road crosses the Simme at (2 M.) *Garstatt*, turns suddenly to the left, round the *Laubeggstalden* rock, passing a fine waterfall, re-crosses the stream, and leads past the ruin of *Mannenberg* to (3 M.)—

14 M. **Zweisimmen** (3215′; pop. 1910; **Krone*, with grounds, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5 fr.; **Hôt. Simmenthal*, pens. 5-7 fr.), the chief village in the valley, with an old church, situated in a broad basin on the *Kleine Simme*. It is famed for its cattle and frequented as a summer-resort. Pleasant views from the churchyard, and from *Schloss Blankenburg*, ½ hr. to the S.E., now used as public offices and a prison (p. 210).

Excursions. The *Hundsrück (6720′), easily climbed in 3 hrs., commands a grand view of Mt. Blanc, the Grand Combin, and the Bernese, Freiburg, and Vaudois Alps. — The *Riederberg (6825′; 3 hrs.), also easy, is another fine point of view.

The road ascends gradually for 5 M., crossing the *Schlündibach* at (3½ M.) *Richenstein*. (To *Abländschen*, see p. 213.) In a pine-clad valley on the left flows the *Kleine Simme*. The road crosses several deep lateral ravines. At the top of the hill (4227′; inn) begin the *Saanen-Möser*, a broad Alpine valley, sprinkled with chalets and cottages. A striking view is gradually disclosed of the frowning *Rüblihorn* (7570′), the barometer of the district, the serrated *Gumfluh* (8068′), the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch* beyond it, and lastly the huge *Gelten Glacier* (p. 263) to the left. Lower down we obtain a fine survey of the *Turbach*, *Lauenen*, and *Gsteig* valleys (p. 263).

23½ M. **Saanen**, Fr. *Gessenay* (3382′; pop. 3733; *Grand Logis* or *Gross-Landhaus; Ours*, unpretending), is the capital of the upper valley of the *Saane (Sarine)*. The inhabitants rear cattle and manufacture the famous *Gruyère* and *Vacherin* cheese.

To *Gsteig*, and over the *Col de Pillon* to *Aigle*, see p. 263; over the *Sanetsch* to *Sion*, see p. 263.

From Saanen to Château-d'Œx (p. 267), 7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1⅓ hr., by *Rougemont* or *Rothenberg* (*Pens. du Rubli), the frontier between Bern and Vaud, and between German and French, and *Flendruz*.

IV. WESTERN SWITZERLAND. LAKE OF GENEVA. LOWER VALLEY OF THE RHONE.

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58. From Bern to Neuchâtel.

41 M. Railway in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 90 c., 5 fr., 3 fr. 65 c.). *Bern*, p. 152; from Bern to (21 M.) *Bienne*, p. 12. (Münsterthal Railway to *Bâle*, R. 2; by *St. Imier* to *Chaux-de-Fonds*, p. 221.)

Near the shady avenues to the S.W. of Bienne the train reaches the **Lake of Bienne** (1420′; 9½ M. long, 2½ M. broad), and then skirts its W. bank, affording in clear weather a survey of the Bernese Alps beyond the lake. — Beyond (27½ M.) *Douanne*, Ger. *Twann* (*Ours), we pass a fall of the *Twannbach*.

Interesting excursion through the gorge of the *Twannbach* to the (1½ hr.) *Curhaus Twannberg (2865′; pens. 4-5½ fr.), with view of the lakes of Bienne and Morat and the High Alps. Hence to *Macolin* (p. 12), 1½ hr.; to the top of the *Chasseral* (see below), 2½ hrs.

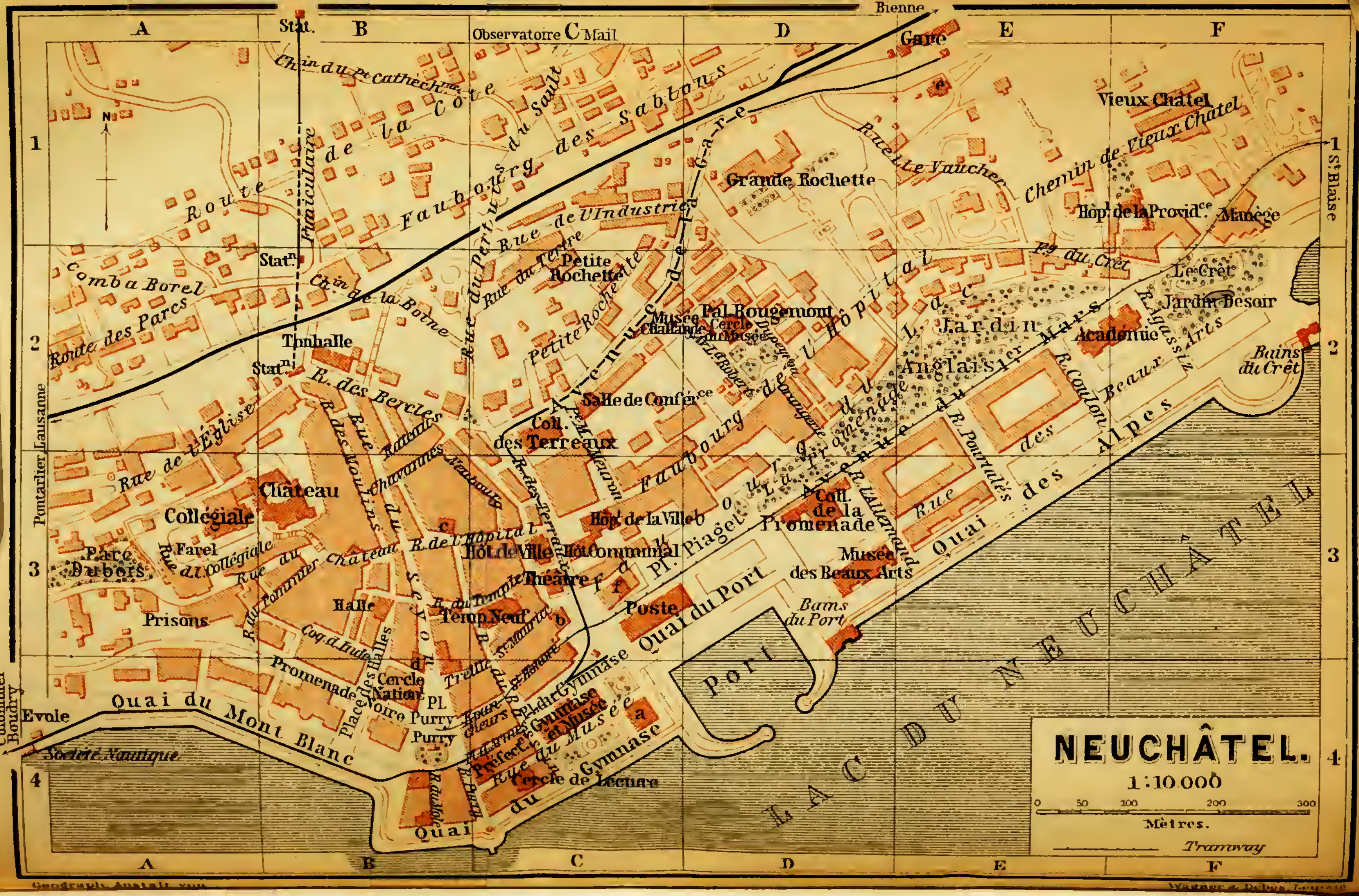
29 M. *Gléresse*, Ger. *Ligerz*.

To the left, in the lake, lies the **Isle of St. Peter** (1430′), clothed with old oaks, vineyards, and fruit-trees, now connected on the S. side with the mainland near Cerlier. Rousseau spent two months here in 1765. (His room is shown in the *Hotel*.) Boat from Douanne or from Gléresse, there and back, 4, from Neuveville 6 fr. Steamboat in summer several times daily from Neuveville to Cerlier and (25 min.) the Isle of St. Peter.

30½ M. **Neuveville**, Ger. *Neuenstadt* (pop. 2368; **Faucon*; *Trois Poissons*), a pleasant little town, the last in Canton Bern, is the first place where French is spoken. The *Museum*, near the station (adm. 50 c.), contains interesting antiquities from lake-dwellings (p. 217) and the Burgundian wars. On the *Schlossberg* (1750′), 20 min. from the station, rises a ruined castle of the Bishops of Bâle (fine view from the top and on the way up), near which the *Bron* forms a fall (often dry in summer). An erratic boulder near it bears an inscription to Lord Montagu, a benefactor of the town.

To the N. of Neuveville rises the *Chasseral or *Gestler* (5280′), studded on the S. side with villages amid green meadows. Road (diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs.) from Neuveville viâ *Lignières* (2654′; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, 4-5 fr.) to (7½ M.) *Nods* (2916′), whence a steep road ascends to the (2 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Chasseral* (4790′; 20 beds, fair). The view from the (25 min.) signal (5280′) embraces W. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Jura, and the Alps. — The ascent may also be made from Macolin (p. 12) in 4 hrs., or from St. Imier (easiest) in 2½-3 hrs. (see p. 221).

The old town of Cerlier, or *Erlach (Erle)*, with its château, lies opposite Neuveville (steamboat in 10 min.), at the N. base of the wooded *Jolimont* (1860′; ½ hr.), a charming point of view. The 'Teufelsbürde' is a group of large erratic blocks on the top. — On the E. bank of the



NEUCHÂTEL.
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Mètres.
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Observatoire
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Chemin de Vieux Châtel
Hôp. de la Provid.ce
Manège
Grande Rochette
Ruelle Vaucher
Faubourg des Sabtons
Route de la Côte
Funiculaire
Comba Borel
Route des Parcs
Chin de la Boine
Rue de l'Industrie
Petite Rochette
Pal. Rougemont
Musée Challande
Cercle du Musée
Faubourg de l'Hôpital
Jardin Anglais
Le Crêt
Jardin Désor
Académie
R. Agassiz
Bains du Crêt
Quai des Alpes
R. Coulon
R. Pourtalès
Rue des Beaux Arts
Avenue du 1er Mars
Avenue de la Gare
Salle de Conférce
Coll. des Terreaux
R. des Terreaux
R. des Berceles
Timballe
Château
Collégiale
Farel
Rue du Château
Rue de l'Église
Parc Dubois
Prisons
Halle
Temp. Neuf
Hôt. de Ville
Hôt. Communal
Hôt. de la Ville
Théâtre
Pl. Piaget
Coll. de la Promenade
R. l'Allemand
Musée des Beaux Arts
Poste
Quai du Port
Bains du Port
Port
Cercle National
Pl. Purry
Place des Halles
Promenade Noire
Quai du Mont Blanc
Evole
Société Nautique
Cercle de Lecture
Rue du Musée
Gymnase et Musée
Quai
LAC DU NEUCHÂTEL
Geograph. Anstalt v.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

lake, at *Lüscherz*, and at *Mörigen*, farther to the N., many remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered.

Near (33 M.) *Landeron* (Hôt. de Nemours) we quit the Lake of Bienne; the little town lies on the left, near the influx of the *Thièle* (or *Zihl*) *Canal* into the lake; beyond the Thièle is the abbey of *St. Johannsen*, now a penitentiary, at the foot of the *Jolimont* (p. 216). 34½ M. *Cressier*, with its church on a lofty rock; 35½ M. *Cornaux*. — Tunnel. 38 M. *St. Blaise* (tramway to Neuchâtel). At *Marin* (*Pens. Nusslé), 1 M. to the S.E., are the famous lake-dwellings of *La Tène*, a name applied to the period of civilization on the N. side of the Alps prior to the Roman period. Farther on is the lunatic asylum of *Préfargier*. — The train next reaches the **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1420′), the Roman *Lacus Eburodunensis* (25 M. long, 4-6 M. broad; greatest depth 500′). Near the N.E. end the *Thièle* or *Zihl* issues from the lake, the level of which has been lowered 6′ by the widening of this outlet. Above the vine-clad banks rise the Jura Mts., to the W., and to the E. we enjoy a view of the Alps from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc.

41 M. **Neuchâtel.** — Railway Station (1585′; buffet), above the town, 1 M. from the hotels, which send omnibuses. An *Electric Tramway* (fares 20, 10 c.) descends in 9 min. to the harbour (*Port;* Pl. C, 3), and thence runs to the W. as an ordinary steam-tramway, past the station of *Evole* (Pl. A, 4), to Colombier, Cortaillod, and Boudry (p. 223). — Another tramway plies to *St. Blaise* (see above). — Steamboat on the Lake of Neuchâtel, see pp. 227, 230.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. a; C, 4), in an open situation on the lake, R., L., & A. 4-7, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 8-10, omnibus 1 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus, by the station; Hôt. des Alpes, adjoining the last, with a terrace (*View) in common, cheaper; *Grand-Hôtel du Lac (Pl. b; C, 3), R., L., & A. 3-4½, D. 3½, pens. from 8, omnibus ¾ fr.; *Faucon (Pl. c; B, 3), R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, lunch 3, D. 3, pens. 7-10, omn. ½-¾ fr.; *Hôt. du Soleil (Pl. d; B, 3, 4), R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. incl. wine 3 fr.; Hôt. du Port (Pl. f; C, 3). — Pens. Borel (*Villa Surville*), well situated above the town, board 4-5 fr.; Pens. Huguenin, Route de la Côte, pens. 5 fr.

Cafés. *Café-Brasserie Strauss*, by the harbour; *Chalet du Jardin Anglais* (Pl. E, 2); *Brasserie Gambrinus*. — Baths at the harbour (Pl. D, 3).

English Church, Rue Collégiale (*Rev. J. H. H. Best*).

Neuchâtel (1433′; 20,000 inhab.), Ger. *Neuenburg*, capital of the canton of that name (once a principality of the Orange family; then under Prussian sway, from 1707 to 1815, when it joined the Confederation; finally given up by Prussia in 1857), is charmingly situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel, to the E. of the mouth of the *Seyon* (p. 222), and at the base and on the slopes of the Jura. The banks of the lake are skirted for about 1½ M. by a *Quay, planted with trees and affording a beautiful view of the Alps. Near the middle of this avenue is the little *Harbour* (Pl. D, 3, 4), on which is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3). Opposite is a monument erected in 1898 to commemorate the accession of the Canton Neuchâtel to the Swiss Federation (1848).

The Collège Latin (Pl. C, 4), to the W. of the harbour, contains a valuable natural history collection, founded by Agassiz (p. 199)

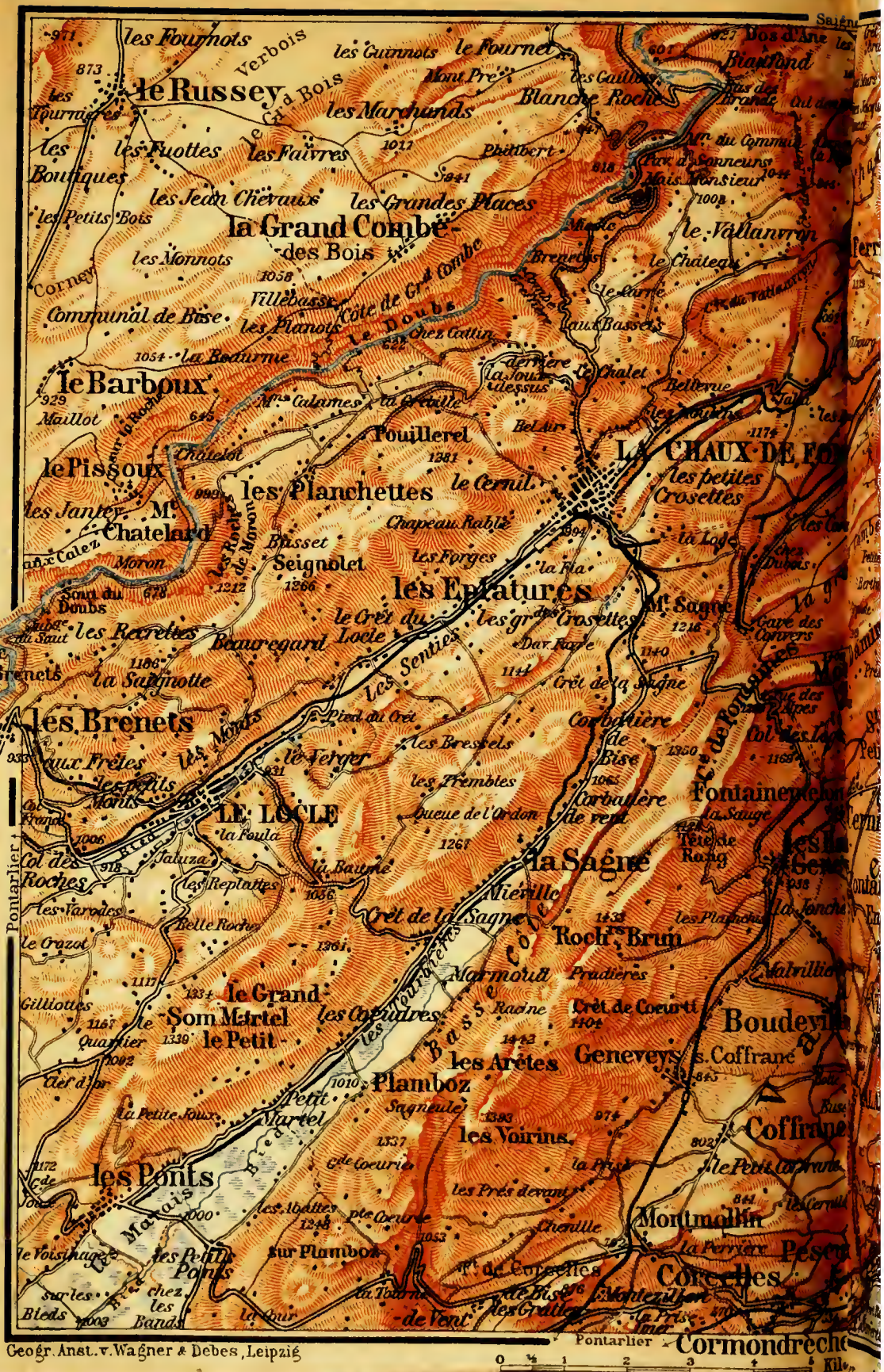
and Coulon (Thurs., 10-12 & 2-4; Sun., 2-4), and a public library (100,000 vols.; daily, except Sun. & Mon., 10-12 & 2-4). — Near it, in the Place Purry (Pl. B, 4), rises a bronze statue of *David de Purry* (1709-86), a native of Neuchâtel, who left $4^1/_2$ million francs to the town. Observe also the *Halles* (Pl. B, 4; now a club), a picturesque little Renaissance edifice of 1570, in the Place des Halles.

The *Musée des Beaux-Arts (Pl. D,3), a handsome Renaissance building, to the E. of the harbour, contains the interesting municipal *Collection of Antiquities* and *Picture Gallery* (adm. to each, 50 c.; free on Sun. and Thurs., 10-12 and 1-5).

Ground Floor. The rooms to the right and left of the entrance contain the valuable *Historical & Archaeological Collection*, largely reminiscent of the Prussian period. — On the Staircase is a bronze bust of *M. de Meuron* (d. 1868), founder of the museum. At the top are three *Paintings by *Paul Robert*, executed in 1886-94. The central picture represents intellectual life as mirrored in the Christian dispensation: among clouds at the top appears the Saviour, with the Gospel below him; to the left ascends a procession of female forms symbolising Art, Science, and Morality, in blessed harmony; to the right the Archangel Michael stands upon the defeated dragon; and in the background is a view of Neuchâtel. In the painting on the left Celestial Grace bestows flowers and fruits upon the earth while evil spirits are driven off. The picture to the right depicts industrial life: in the foreground are working men and women, a manufacturer, a foreman, and a merchant; in the centre of the background rises the golden statue of Industry, round which throngs an eager multitude; a beam of Christian light falls upon the group on the right; at the top are the Angel of Justice, to the right, and the Recording Angel, to the left. — The balcony affords a beautiful view of the lake and the Alps. — To the right is the —

*Picture Gallery. Room I. (Right) *Dubois*, Autumn evening, Summer morning; *P. Robert*, Evening air; *Jacquand*, Arrest of Voltaire at Frankfort; **Al. Calame*, Monte Rosa; *Berthoud*, The Jungfrau; *Jeanmaire*, Street at Sion; *E. Tschaggeny*, Draught-horses. — Room II. Engravings and Drawings. — Room III. *K. Girardet*, Old Franciscan monastery at Alexandria; *Isabey*, Sea-piece; *E. de Pury*, Lucifer; *Robert-Fleury*, Massacre of St. Bartholomew; *L. Robert*, Italian street-scene; *K. Girardet*, Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the condemnation of Charles I. — Room IV. Small landscapes, cattle-pieces, etc. — Room V. Sketches by *Léopold Robert*, and copies of all his works by his brother *Aurèle*. L. Robert, born in 1794 at Chaux-de-Fonds (d. in Italy, 1835) is famous for his scenes from popular life in the South. — Room VI. *E. de Pury*, Venetian fishermen; *Guillarmod*, Watering horses; *A. de Meuron*, Betten-Alp; *Coleman*, Campagna di Roma; *Imer*, Evening by the water-side, Ruins of Crozant; *E. de Pourtalès*, Valley of Meiringen; *Guillarmod*, Waggon; *Bocion*, Canal Grande; *A. de Meuron*, Pasture near Iseltwald; *Bocion*, On the Riviera; *Schuler*, Floating timber. — Room VII. (Left) *E. Girardet*, Maternal love, El Kantara (Algiers), The father's blessing, The little culprit; *K. Girardet*, Huguenots; *Léopold Robert*, *Basilica of San Paolo Fuori le Mura near Rome after the fire of 1823, *Fishermen of the Adriatic, Brigands pursued by soldiers, Improvisatore; *Anker*, Bourbaki's army entering Switzerland in 1871. — Room VIII. (Left) *Gaud*, Autumn fire; *Al. Calame*, The Wetterhorn; *Anker*, Sunday afternoon; landscapes by *M. de Meuron*, *Alb. de Meuron*, *A. Veillon*, *Berthoud*, and others. — Room IX. (Left) *Grosclaude*, Desdemona; *Jeanmaire*, Midday rest on the Alp; on the end-wall, a number of good paintings of different schools, from Count Pourtalès's collection; then, *Bachelin*, Entry of the French army into Switzerland in 1871 (p. 209), Dan. Jean Richard (p. 221) promising to repair a traveller's watch (1697); *E. Burnand*, The village engine; *Anker*, Pilgrimage to Gleyresse; *E. de Pury*, The fencing-master; *Tschaggeny*, Enraged bull.

Next the museum is an interesting '*Sépulcre Préhistorique*', discovered at Auvernier in 1876.


le Russey
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les Guinnots
le Fournet
Mont Pre
Bos d'Ane
Biaufond
les Marchands
Blanche Roche
les Fuottes
les Fauvres
Phildbert
les Jean Chevaux
les Grandes Places
la Grand Combe-des Bois
le Vallanvron
les Monnots
Brenets
le Château
Communal de Bise
Villebasse
Côte de la Grand Combe
le Doubs
les Planots
Chez Catin
Eaux Basses
le Barboux
derrière le Chalet
Bellevue
Mt. Calames
la Grenille
Bel Air
Pouillerel
LA CHAUX-DE-FO
le Pissoux
les Planchettes
le Cernil
les petites Crosettes
les Jantes
Mt. Chatelard
Chapeau Rablé
la Loge
Basset
Seignolet
Les Forges
la Fla
les Epatures
Mt. Sagne
Source du Doubs
les Roches
Beauregard
le Cret du Locle
les grandes Crosettes
Gare des Convers
Lac des Brenets
la Saignotte
les Sentiers
Cret de la Sagne
les Brenets
Pied du Cret
les Bressels
Corbatière de Bise
les Frêtes
le Terger
les Trembles
Fontainemelon
les petits Monts
LE LOCLE
la Foula
Queue de l'Ordon
Corbatière de vent
la Sagne
Col des Roches
la Baume
Mierille
les Replattes
Cret de la Sagne
Roche Brun
les Varodes
Belle Roche
le Crazot
Marmoud
Prudières
le Grand Som Martel
les Copeaux
Cret de Cocurti
le Petit
les Arêtes
Geneveys s. Coffrane
Plamboz
les Voirins
Coffrane
les Ponts
Petit Martel
Sagneule
Montmollin
Petit Martel
sur Plamboz
Corcelles
Pontarlier
Cormondrèche
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilom

Delemont ↗ Biel
Cormoret
Villeret
St. Imier (St. Immer)
Sonvilier
Renan
la Ferrière
Chasseral
Mont Sujet
Lamboing
Nods (Noss)
Diesse (Tess)
Prêles (Prägelz)
Twann
Ligerz (Gléresse)
St. Peters Insel
BIELER SEE
Neuveville (Neuenstadt)
Landeron
Erlach (Cerlier)
Lüscherz
Vinelz
Lignières
Pâquier
Villiers
Dombresson
St. Martin
Chézard
Cernier
Fontaines
Engollon
Savagnier
Enges
Cressier (Grissach)
Cornaux
Wavre
Thielle
St. Blaise
Marin
Epagnier (Spaniz)
Gals (Chules)
Mullen
Tschugg
Gampelen (Champion)
Brüttelen (Bretiège)
Ins (Anet)
Treiten
Müntschemier (Monsmier)
Witzwil
Valangin
Fenin
Vilars
Saules
Hauterive
la Coudre
Serrières
Port Roulant
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)
LAC DE NEUCHÂTEL
Chaumont
Jolimont
Zihl Kanal
Hagneck Kanal
Haupt-Kanal
1 : 150.000
Engl. Miles

A little to the N.E. is the new *Academy* (Pl. E, F, 2; 40 teachers, 150 students), between the *Jardin Anglais* and the *Jardin Desoir*. — Near the *Palais Rougemont* (Pl. D, 2), on the groundfloor of which is the *Cercle du Musée* (a club), is the *Musée Alpestre*, a collection of stuffed Alpine animals (1 fr.).

The CHÂTEAU (Pl. B, 3), on the hill above the town, dating partly from the 12th, but mainly from the 15-17th cent., and restored in 1866, is now the seat of the cantonal government. Adjacent is the *ABBEY CHURCH (*Collégiale;* Pl. A, 3; key at 6 Rue du Château), built in 1149-90 and restored in the 13th cent., with two pointed Gothic towers of the 15th century. The choir contains a large Gothic monument with 15 lifesize figures (partly renewed), erected in 1372 to the Counts of Neuchâtel, and restored in 1840. There are also memorial stones to two Prussian governors. — The *Place* in front of the church is adorned with a *Statue of Farel*, the Reformer (d. 1565), erected in 1875. The pleasing cloisters on the N. side, rebuilt after a fire in 1450, were restored in 1860-70. — A bridge crosses the old castle-moat to the *Public Park*.

The *Observatoire Cantonal*, 25 min. above the town, erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers, is in telegraphic communication with Chaux-de-Fonds, etc. (p. 220). The adjoining *Mail*, a grass-plot planted with trees, commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps. Another good view is enjoyed from the new *Parc du Plan*, to which a cable-tramway ascends (Pl. B, 2, 1).

Near the town there are pleasant wood-walks: to the *Roche de l'Ermitage* (2007'), *Pierre à Bot*, *Gorges du Seyon*, *Chanélaz* (p. 223), etc.

The **Chaumont** (3845'; **Grand-Hôtel de Chaumont*, a large house near the top, 3700', pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôtel du Château*, lower down, 3 min. to the S.E.), a spur of the Jura, to the N., is the finest point of view near Neuchâtel. The road to it diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road, 1¼ M. from Neuchâtel, and leads to the top in 1½ hr. (diligence twice a day in summer in 2½ hrs., 2 fr.; down in 1 hr., 1½ fr.; carr. with one horse 10, with two horses 20 fr.). Near the hotels at the top are a chapel and a school-house. The view from the *Signal*, ¼ hr. above the hotels (at the top, indicator of the Swiss Alpine Club, by Imfeld), embraces Lakes Neuchâtel and Morat, and the Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. Evening-light best, but a perfectly clear horizon is rare. Charming view of the Val de Ruz and the Jura, to the W., from the (¼ hr.) *Pré Louiset*. We may return to Neuchâtel by descending from the Signal to the right through wood to (¾ hr.) *Fenin*, in the Val de Ruz, on the Chaux-de-Fonds road, and then following the shady *Chemin des Quatre Ministraux de Pierre-à-Bot* to the left, which affords a beautiful view of the Alps. An attractive route, following the brow of the hill, by *La Dame* and *Chuffort* (guide advisable), leads in 4 hrs. from the Chaumont to the *Chasseral* (p. 216). — **Gorges de la Reuse*, see p. 223; **Tête de Rang*, see p. 220.

59. From Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle.

RAILWAY viâ Chaux-de-Fonds to (23½ M.) Locle in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 80 c.). This route, as far as Les Hauts-Geneveys, is very attractive; views to the left.

Neuchâtel, see p. 217. The train skirts the slopes behind the town and crosses the *Seyon*, a stream descending from the Chasseral, which

was carried down to the lake by means of a tunnel in 1839. Beyond a tunnel 1/2 M. long the line affords a superb *View of the lake and the Bernese Alps, and of Mont Blanc to the S. 3 M. *Corcelles* (1750′). The train ascends through wood; two short tunnels.

7 M. *Chambrelien* (2255′), beautifully situated high above the valley of the *Reuse* (p. 222). The train backs out towards the N.E. and skirts a wooded chain of hills. To the right is the fertile *Val de Ruz*, with its numerous villages, above which rises the *Chaumont* (p. 219).

10 1/2 M. *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2770′; Hôt.-Brasserie du Jura). — 12 1/2 M. *Les Hauts-Geneveys* (3135′; Buffet; Hôt. du Jura, Hôt. du Nord, both plain), the highest point of view on the line, where Mont Blanc becomes very conspicuous.

The *Tête de Rang (4668′), ascended in 1 hr. from Hauts-Geneveys (by a lane to the left, 10 min. beyond the village), commands a superb distant view of the Jura, of the Vosges, and of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc and the mountains of Savoy. On the saddle, 1/4 hr. below the top, is the **Hôt. du Jura* (4340′; moderate). — Hence to the (1/2 hr.) *Col des Loges* and (1 1/4 hr.) *La Chaux-de-Fonds*, see below.

The train passes through a tunnel (2 M. long; 9 min.) under the *Col des Loges* to (16 M.) *Les Convers*, a solitary station in a rock-girt valley. Beyond a tunnel (3/4 M.; 3 min.) under *Mont Sagne*, and a shorter one, we reach —

18 1/2 M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3260′; **Grand Hôtel Central*, R. from 2 fr.; **Fleur de Lys*, R. & A. 3, B. 1 1/4 fr.; *Lion d'Or; Croix d'Or; Balance; Hôt. de la Gare;* U. S. Consular Agent), an important watch-making place (32,000 inhab.), with handsome streets and public buildings. It claims to be the largest 'village' in Europe. The *Church*, with its artistically vaulted roof, and the *Collège*, containing the picture-gallery (good pictures by Swiss masters), the library, and the historical museum deserve a visit.

A pleasant walk may be taken by a path to the N. to (1 hr.) the hill of **Pouillerel** (4200′), commanding a view over Franche-Comté to the Vosges and of the Bernese Alps to the Wildstrubel and Mont Blanc. — To the S. a road (one-horse carr. 8 fr.) leads from Chaux-de-Fonds to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Col des Loges (4065′; **Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes*), a fine point of view. A more extensive prospect is enjoyed from the **Tête de Rang* (4668′), 3/4 hr. to the S. of the Col (see above). — *Aqueduct*, see p. 222. — A narrow-gauge railway runs to the S.W. to *La Sagne* and (10 1/2 M.) *Les Ponts-de-Martel* (Hôt. de la Loyauté).

From Chaux-de-Fonds to the picturesque *Côtes du Doubs, a pleasant excursion of one day. The road leads past the **Restaurant Bel-Air* to a *Hotel* near the *Combe de la Greffière* (view of the Doubs below), then descends through wood (short-cuts) towards the *Doubs*, reaching it at (5 M.) the charmingly-situated *Maison Monsieur*, and skirting its bank viâ the **Pavillon des Sonneurs* (restaurant) to (2 1/4 M.) *Biaufond* (1990′). Then by boat to (1/2 hr.) *Le Refrain*, and on foot through grand and wild scenery to the (2 M.) picturesque *Moulin de la Mort* (1835′). Opposite are the curious *Echelles de la Mort*, used by the natives. Here, and farther to the N., the Doubs (lower course also attractive) forms the boundary between France and Switzerland. Visitors may take a boat to (50 min.) the *Verrières du Bief d'Etoz*, then below the Fall of the Doubs continue either by boat or on foot along the French bank past (right) *La Goule* to (3/4 hr.) *Bief d'Etoz.*

Thence we proceed on the Swiss bank to the (3/4 hr.) mill of *Theusseret*, ascend to the right to *Belfond*, and again descend to (1 hr.) *Goumois* (*Couronne, good trout), charmingly situated on both banks of the river. A road ascends hence to the E. in windings to (3 M.) *Saignelégier* (Hôt. de la Gare, R. 1 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 4-6 fr.; Hôt. du Cerf), whence a railway (Chemin de fer régional) runs to (1 1/2 hr.) Chaux-de-Fonds.

A pleasant road leads to the W. from La Chaux-de-Fonds to (1 1/4 hr.) *Planchettes* (restaurant) and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Saut du Doubs* (see below).

FROM CHAUX-DE-FONDS TO BIENNE, 27 M., railway in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 25 c.). The line passes the station of (2 1/2 M.) *Halte du Creux*, and enters the industrious *Val St. Imier*, watered by the *Suze* or *Schüss*. 5 M. *Renan;* 7 1/2 M. *Sonvilier*, with the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Erguel* on a pine-clad rock. — 8 1/2 M. **St. Imier** (2670'; 7114 inhab.; *Hôt. de la Ville; Hôt. des Treize-Cantons; Rail. Restaurant*), the capital of the valley, with considerable watch-manufactories. (Ascent of the *Chasseral*, p. 216, by a bridle-path, 2 1/2-3 hrs.) — 10 M. *Villeret;* 12 M. *Cormoret;* 12 1/2 M. *Courtelary;* 15 M. *Cortébert;* 17 M. *Corgémont.* — 17 1/2 M. *Sonceboz*, and thence to (27 M.) *Bienne*, see pp. 11, 12.

The railway turns abruptly to the S.W. — 20 M. *Eplatures-Temple;* 20 1/2 M. *Crêt-du-Locle.*

23 1/2 M. **Le Locle** (3035'; pop. 12,274; **Hôt. des Trois Rois; Hôt. du Jura; National*), famed for its watches. Opposite the Watchmakers' School a bronze statue was erected in 1888 of *D. J. Richard* (d. 1741), founder of the watch-making of Le Locle and La Chaux-de-Fonds. The hill of *Sommartel* (4350'), 1 hr. to the S., affords a fine view of the Jura.

FROM LOCLE TO MORTEAU (Besançon), 8 M., railway in 35 min. by *Col des Roches* (whence an interesting road leads through the *Col* to *Les Brenets*, 2 M.), and *Villers-le-Lac*, 1 M. to the S.W. of the *Lac des Brenets* (see below). From Morteau to *Besançon*, 42 M.

FROM LOCLE TO LES BRENETS, 2 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1/4 hr. (fares 60. 40 c.). The train ascends to the right, and through a tunnel, to stat. *Les Frêtes;* then through wooded valleys and meadows, along the deep gorge of the *Bied* (opposite runs the Morteau line, see above) and through two tunnels, to the large village of *Les Brenets* (2800'; *Couronne; *Lion d'Or; Bellevue), in the valley of the Doubs. From the station we descend through the village to the (1/4 hr. ascent 20 min.) *Pré du Lac*, on the **Lac des Brenets** (2470'), a lake 2 1/2 M. long, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A boat (3 fr. there and back; more than 3 pers. 1 fr. each), or the small steamboat which plies on Sundays (for large parties on week-days also) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, narrowing between wooded sandstone rocks, and presenting a series of picturesque scenes. In 1/2 hr. we reach the **Saut du Doubs* (*Hôt. du Saut du Doubs*, with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôt. de la Chute*, on the French side, both unpretending). In 6 min. from the French inn we obtain a fine view from a point high above the picturesque fall, which is 80' in height. A road on the right bank, through wood, affording charming glimpses of the basin of the Doubs, leads back to (3 M.) *Les Brenets.*

60. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

33 1/2 M. RAILWAY in 1 3/4-2 3/4 hrs.; fares 6 fr. 75 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 80 c. (From Pontarlier to Paris by Dijon, express in 7 3/4 hrs.; from Bern to Paris 9 3/4-10 1/3 hrs.) This Jura Railway (comp. p. 219) also traverses a most picturesque region. Views to the left. French time at Pontarlier, 55 min. behind Central European time (that of Switzerland and Germany).

Neuchâtel, see p. 217. The line, parallel with the Yverdon line (p. 223) as far as Auvernier, crosses the *Seyon* (p. 217), passes under the Val de Travers road, and affords a beautiful view of the lake and the Alps. The train skirts lofty vine-clad slopes, and crosses the *Gorge of Serrières* by a bold viaduct. In the valley is *Suchard's* large chocolate-factory. Above rises the small château of *Beauregard.*

4 M. **Auvernier**; the little town lies below, to the left (1480′; *Hôtel du Lac*, moderate). The train diverges to the right from the Yverdon line (p. 223) and ascends, in full view of the lake and the Alps. Entering the rocky and wooded ravine of the *Reuse* or *Areuse*, we observe the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line (p. 224) far below, to the left. The last glimpse of the lake down this valley is very picturesque. We soon enter a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, almost under the station of Chambrelien (p. 220). Seven more tunnels, beyond the fourth of which is (8½ M.) stat. *Champ du Moulin* (2155′; Hôt. du Sentier des Gorges, trout), in a picturesque site. (To the *Gorges de la Reuse*, see p. 224.)

Neuchâtel and Chaux-de-Fonds (13 M. distant) are supplied with water from this point; the engine-house (2137′), ¼ hr. up the Reuse, is interesting. The neighbouring house of Lieut.-Col. Perrier was, according to the inscription, once occupied by J. J. Rousseau. A footpath, beyond the water-wheels, leads on the right bank of the Reuse to the (½ hr.) *Saut de Brot.*

12 M. **Noiraigue** (2380′; *Croix Blanche*), at the N. base of the *Creux du Vent*. The valley, called the *Val de Travers* from this point to St. Sulpice, changes its character here, and the Reuse now flows calmly through a grassy dale.

From Noiraigue a path ascends the **Creux du Vent** (4807′; 2 hrs.), a view, extending from Pilatus to Mont Blanc, is suddenly revealed. At the top is a basin, 500′ deep, shaped like a horseshoe, nearly 3 M. in circuit. better route than from *Boudry* (p. 223) or *St. Aubin* (p. 224), as the striking Within it is an excellent spring, to which the descent is steep and fatiguing. In stormy weather this 'hollow of the wind' is filled with surging white vapour, like the steam in a boiling cauldron. Rare plants and minerals. Rfmts. at the *Maison du Creux du Vent* (3218′), on the N.E. side.

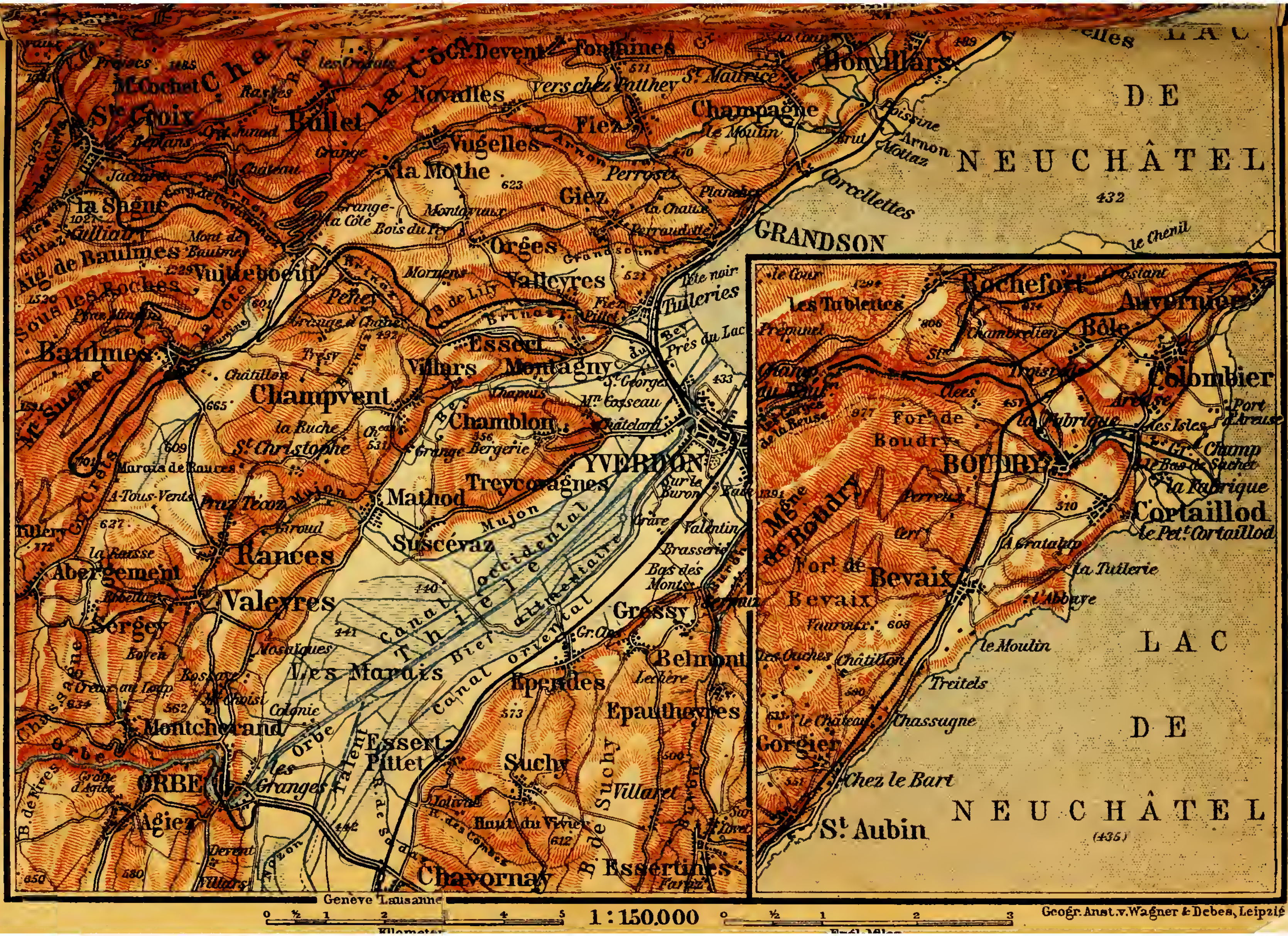
From (14½ M.) *Travers* (2392′; Ours) a branch-line runs in the valley, by *Couvet*, *Môtiers*, and *Fleurier*, to *Buttes* and *St. Sulpice* (see p. 223). Opposite, farther on, are asphalt-mines. — 17 M. **Couvet** (2418′; *Ecu de France*), a pretty town. Here, and at Môtiers and Fleurier, excellent absinthe is made.

Diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. 10 min. (one-horse carr. 10 fr.) to (7 M.) **La Brévine** (3430′; *Hotel*), a health-resort with a chalybeate spring.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Opposite, far below, lies *Môtiers-Travers* (2425′; Maison de Ville), where, by permission of the Prussian governor General Keith, Rousseau lived in 1762 after his expulsion from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his 'Lettres écrites de la Montagne'.

The **Ravine of the Raisse** (affluent of the Reuse), with its picturesque rocks and waterfalls, deserves a visit. We pass a bridge, ½ M. from Môtiers, and follow the brook to the right, ascending a pretty wooded gorge. In 1 hr. we reach a new path to the top (35 min.). From this point with a guide

Neuchâtel
Neuchâtel
Pontarlier
Noiraigue
Travers
Couvet
Môtiers
Boveresse
Fleurier
Buttes
St. Sulpice
les Bayards
les Verrières
le Soliat
Tête d'Ours
Concise
Brot dessous
la Brévine
Bémont



LAC DE NEUCHÂTEL
432
GRANDSON
YVERDON
ORBE
Ste Croix
Baulmes
Champvent
Rances
Valeyres
Mathod
Chamblon
Treycovagnes
Suscévaz
Montagny
Essert
Villars
Valleyres
Orges
Giez
La Mothe
Vugelles
Novalles
Bullet
Fiez
Champagne
Bonvillars
Fontaines
Corcellettes
Gressy
Belmont
Ependes
Epautheyres
Suchy
Chavornay
Essertines
Essert-Pittet
Montcherand
Agiez
Les Marais
Thièle
Canal occidental
Canal oriental
Vuitebœuf
Peney
Abergement
Sergey
La Sagne
Rochefort
Auvernier
Bôle
Colombier
BOUDRY
Cortaillod
Bevaix
Gorgier
St. Aubin
Chez le Bart
LAC DE NEUCHÂTEL
(435)
1 : 150.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Genève Lausanne
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

or a good map, we may ascend the *Chasseron* (p. 225). — Beyond Môtiers is the *Grotte de Môtiers*, a limestone cavern, one arm of which is 3½ M. long. It may be safely explored for ½ M. (rough walking; swarms of bats). At the entrance, a waterfall.

19 M. *Boveresse* is the station for Fleurier and Môtiers (p. 222). In the valley, farther on, is **Fleurier** (2455′; **Poste; Couronne*), with extensive watch and absinthe factories. Hence to the top of the *Chasseron* in 2½ hrs., see p. 225. Beyond a tunnel, 600 yds. long, we observe *St. Sulpice* (2557′) below, on the left, with a Portland cement factory. Scenery again very picturesque. Two bridges and two tunnels. In the valley, 1½ M. to the W. of Fleurier, the Reuse, which probably flows underground from the *Lac des Taillères*, rises as a considerable stream, soon capable of working several mills. Road and railway pass through the defile of *La Chaine*.

The line attains its highest point (*Col de Verrières*, 3084′), and then enters a monotonous green valley with beds of peat. At (25 M.) **Verrières-Suisse** (3040′; *Hôt. de la Ville*), the last Swiss village, the French 'Army of the East' under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb., 1871. The train enters France (luggage examined at Pontarlier, see below). Then (26 M.) *Verrières-France* (3015′). Near *St. Pierre de la Cluse* the scenery is again interesting. The defile of *La Cluse*, which railway and road traverse, is fortified. On the left rises the *Fort de Joux;* on the right, 100′ higher, is the new *Fort de Larmont*. We cross the *Doubs*. On the right, a monument in honour of the 'derniers défenseurs de la patrie' in Feb., 1871.

33½ M. **Pontarlier** (2854′; **Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. de Paris; National*), a small town on the *Doubs*. See *Baedeker's N. France*.

From Pontarlier to *Cossonay* and *Vallorbe*, see R. 64.

61. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne.

47 M. Railway in 2-2½ hrs.; fares 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 90 c. (to Geneva in 2¾-5 hrs.; fares 12 fr. 70, 8 fr. 90, 6 fr. 35 c.). Best view to the *left*. Travellers to Geneva at certain trains must change at *Renens* (p. 225; apply to the conductor). — Steamboat on the *Lake of Neuchâtel* between Neuchâtel and *Morat* (p. 230), and between Neuchâtel and *Estavayer* only (twice daily in 1½ hr., corresponding with the train to Freiburg, p. 227).

Neuchâtel, see p. 217. To (4 M.) *Auvernier*, see p. 222. Our train quits the lake, to which it returns beyond Bevaix. — 5 M. **Colombier** (*Cheval Blanc*), with an old château, now a barrack, and fine avenues, yields excellent white wine. (On the lake, 1½ M. to the E., is the *Chanélaz Hydropathic*, with park and views; pens. 6-8 fr.) — 6 M. **Boudry** (1693′); the little town (1542′; *Maison de Ville*), the birthplace of Marat (1744-93), lies below, on the right bank of the *Reuse*, 1 M. from the station. Steam-tramway to Neuchâtel, see p. 217.

The **Gorges de la Reuse** are interesting. Leaving stat. Boudry, we cross the line (passing the viaduct on the left) and pass through the village of *Trois-rods*. Before the last house we turn to the left, between walls, and descend in 20 min. to the entrance of the ravine. A path, hewn in the rock at places, affords striking views of the narrow, wooded gorge. In 5 min. we come to

a path to the left, leading to the *Chalet aux Clées* (fee for the use of the path expected). In 20 min. more we observe the *Grotte aux Fours*, above us, on the right, with a large entrance (easily accessible). Farther on, the Pontarlier railway runs high above the gorge, on the right, and still higher is the road. We next reach (55 min.; 1 hr. 40 min. from Boudry station) the *Champ du Moulin* station (p. 222). Or we take the train to Champ du Moulin, and walk down the Gorges to Boudry. Another path descends to the Gorges from *Chambrelien* (p. 220). Circular ticket from Neuchâtel and back viâ Chambrelien and Boudry, 2nd cl. 1 fr. 40 c., 3rd cl. 1 fr.

From Boudry to the *Creux du Vent* (p. 222), 3 hrs.

Beyond Boudry the train is carried by a great viaduct over the deep valley of the *Reuse* or *Areuse*. The stream falls into the lake near *Cortaillod*, where the best red wine in the canton is produced. 9 M. *Bevaix* (1560′). The line returns to the lake, which it skirts to Yverdon. 11 M. *Gorgier-St-Aubin;* 14 M. *Vaumarcus*, with the well-preserved castle of that name. At (15½ M.) **Concise** (1453′; *Ecu de France*) many relics of ancient lake-villages have been found. — 17½ M. *Onnens-Bonvillars.*

20½ M. **Grandson** (pop. 1708; *Lion d'Or; Croix Rouge; Hôtel de la Gare*, D. 2½ fr., well spoken of), a picturesque little town, probably of Roman origin, has a handsome *Château* of Baron de Blonay (view from the terrace). The old *Church*, Romanesque, with a Gothic choir, once belonged to a Benedictine abbey.

The château of Grandson, once the seat of a family of that name and said to have been built about the year 1000, was taken by the Bernese in 1475, and in Feb., 1476, was captured by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. A few weeks later, on 3rd March, 1476, the Duke was surprised by the advancing Confederates near Grandson, and in spite of his numerical superiority (50,000 Burgundians, it is said, against 20,000 Swiss) was utterly defeated. Enormous booty was captured on the occasion.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, and crosses the *Thièle* near its influx into the lake.

23 M. **Yverdon** (1433′; 7464 inhab.; **Hôt. de Londres*, R. & A. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6½ fr.; *Paon*, pens. 6½ fr.; *Faucon*), the Roman *Eburodunum*, is a thriving little town on the Thièle, with pleasant promenades. The *Château*, erected by Duke Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, and the seat of Pestalozzi's famous school in 1805-25, is now occupied by the town-schools, a library, and a collection of coins and antiquities. In front of it rises a *Monument to Pestalozzi* (d. 1827), a bronze-group designed by Lanz. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains Roman antiquities found in the environs, and on the first floor a collection of clocks of the 18th century. Near the churchyard are fragments of a Roman fort. To the S.E. (¾ M.) are the *Bains d'Yverdon*, with a sulphur spring and a Curhaus (pens. 7 fr.), halfway to which are the *Pens. La Prairie* (4-5 fr.) and the *Maison Blanche* (pens. 4-4½ fr.), both with gardens.

From Yverdon to Ste. Croix, 15½ M., narrow-gauge railway (trains on week-days only) in 1-1¼ hr. (2 fr. 50 c., return-tickets 4 fr.). The line diverges, to the N. of Yverdon, from the Neuchâtel line, crosses the *Brinaz*, and ascends its valley viâ *Valleyres-sous-Montagny* and *Essert* to (5½ M.) *Peney-Vuiteboeuf* (1942′). It then skirts, in a S.W. direction, the Mont de Baulmes (p. 225) to (7½ M.) *Baulmes* and (9½ M.) *Six-Fontaines* (2330′),

where it bends back in a long curve and ascends the wooded slope of Mt. Suchet. We pass through several tunnels, alternating with viaducts, where we enjoy picturesque views of deep gorges, the Lake of Neuchâtel, and the High Alps. to (15½ M.) **Ste. Croix** (3635′; pop. 6000; *Hôt. d'Espagne, de France, du Jura; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mont Blanc*, ¾ M. from the station, pens. 5-6½ fr.; *Pens. Ramseyer, Junot-Mercier*, etc.), a large village in a sheltered situation, noted for its musical box and watch manufactories, and visited as a summer-resort. Excursions: to the N.E. to the (1 hr.) *Mont Cochet* (4885′) and the (1¾ hr.) **Chasseron* (5285′), with a splendid view extending from the Jungfrau to Mt. Blanc (descent to Fleurier, p. 223); to the W. to the (½ hr.) *Mont des Cerfs* (4175′); to the S. (¾ hr.) *Mont de Baulmes* (4180′), the (1½ hr.) **Aiguille de Baulmes* (4986′), and the (2½ hrs.) **Mont Suchet* (5235′), etc. (comp. p. 231). — We may return from Ste. Croix by an interesting path through the picturesque gorge of *Covatannaz* to the Vuitebœuf station (50 min.; see p. 224).

From Yverdon to *Payerne* and *Freiburg*, see p. 227.

The train quits the lake, and enters the broad valley of the *Thièle*, a stream formed by the confluence of the *Orbe* (p. 231) and the *Talent* near stat. *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura: the Aiguille de Baulmes and Mont Suchet (see above), between which are the Mont d'Or, the Dent de Vaulion (p. 231), and Montendre. — 29 M. *Chavornay-Orbe.*

An Electric Tramway (2½ M. in ¼ hr.) runs hence to **Orbe** (*Deux Poissons*), a picturesque town of 1900 inhab. on a hill on the left bank of the *Orbe*, which is crossed by two bridges. In the 10th cent. Orbe was a capital of Burgundy, and to this period belong the two towers of the château (fine view from the terrace). From Orbe a diligence plies in 1¾ hr. to *Ballaigues* (p. 231).

Two tunnels under the *Mormont*. Then (33½ M.) *Eclépens*. The train enters the wooded valley of the *Vénoge*, passes *La Sarraz* (p. 230), and stops at —

38 M. **Cossonay** (1850′; *Hôt. des Grands Moulins*); the little town of Cossonay lies on a wooded hill to the right (cable-tramway from the station in 10 min.). — To *Vallorbe* and *Pontarlier*, see R. 64.

40 M. *Vufflens-la-Ville*. Beyond (42 M.) *Bussigny*, to the S., appear the mountains of Savoy. 43½ M. *Renens* (p. 258).

47 M. *Lausanne*, see p. 248.

62. From Bern to Lausanne.

61 M. Railway to Freiburg in ¾-1¼ hr. (3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.); to Lausanne in 2¼-4 hrs. (10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.); to Geneva in 3½-6½ hrs. (16 fr. 45, 11 fr. 55, 8 fr. 25 c.). — Best views on the left.

Bern, see p. 152. To the left, a glimpse of the Bernese Alps and the mountains of the Simme and Sarine valleys, the serrated Brenleire (7743′) and Foliérant (7690′) being conspicuous; more to the right is the Moléson. The view is soon hidden by wood. 3 M. *Bümplitz*; 6 M. *Thörishaus*. We descend and cross the *Sense* (Fr. *Singine*), the boundary between Cantons Bern and Freiburg. — 9 M. *Flamatt.*

To the W. (5½ M.; diligence thrice daily in 50 min., by *Neueneck*) lies **Laupen** (*Bär*), a small town with an old château, at the confluence of the *Sense* and the *Sarine*, famed in Swiss annals for a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 145) over the army of Freiburg and the allied

nobility of the Uechtland, Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The *Bramberg* (2043′), 3/4 hr. to the E., above the road to Neueneck, is marked by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond a tunnel we enter the green valley of the *Tafferna-Bach*. 12 1/2 M. *Schmitten;* 16 M. *Düdingen*, Fr. *Guin* (Hôt. des Alpes), where we cross a viaduct, 100′ high.

In the valley of the Saane, 1 1/4 M. to the N.W. of Düdingen, are the baths of *Bonn* (1700′; pens. 3 1/2-4 1/2 fr.), with sulphur-springs. — *Garmiswyl* (1985′; pens. 5 fr.), another sulphur-bath, lies 1 1/4 M. to the S.W. of Düdingen.

Beyond *Balliswyl*, which lies to the left, the train crosses the deep gorge of the *Saane* or *Sarine* by the iron **Viaduc de Granfey* (360 yds. long, 250′ high).

20 M. **Freiburg.** — *Hôtel Terminus, at the rail. station, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-6, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôtel Suisse, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Faucon, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; Tête Noire, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 fr.; *Hôtel & Curhaus Schoenberg, prettily situated near the Grand Pont, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 3, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 1/2 M. from the town, beyond the suspension-bridge, well spoken of. — *Electric Tramway* from the station to the large bridge (p. 227). *Cable Tramway* between the upper and lower town.

Freiburg (2100′; pop. 13,328), Fr. *Fribourg*, capital of Canton Freiburg, the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1178 by Berthold IV. of Zähringen, stands on a height nearly surrounded by the *Sarine (Saane)*. The town retains some of its ancient walls and towers. A Roman Catholic university was opened here in 1889. Most of the inhabitants speak French. The town lies on the boundary between the two tongues, and German is still spoken in the lower quarters. As the grand situation of the town and its bridges is not seen from the railway-station, the following walk of 1 1/2 hr. is recommended.

From the station, to the left, past the little Protestant church and through the suburb to (7 min.) an open space (where the *Rue du Musée* ascends to the left, see p. 227), and thence by the Rue de Lausanne to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. Here stands a venerable lime-tree, 14′ in circumference, supported by stone pillars.

According to tradition, this tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat (1476). 'Victory' was the only word he could utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired.

To the right rises the old *Hôtel de Ville*, on the site of the château of the Dukes of Zähringen, with an octagonal clock-tower of 1511. To the left of the lime-tree the Rue du Tilleul leads past a bronze *Statue of Father Grégoire Girard* (d. 1850) to the Gothic —

*Church of St. Nicholas, founded in 1283, rebuilt in the 15th cent., restored in 1860. The handsome tower, 280′ high, was erected in 1470-92. The portal has curious reliefs of the Last Judgment.

The large *Organ*, with 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32′ in length, was built by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed to the left of the entrance. Performances in summer at 1.30 and 8 p.m. daily. Adm. 1 fr. — The late-Gothic carved *Stalls* deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a picture by *Deschwanden*, St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir has three modern stained-glass windows (St. Nicholas

and other saints). A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of *Canisius* (*Peter de Hondt*, d. 1597), the celebrated Jesuit.

Behind the choir of St. Nicholas is the *Post Office*, and a little to the left the great *Suspension Bridge, or *Grand Pont Suspendu*, constructed by Chaley in 1834, 270 yds. long and 168′ above the Sarine. It is supported by six wire-ropes, 410 yds. long, the ends of which are secured to blocks of stone far below the surface of the earth.

Ascending the right bank to the right for 8 min., we reach the Pont de Gotteron (250 yds. long, 245′ high), a similar bridge, constructed in 1840 over the *Vallée de Gotteron*, a deep ravine descending to the Sarine. We cross this bridge and follow the road on the other side (short-cut to the right closed), and then descend to the right, through the old *Porte de Bourguillon*, to the (12 min. from the Pont de Gotteron) picturesquely situated *Loretto Chapel*, built in 1648, restored in 1888 (fine view of the town). Farther on we obtain, to the left, a view of the valley of the Sarine, which has been converted into a reservoir. A path with steps descends 5 min. from the chapel to the lower town, turning to the left at the fountain and passing the church of *St. John* (founded by the Knights of Malta), beyond which we cross the Sarine by a stone bridge, and either ascend by the cable tramway to the (5 min.) Hôtel de Ville, or follow the road to the left to the (12 min.) station.

Those who have time may follow the Rue du Musée (p. 226) to the Jesuits' Collège St. Michel, founded by Father Canisius in 1580. The *Lycée*, adjacent, contains the valuable Cantonal Museum.

Two rooms on the groundfloor contain the *Marcello Museum, left to the town by the sculptress Duchess Adela Colonna (d. 1879), a native of Freiburg, who took the name of *Marcello:* busts, statues (Abyssinian sheikh; Pythia, from the Opera House at Paris) by Marcello; pictures by her, and by Regnault, Hébert, Delacroix, Fortuny, Courbet, and others; furniture, etc.; also the *Cantonal Picture Gallery* of ancient and modern works. — On the first floor (five rooms), a valuable collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings, Roman and Swiss relics, ethnographical objects, weapons and armour, coins, etc. — The second floor (two rooms) contains zoological and physical, the third floor mineralogical and botanical collections.

From Freiburg to Yverdon, 31½ M., railway in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 75 or 2 fr. 65 c.). Near (3½ M.) *Belfaux* is a huge embankment, forming an aqueduct for the *Sonnaz*, 150 yds. long. Stations: *Grolley*, *Léchelles*, *Cousset*, *Corcelles*, and (14½ M.) *Payerne* (p. 229), junction of the 'Ligne de Broye'. We cross the *Broye* and the *Glane*. 16½ M. *Cugy*. — 20 M. Estavayer (*Maison de Ville; Cerf*), a town with the picturesque château of *Chilnaux*, on Lake Neuchâtel. (Steamer twice daily by *Cortaillod* and *Auvernier* to *Neuchâtel*, p. 217.) — 23½ M. *Cheyres* (1870′; Grand-Hôtel des Bains, with fine view); 26 M. *Yvonand*, on a long tongue of land, at the mouth of the *Mentue*, where Roman relics are found. 31½ M. *Yverdon* (p. 224).

From Freiburg to Morat, 14½ M., railway in 55 min. (fares 1 fr. 83, 1 fr. 40 c.). At (3½ M.) *Belfaux* the train turns to the right into the valley of the *Sonnaz* and follows that stream to (6 M.) *Pensier*, near its confluence with the Sarine. It then ascends to the N.W. through a lateral valley to (8 M.) *Courtepin* and (10½ hr.) *Cressier-sur-Morat* (1886′). After skirting the hill on which the latter lies, we descend viâ (13 M.) *Münchenwyler* to (14½ M.) *Morat* (p. 230).

To the S.E. of Freiburg (15 M.; by *Rechthalden* and *Plaffeyen;* one-horse carriage 15, two-horse 25 fr.), in the valley of the *Sense*, is the Schwarze See

(*Lac Noir* or *Lac Domène;* 3465′), amidst lofty mountains, and well stocked with fish. On its bank lies the **Schwarzsee-Bad* or *Bains Domène* (R. 1-3, board 4-6 fr. per day), with sulphur-springs. The *Kaisereggschloss* (7180′), to the S.E. (3½ hrs., with guide), commands the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — From the Schwarze See over the *Chésalette* to (10½ M.) *Charmey*, see p. 213; over the *Gantrisch Pass* to *Thun*, see p. 213.

The *Berra (*Birrenberg;* 5655′), 4½-5 hrs. from Freiburg, repaying. Road by *Marly* (2034′; *Pens. Kuenlin, 4 fr.), a village prettily situated on the *Gérine* (*Aergerenbach*), to (6 M.) *Praz Mattaou;* thence a bridle-path viâ *Montévraz* and the *Kasenberg* to the (3 hrs.) top. Extensive view of the Jura, Lakes Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, and the Alps. Descent to *Valsainte* (p. 213) 1¼ hr., to the *Schwarze See* 2½ hrs.

As the train proceeds we survey the Simmenthal and Freiburg Mts. to the left, notably the Moléson. The *Glane*, with its steep banks, and a bridge of four arches which crosses it, are also seen to the left. 24 M. *Matran;* 25½ M. *Rosé;* 27 M. *Neyruz;* 28½ M. *Cottens;* 30 M. *Chénens.* Near (33 M.) *Villaz-St-Pierre* the train enters the valley of the *Glane;* on the left are the fertile slopes of the *Mont Gibloux* (3947′). Near Romont, to the left, is the nunnery of *La Fille-Dieu.*

36 M. **Romont** (2540′; pop. 1885; **Cerf; Couronne;* **Croix Blanche; Hôt. de la Gare;* **Rail. Restaurant*), a little town on the Glane, with ancient walls and watch-towers, is picturesquely situated on a hill. The *Castle*, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., is occupied by the local authorities (picturesque inner court). The old Gothic *Church* contains choir-stalls with grotesque carving. At the S. end of the hill rises a massive round tower; the adjoining grounds afford a pleasing view.

From Romont to Bulle (p. 265), 12 M., branch-line in 53 minutes. Stations: *Vuisternens*, *Sales*, *Vaulruz* (p. 266).

39½ M. *Siviriez.* A tunnel pierces the watershed between the Glane and the Broye. 42 M. *Vauderens.* To the right, the valley of the *Broye*, with the Payerne line and the picturesque little town of *Rue* (p. 229). At (46 M.) *Oron-le-Châtel* (2375′) we pass through a cutting in the castle-hill to the station on the S. side; *Oron-la-Ville* lies below, to the right. The train descends and crosses the *Mionnaz* and the Broye. 48 M. *Palézieux* (p. 229). We again ascend slightly, traversing a smiling tract, to (53½ M.) *Chexbres* (2034′).

The ***Signal de Chexbres** (2150′; **Hôt. du Signal*, with extensive grounds), 25 min. from the station, affords a superb view. At our feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the left, Vevey; above it, from left to right, are the saddle of the Col de Jaman, the tooth-like Dent de Jaman, the broad back of the Rochers de Naye, and the Tour d'Aï and Tour de Mayen; farther back, the Grand-Mœveran and the Dent de Morcles. In the centre of the background is the pyramid of Mont Catogne; on its left rise the snowy cones of Mont Vélan and Grand Combin; to the right, the Savoy Mts., with the Dent d'Oche. — Travellers bound for Vevey may descend direct from the Signal to the (25 min.) village of Chexbres.

From Chexbres to Vevey, 4½ M., diligence thrice daily in 50 min.; fare 1 fr. (ascent from Vevey to Chexbres 1½ hr.). The walk from Chexbres to Vevey (1½ hr.) is pleasant, but in the reverse direction it is apt to be hot and tiring. Luggage may be forwarded by railway. — The road leads through (1 M.) the large village of **Chexbres** (1940′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, with fine view, pens. 5-8 fr.; **Hôt. Victoria*, with garden and fine view, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Lion d'Or; Hôt.-Pens. de Chillon*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Engl. Ch. Serv.*

in the season), with its old castle (whence a path descends direct to *Rivaz-St-Saphorin*, p. 258), and then descends, in view of the beautiful lake and the Savoy Mts., to the Lausanne and Vevey road and (3 M.) *Vevey* (p. 251).

Beyond the next tunnel (506 yds.) a *View of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevey, which is not itself visible, are the Pléiades, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone, and the Savoy Mts.; in the foreground lie numerous villages amidst vineyards. Beyond a tunnel (through which the setting sun shines in summer) and stat. *Grandvaux (Cully)* we observe the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy on the lake, and Lausanne on the hill above them. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct we reach (58½ M.) *La Conversion (Lutry)*, and cross the valley of the *Paudèze* (p. 250) by a viaduct of nine arches. After another short tunnel our train reaches the Lausanne and Vevey line.

61 M. *Lausanne*, see p. 248.

63. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss.

63 M. Railway in 4½ hrs.; fares 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 35 c. (no 1st class).

To *Palézieux* (13 M.), see above. We follow the pleasant valley of the *Broye*. 15 M. *Palézieux-halte;* 17½ M. *Châtillens* (½ M. to the N.E. is *Oron-la-Ville*, p. 228). — 20 M. *Ecublens-Rue*. The little town of **Rue** (2323′; *Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lis*) lies on a hill to the right, commanded by an old château. — 23 M. *Bressonaz*.

24½ M. **Moudon** (1690′; pop. 2647; *Hôt. du Pont; Hôt. de la Fleur-de-Lys; Hôt. de la Gare*), with the châteaux of *Carouge* and *Rochefort*, an old town, the Roman *Minodunum*, and long the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Handsome Gothic church. — Farther on we cross the Broye twice. 27½ M. *Lucens*, with a picturesque old château; 30 M. *Henniez* (Hôt. des Bains); to the left, the old château and church of *Surpierre*, on a lofty rock; 32 M. *Granges-Marnand*.

37 M. **Payerne** (1480′; pop. 4339; **Ours; Hôt. de la Gare*), the Roman *Paterniacum* (?), was in the 10th cent. a frequent residence of the Kings of Burgundy, who then ruled over the modern Franche-Comté, Switzerland as far as the Reuss on the E., and part of Savoy.

Bertha of Swabia, wife of Rudolph II. (912-937), erected a church and Benedictine abbey here. Her bones, with those of her husband and her son Conrad, were discovered in 1864, and were buried in the Parish Church, where the queen's saddle with a hole for her distaff is shown. To this day the expression, 'Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe filait', is a regretful allusion to the 'good old times'.

From Payerne to *Freiburg* and *Yverdon*, see p. 227.

The valley of the Broye becomes broad and marshy. 38½ M. *Corcelles;* 40½ M. *Dompierre;* 42 M. *Domdidier*.

43½ M. **Avenches** (1519′; pop. 1864; **Couronne; Maison de Ville*), now a small town, was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, the Rom. *Aventicum*. Omnibus from the rail. station 50 c.

Remains of an *Amphitheatre* and other buildings, and of the old town-walls, testify to its former prosperity. The mediæval *Castle*, at the en-

trance to the town, occupies the site of the Roman capitol. To the N.W. rises a solitary Corinthian column 39′ high, the remnant of a temple of Apollo, now called *Le Cigognier*, from the stork's nest which has occupied it for centuries. The *Museum* (custodian lives near the church; small fee) contains mosaics, inscriptions, and other relics recently found here; in its garden is the above-mentioned amphitheatre.

In his Childe Harold (iii. 65) Lord Byron alludes to the 'Cigognier': —

'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

At (45½ M.) *Faoug* (Soleil; Cerf) we approach the **Lake of Morat** (1420′), the Roman *Lacus Aventicensis* and the *Uecht-See* of the middle ages, 5½ M. long. It is separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the narrow *Mont Vully* towards the N. and the *Charmontel* to the S., but connected with it by the *Broye*.

47½ M. **Morat**, Ger. *Murten* (1522′; pop. 2360; *Couronne; *Croix*, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 4½ fr.; *Lion; Pens. Kauer*, on the lake, moderate; *Rail. Restaur.*), a small and ancient town with well-preserved gates and walls, which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian von Bubenberg, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days before the battle of Morat. Its arcaded streets are overshadowed by an old *Castle*. The *School* contains a collection of Burgundian weapons. Pleasant *Lake Baths* at the S. end of the town.

Near the lake, 1½ M. to the S. of Morat, rises a marble *Obelisk*, erected in 1822 in memory of the battle of 22nd June, 1476. This was the bloodiest of the disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy lost his treasure, his courage, and his life ('Gut, Mut, und Blut'). The Burgundians lost 15,000 men and all their military stores.

The Steamboat from Morat to Neuchâtel (2-3 times daily in 2-2½ hrs.) crosses the lake to *Motier* and *Praz*, at the E. base of the vine-clad *Mont Vully* (2267′); at *Sugiez* it passes under a wooden bridge and enters the *Broye*. To the W. stretches the Jura, from the Weissenstein to the Chasseron. Near *La Sauge* we enter the *Lake of Neuchâtel* (p. 217), steering first S.W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N.W. to *St. Blaise* and *Neuchâtel* (p. 217).

From Morat to *Freiburg*, see p. 227.

Near (50½ M.) *Galmitz*, Fr. *Charmey*, we leave the lake. To the left is the *Grosse Moos*, partly reclaimed. 52½ M. *Kerzers*, Fr. *Chiètres;* 54½ M. *Fräschels*, Fr. *Frasse;* 57 M. *Kallnach*.

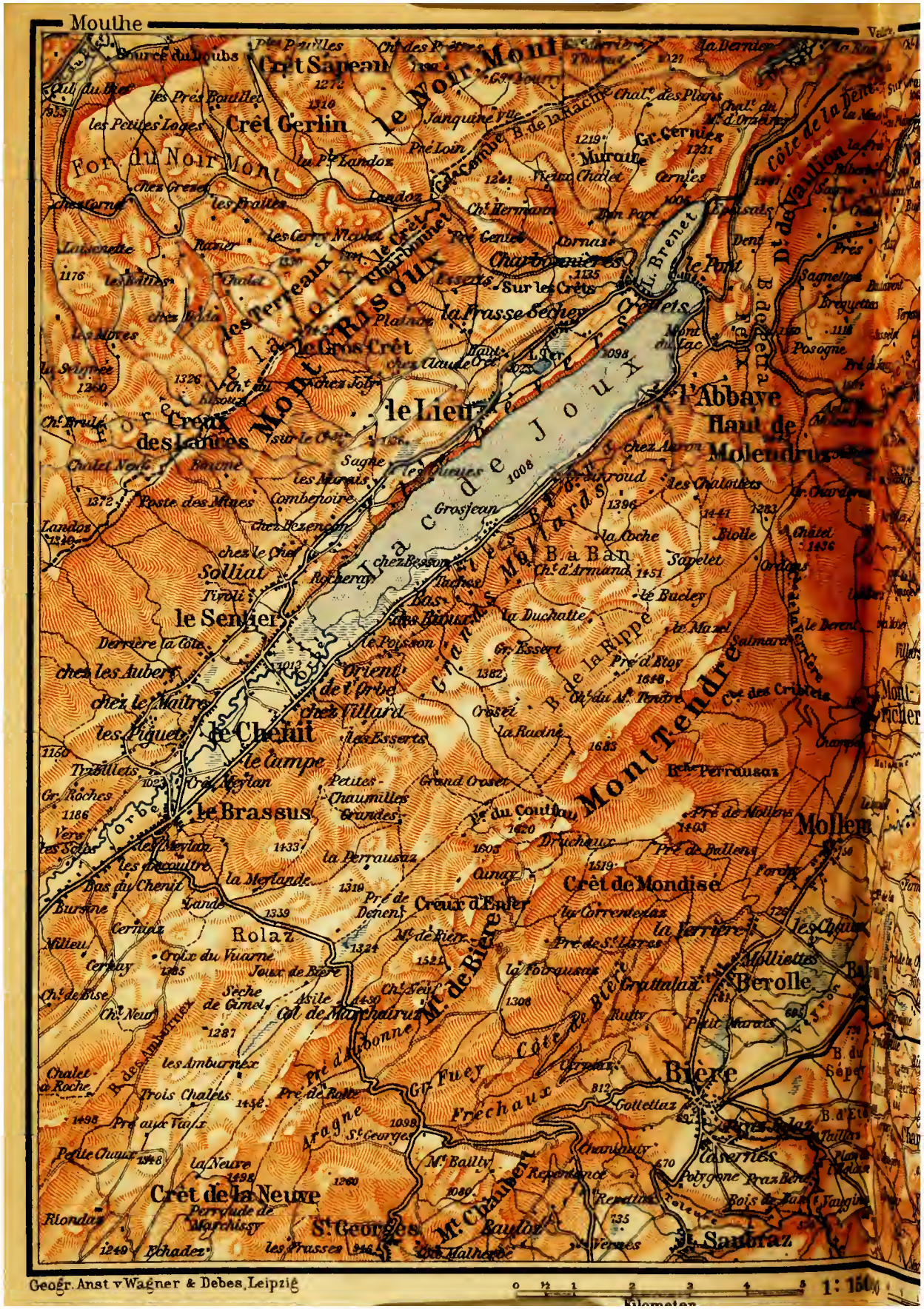
59½ M. **Aarberg** (1470′; pop. 1249; *Krone*), an old town on an island in the *Aare*. By the church is the old castle of the Counts of Aarberg, who sold their dominions to Bern in 1351.

The train crosses the Aare to (63 M.) *Lyss*, on the Bienne and Bern line (p. 13).

64. From Lausanne to Vallorbe and Pontarlier.

45 M. Railway in 1¼-3 hrs. (7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 70 c.). Express from Lausanne to Paris (327 M.) in 9¼ hrs. (58 fr. 50, 39 fr. 65, 26 fr. 5 c.).

To (9 M.) *Cossonay*, see p. 225. The train diverges to the left from the Yverdon line at *Villars-Lussery*. 15 M. **La Sarraz** (1647′; *Croix Blanche*), with an old château. Two short tunnels. We then ascend to (18 M.) *Arnex* (1791′); 1¾ M. to the N. lies the little town of *Orbe* (p. 225). The windings of the line afford a splendid view,


Mouthe
Source du Doubs
Crêt Sapeau
Le Noir Mont
Crêt Gerlin
les Petites Loges
les Prés Bouillet
For. du Noir Mont
Pré Loin
Landoz
Chalcombe
Mt de la Racine
Gr. Cernies
Murgite
Vieux Chalet
Cernies
Côte de la Perte
Côte de Vaulion
Ch. Hermann
Dent Pope
Dent de Vaulion
Les Terreaux
Le Crêt Charbonnier
Charbonnières
Essarts Sur les Crêts
L. Brenet
le Pont
Sagnettes
Bregnettes
Posogne
la Frasse Sechey
Chalets
Mont du Lac
Le Gros Crêt
Chez Claude Ory
Haut
L. Ter
Chez Jolly
Mont Rasoux
Forêt de Joux
Creux des Lances
le Lieu
l'Abbaye
Haut de Molendrus
Chez Aubert
Chez le Chef
Sagne
les Marais
Combenoire
Grosjean
Chez Bozenon
Poste des Mines
Landos
Solliat
Tiroli
Rocheray
Chez Besson
Tuchez
Bas des Bioux
la Duchatte
le Senlier
Derrière la Côte
chez les Aubert
chez le Maître
les Piquet
le Chenit
le Campe
Orient de l'Orbe
Chez Villard
les Esserts
Grand Essert
Pré d'Etoy
Ch. du M. Tendre
Mont Tendre
Ch. des Cribelets
Tribillets
Gr. Roches
Vers les Sapx
Petites Chaumilles
Grandes
Grand Croset
Pré de Mollens
Mollens
le Brassus
Mt du Couttau
Dr. Rhône
Bas du Chenit
Bursine
Cernaz
Rolaz
Croix du Vuarne
Joux de Bière
Sèche de Cimel
Asile
Col de Marchairuz
Mt de Bière
Crêt de Mondise
Creux d'Enfer
la Corrençaz
la Terrière
Pré de St Loup
Molliettes
Berolle
Grattalaz
Ch. de Bise
Ch. Neuf
les Ambuernex
Trois Chalets
Pré de Bonne
Pré de Roth
Gr Fuey
Côte de Bière
Bière
Frêchaux
Gollettaz
Aragne
St Georges
Mt Bailly
Repentance
Casernes
Polygone
Praz Berard
Bois de Jan
Vaugin
Crêt de la Neuve
Perrodude de Marchissy
Rionday
Echadez
les Frasses
Mt Chauffé
Baulte
Vernes
le Saubraz
Geogr. Anst v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
0 ½ 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometer
1: 150

Pontarlier
Yverdon
Premier
Chavornay
Boffiens
ROMAINMÔTIER
Juriens
Croy
Arnex
Vaulion
Envy
Bavois
la Praz
Echilly
Pompaples
Orny
Ferreyres
Sarraz
Mormont
Mont la Ville
Moiry
Eclépens
Chevilly
Dizy
Villars-Lussery
Mousses
Cuarnens
Lussery
Daillens
l'Isle
Lachaux
COSSONAY
Chavannes-le-Veyron
Penthalaz
Villars-Bozon
Mauraz
Bournens
Mont-richer
Senarclens
Penthaz
Perrauses
Sullens
Grancy
Pampigny
Gollion
Vufflens-la-Ville
Cottens
Mex
Severy
Vullierens
Aclens
Villars Ste Croix
Collombier
Apples
Bussigny
Romanel
Clarmont
St Saphorin
Reverolle
Bremblens
Vaux
Echandens
Chardonney
Bussy
Monnaz
Lonay
Ecublens
Vufflens le Château
Yens
Denens
Chigny
Denges
Préverenges
MORGES
L. LEMAN
Lausanne
Genève
Engl. Miles

first to the right, and then to the left, of the Alpine chain from the Mont Blanc to the Jungfrau. It ascends to *Bofflens* and (22 M.) *Croy-Romainmôtier*, 1 M. to the E. of the old little town of *Romainmôtier* (2215′; Hôt. de l'Etoile), with an interesting Romanesque church (10th cent.). The train skirts wooded hills; on the right, in the deep valley of the *Orbe*, lies the village of *Les Clées*, with its castle; high on the left bank are the villages of *Lignerolles* and *Ballaigues* (see below). — Two short tunnels; then (26 M.) *Le Day*, the junction for Le Pont (see below). Below (to the right) the Orbe forms the picturesque *Saut du Day*. Near Vallorbe we cross the Orbe.

28½ M. **Vallorbe** (2520′; pop. 2147, **Gr.-Hôt. de Vallorbe*, R. 3-5, pens. from 6 fr.; **Hôtel de Genève-Terminus*, at the station; *Maison de Ville; Croix Blanche*), a watch-making place, at the base of the *Mont d'Or* (4770′), mostly rebuilt since the fire of 1883.

FROM VALLORBE TO LE PONT, 7½ M., railway in 40 min. To (2½ M.) *Le Day*, see above. Our line diverges here to the right and gradually ascends along the wooded slopes of the Dent de Vaulion to the tunnel (500 yds.) under the *Mont d'Orzeires* (3395′), whence it skirts the *Lac Brenet* (see below) to —

7½ M. **Le Pont** (**Truite*), a hamlet at the N. end of the *Lac de Joux* (see below), which is separated from *Lac Brenet* by an embankment with a bridge. On the N. side of Lac Brenet its water disappears in apertures (*entonnoirs*) in the rocks, and after a subterranean course of 3 M. re-appears as the '*Source of the Orbe*', 750′ lower. Le Pont lies at the S. foot of the **Dent de Vaulion** (4880′), the W. side of which presents a precipice, 1600′ high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. The top is reached in 1½ hr. from Le Pont (best with guide). View of the Lac de Joux, the Lac des Rousses, the Noirmont, and the Dôle; to the S.E., part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais; lastly the Bernese Oberland.

A small steamer plies on the pretty **Lac de Joux** (3295′; 5 M. long, ½-1 M. broad) to Rocheray (50 min.; 60 c.). It crosses from Le Pont to *L'Abbaye*, a hamlet pleasantly situated on the E. bank, whence the *Mont Tendre* (5512′) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (fine view). Next stations: *Le Lieu*, on the W. bank; *Grosjean* and *Bioux*, on the E. bank; and *Le Rocheray* (Hôt. Bellevue), at the S. end of the lake. Omnibus hence to (¾ M.) *Le Sentier* (*Pens. Guignard; Union; Hôt. de Ville; Lion d'Or). Higher up the Orbe (2 M.) is the village of *Le Brassus* (3412′; Hôt. de la Lande; Hôt. de France); thence over the *Col du Marchairuz* to (16½ M.) *Rolle* or (3 hrs.) *Bière*, see p. 247.

From Vallorbe a diligence runs twice daily in 55 min. (one-horse carr. 5, two horse 9 fr.) to **Ballaigues** (2855′; **Grand-Hôtel Aubépine*, pens. from 6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. La Sapinière*, pens. 5 fr.; **Pens. Maillefer*, ½ M. to the E., 5-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Beausite*, 5-7 fr.; *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in summer), a summer-resort charmingly situated above the valley of the Orbe. About 2 M. below it is the **Saut du Day* (see above). About 2 M. above Ballaigues is the **Pens. la Bessonaz* (3770′; 5-6 fr.; fine view), whence **Mont Suchet* (2250′) is easily ascended in 1½ hr. (see p. 225).

The train backs out from the station, describes a wide curve, and ascends the pretty, wooded valley of the *Jougnenaz*, where it soon enters French territory. Cuttings and two tunnels carry us to (35 M.) *Hôpitaux-Jougne*. We then cross the ridge of the Jura and descend through wooded and rocky valleys to (42½ M.) *Frambourg*. Near the *Fort de Joux* (p. 223) we join the Neuchâtel line.

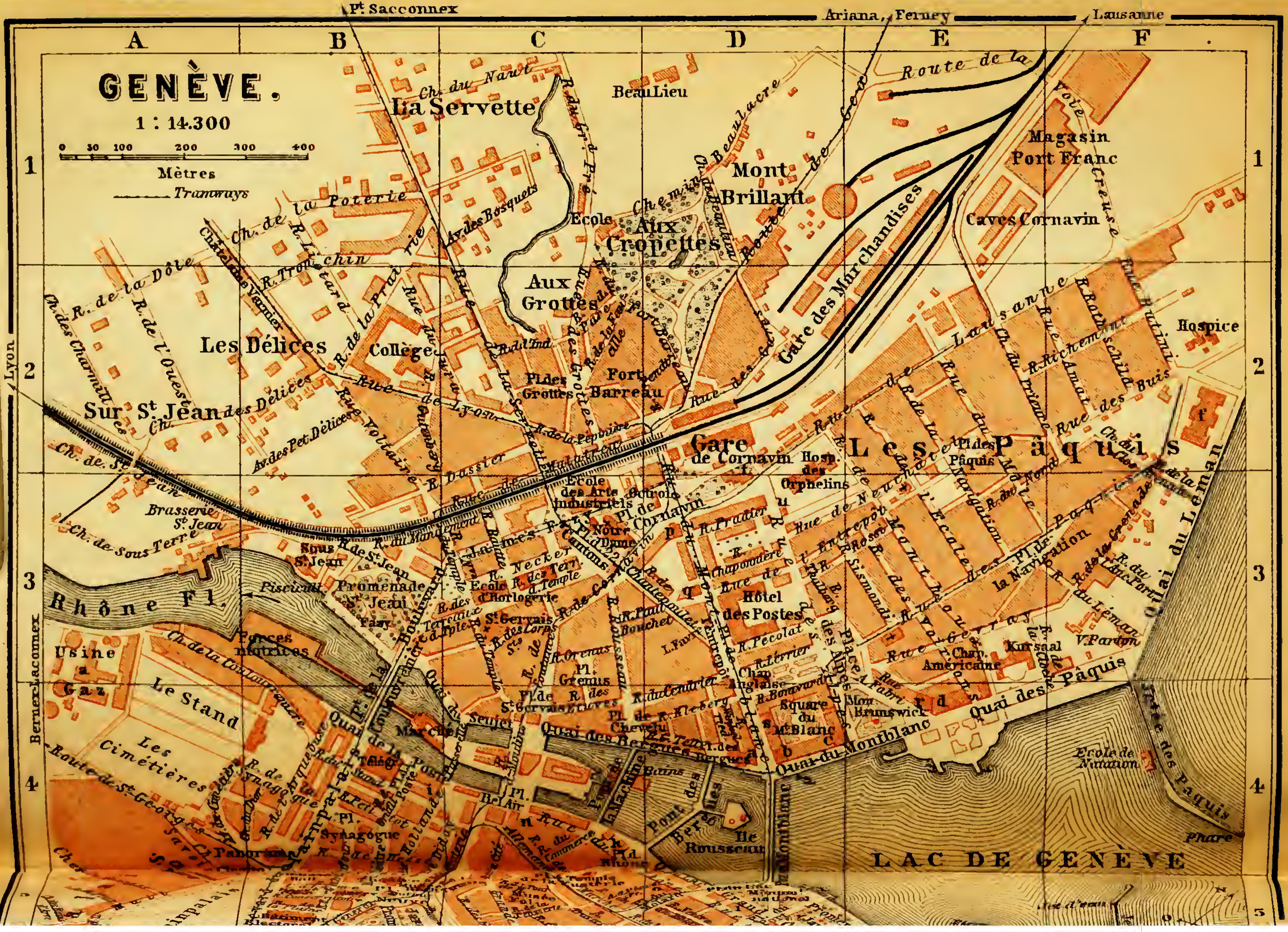
45 M. *Pontarlier*, see p. 223.

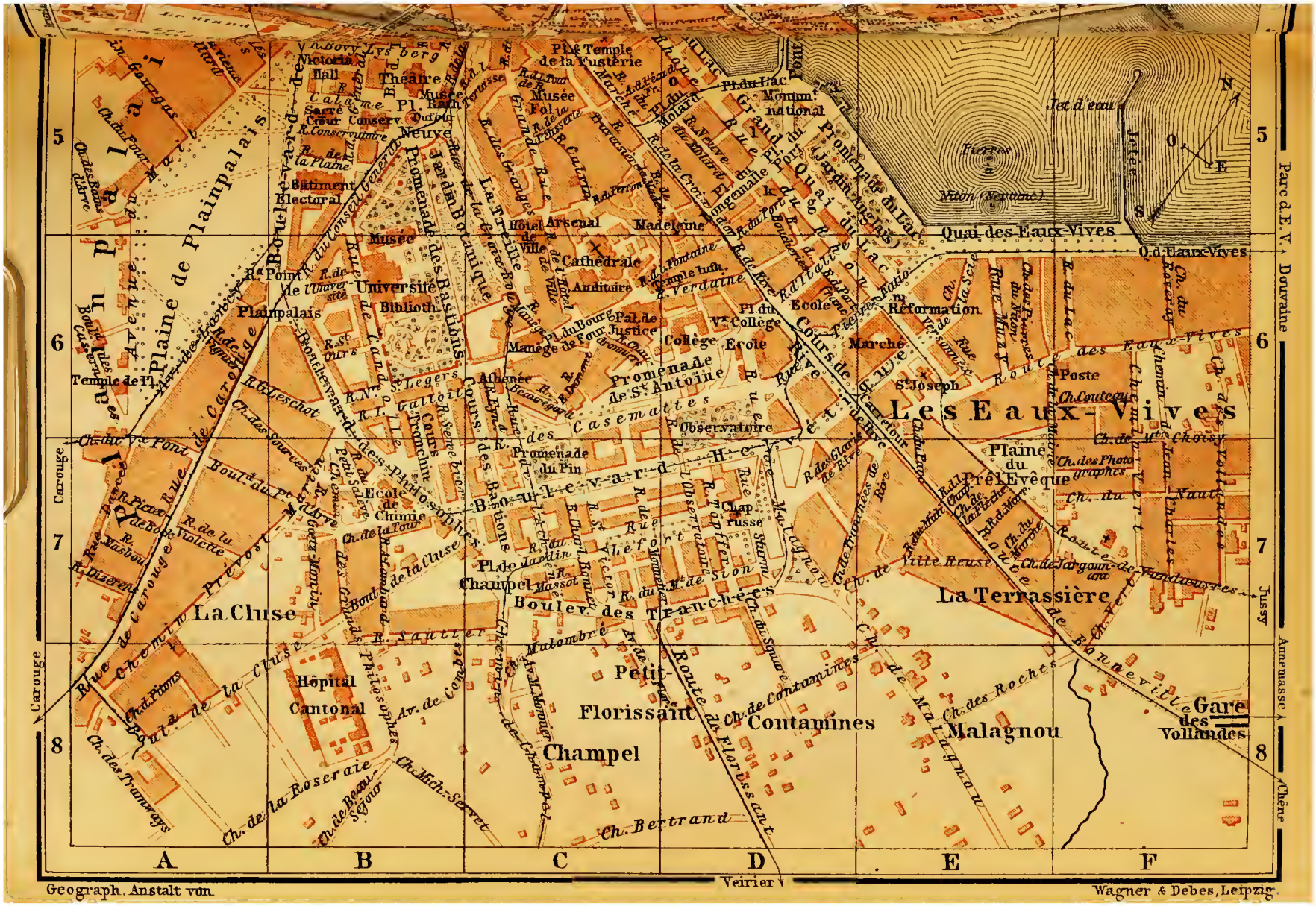
65. Geneva and its Environs.

Arrival. Principal Station (*Gare de Cornavin;* Pl. D, 2), for the Swiss Jura-Simplon and the French Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean lines, on the right bank, at the upper end of the Rue du Montblanc. *Omnibus* from the station to any hotel (and from the hotels to the station) 50 c., luggage 30 c. — Station of Eaux-Vives (*Gare des Vollandes*), for Annemasse, Cluses (Chamonix), Annecy, and Bouveret, on the left bank (Pl. F, 8; tramway to Place du Molard and the Cornavin Station). French railway-time is 55 minutes behind Central European time. — Steamboat Piers on the S. (left) bank by the Jardin Anglais, and on the N. (right) bank by the Quai des Pâquis and (for the express boats only) the Quai du Montblanc. — Porter up to 50 kilogrammes (110 lbs.) 75 c., 100 kil. (220 lbs.) 1 fr., over 100 kil. 1 fr. 20 c. per 100 kil.

Hotels. *On the Right Bank*, with view of the lake and the Alps: *Grand Hôtel National (Pl. f.; F, 2), on the Quai du Léman, R., L., & A. 5-10 (in winter 3½-8), B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. des Bergues (Pl. a; D, 4), Quai des Bergues, R., L., & A. 4-9, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Rivage (Pl. d; E, 4), on the Quai des Pâquis, R., L., & A. from 4½, D. 6, pens. in winter from 10½ fr.; *Hôt. de Russie (Pl. b; D, 4), Quai du Montblanc, R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. in winter from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix (Pl. c; D, 4), Quai du Montblanc, R., L., & A. from 4, A. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. in winter from 8, in summer from 10, omn. with luggage 1¼ fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre (Pl. e; E, 4), Quai du Montblanc, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr. — *Hôt. Richemond (Pl. r; E, 3, 4), Rue Adhémar-Fabri, with view of the Pont du Montblanc, frequented by the English, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr. — Also on the right bank, near the station, without view, and rather of the second class: Hôt. Suisse (Pl. p; D, 3), Rue du Montblanc, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1½, lunch 3 D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. de Genève (Pl. q; D, 3), Rue du Montblanc, R., L., & A. 2½-3, D. 3-3½ fr.; Hôt. Bristol & Pens. Roth (Pl. s; D, 4), Rue du Montblanc 10, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. Central, Rue des Alpes 27, near the rail. station, R. 2-2½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Terminus-Baur (Pl. u; D, 3); Hôt. de la Gare; Hôt. de la Monnaie, pens. 6½-10 fr.; Hôt. de Famille, pens. 4½ fr. (these four near the station). — *On the Left Bank:* *Hôt. Métropole (Pl. g; D, 5), by the Jard.n Anglais, a favourite American resort, R., L., & A. 4-7, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ecu (Pl. h; C, 4), R., L., & A. from 4, D. 4½, pens. from 9 fr., both with view of the lake; *Hôt. Victoria (Pl. m; E, 6), Rue Pierre-Fatio 1, R., L., & A. 3½-4½, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. du Lac (Pl. k; D, 5), R., L., & A. 3-6, D. incl. wine 4, S. incl. wine 3½, pens. in winter 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste (Pl. i; B, 4), frequented by Germans, R., L., & A. 2½-4, D. incl. wine 3½, S. incl. wine 3 fr.; Hôt. de Paris (Pl. l; D, 5), with view of the lake, R., L., & A. 2½-4 fr.; Hôtel du Mont Blanc, Balances (Pl. n; C, 4), Grand Aigle (Pl. o; D, 5), and Hôt du Nord (R., L., & A. from 2, D. 2½ fr.), all in the Rue du Rhône; Hôt.-Pens. Fleischmann, Rond-Point de Plainpalais, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.

Pensions (most of them good). On the Right Bank (Pl. B-F, 1-4): *Richardet*, Rue du Montblanc 6-8 (6 fr.); *Mmes. Cosson*, Rue des Alpes 5 (6 fr.); *Mmes. Coupier*, Rue des Alpes 3 and 5 (6 fr.); *Roger*, Rue Gevray 2, Place des Alpes (5-8 fr.); *Mme. Barbier*, Rue Bonivard 4 (150 fr. per month); *Morhardt*, Boul. James-Fazy 2 (5-6 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, Rue de Lyon 29-33, near the Cornavin station, with garden (6-7 fr.). — On the Left Bank, at Eaux-Vives, the S.E. quarter of the old town (Pl. D-F, 5-8): *Picard*, Place de la Métropole 2, Jardin Anglais (42-45 fr. per week); *Mmes. Suès-Du Commun*, Rue d'Italie 1; *Monnard*, Rue d' Italie 9; *Vultier*, Quai Pierre-Fatio 12 (6 fr.); *Mmes. Livet & Grobet*. Quai des Eaux-Vives 2 (6 fr.); *Mme. Bovet*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 2 (5-6 fr.); *Fischer*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 20 (5-6 fr.); *Mme. Stoesser*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 32 (5 fr.); *Bérard*, Rue du Rhône 59 (6 fr.). — On the Left Bank, at Plainpalais, the S.W. quarter of the old town (Pl. A-C, 4-8): *Faure-Matthey*, Chemin des Minoteries 7 (from


GENÈVE.
1 : 14.300
Mètres
Tramways
Pt Saconnex
Ariana, Ferney
Lausanne
Lyon
Berne-Lacomnex
La Servette
Beau Lieu
Mont Brillant
Aux Cropettes
Aux Grottes
Les Délices
Collège
Sur St Jean
Gare des Marchandises
Gare de Cornavin
Magasin Port Franc
Caves Cornavin
Hospice
Les Pâquis
Hôtel des Postes
Place des Alpes
Square du Mt Blanc
Quai du Montblanc
Quai des Pâquis
Quai du Léman
Jetée des Pâquis
Phare
Ecole de Natation
Ile Rousseau
Pont des Bergues
Quai des Bergues
Rhône Fl.
Usine à Gaz
Le Stand
Les Cimetières
Forces motrices
Promenade St Jean
Brasserie St Jean
LAC DE GENÈVE


Les Eaux-Vives
La Cluse
Champel
Florissant
Contamines
Malagnou
La Terrassière
Petit-Champel
Plaine de Plainpalais
Parc d'E. V.
Douvaine
Ambassade
Chêne
Veirier
Carouge
Jussy
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

4 fr.); *Beau-Site*, Rue Général Dufour 20 (from 5 fr.); *Pens. du Rhône*, Boul. de Plainpalais 26 (5-6 fr.); *Mme. Bigler-Moriaud*, Boul. de Plainpalais 29; *Mmes. Labarthe*, Rond-Point de Plainpalais 5 (5-7 fr.); *Mme. Courtelin*, Boul. du Pont d'Arve 19 (4-5 fr.); *Mme. Duraffourd*, Boul. des Philosophes 3 (4½-5 fr.); *L. Monard*, Boul. des Philosophes 7 (5½-6 fr.); *Mme. Buscarlet*, Boul. des Philosophes 9; *Mme. Chappuis*, Boul. des Philosophes 15 (4½-5 fr.); *Durand*, Chemin Dancet 3 (4-5 fr.). — Between Plainpalais and Eaux-Vives, to the S.: *Welten-Amberny*, Place Töpffer 5 (5-6 fr.); *Reverchon*, Petit-Florissant 12 (150 fr. per month); *Mon Repos*, Boul. Helvétique 22 (4-5 fr.). — At Champel-sur-Arve (p. 235): *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour* (pens. 9-15 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Roseraie.*

Cafés - Restaurants. *Café du Nord*, *C. de la Couronne*, and *C. Brasserie Wild*, all on the Grand Quai du Lac (Pl. D, 6); *Restaurant du Rhône*, Rue du Rhône; *C. du Théâtre*, in the Theatre (open daily in winter, but in summer only when the theatre is open; S. 2 fr.); *C. du Musée*, Corraterie 29 (open in the same way); *C. de la Gare*, Rue de Lausanne 3; *Café-Restaurant Suisse*, Place Cornavin; *C. de la Poste*, Rue du Mont-Blanc; *C. Central*, Rue Croix d'Or 8; *Kiosque des Bastions*, with large garden, on the Promenade des Bastions (p. 238), open in summer only, with frequent concerts, déj. 2½ fr.; *Kiosque du Jardin Anglais*, at the Pont du Montblanc, déj. or D. 2 fr.; *Crêmerie de la Corraterie*, Corraterie 6; *Crêmerie du Molard*, Place Molard. — **Cafés-Brasseries.** *C. des Chemins de Fer*, Place Cornavin 10; *C. du Progrès*, Quai de la Poste 10; *C. de l'Univers*, Place Bel-Air 6 (large terrace); *C. de l'Europe*, Rue de Chantepoulet 1. — **Beer.** Left Bank. *Ackermann's Successor*, Rue du Rhône 92, near the Jardin Anglais (much frequented); *Taverne du Crocodile*, Rue du Rhône 100; *Berger*, Rue du Rhône 48; *Brasserie Wild*, see above; *L. Müller*, Rue du Rhône 50, near the Place du Lac; *Landolt*, opposite the University and the Jardin des Bastions; *Brasserie de la Bourse; Brasserie Bâle*, *Café-Brasserie de l'Opéra*, near the Theatre. — Right Bank. *Taverne Anglaise*, Rue des Alpes 4, lunch incl. wine 2½ fr., from 11 to 2; *Brass. du Jardin des Alpes*, Place des Alpes; *Brasserie de Munich*, Boul. James Fazy 3; *Brasserie Jaeger*, Rue de l'Entrepôt 1, near the Post Office; *Brasserie du Siècle*, Rue du Montblanc 28. — Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates: *Treiber*, Route de Chêne, with a pleasant shady terrace; *Brasserie St. Jean* (Pl. B, 3), with fine view.

Baths. *Bains de la Poste*, Place de la Poste, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, and vapour baths; *Bains des Alpes*, Rue Lévrier 5; *Buanderie du Pont d'Arve*, near the Arve bridge. — Lake Baths. *Swimming* and other baths by the Quai des Eaux-Vives (left bank); also by the pier on the opposite bank (Pl. 10; F, 4); both open for ladies 8-11 o'clock. — *Baths in the Rhone above the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. D, 4; p. 236), well fitted up; swimming bath 30, plunge-bath with towels 60 c.

General Post Office, Rue du Montblanc (Pl. D, 3), a fine, new edifice with façade adorned with statues, open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sun. 8-10 and 11-1. Branch-offices in the Rue du Stand, Rue d'Italie, Hôt. Métropole, Rue du Bourg-de-Four, and elsewhere. — **Central Telegraph Office** (day and night), Rue du Stand (Pl. B, 4); also at the post-offices.

Tramway from the *Gare de Cornavin* (Pl. D, 2) by the Pont du Montblanc, Place du Molard (Pl. D, 5), Place Neuve, and Rond Point de Plainpalais to *Carouge* (p. 243), and by the Place du Molard and Cours de Rive to the *Eaux-Vives Station* (p. 232) and to *Chêne* (p. 278) and *Annemasse* (p. 278). Also from *Petit Saconnex* viâ Gare de Cornavin and Place Bel-Air to *Champel* (10-30 c.), and from the Place Bel-Air to the *Parc des Eaux-Vives* (every 5 min. on summer-afternoons). — **Steam Tramways** (*Chemins de Fer à voie étroite*) to *Veyrier*, *St. Julien*, *Chancy*, *Vernier*, *Ferney*, etc.; see pp. 241-243.

Cabs. Drive in the town and suburbs, 1-4 pers. 1½ fr., trunk ½ fr.; per hr., 1-4 pers. 2½ fr., each additional ¼ hr. 65 c. At night (1st April to 30th Sept. 10-5; other seasons 8-8) per drive, 1-4 pers. 2¼, per hr. 3¾, each additional ¼ hr. 1 fr. Over-charges not uncommon; advisable to fix the fare beforehand and note the number of the cab.

Steamboats on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, see p. 244; on the S. bank, see p. 270. — Piers in Geneva, see p. 232. — The *Tour du Fetit*

Lac (3 hrs.; without disembarking) is made by steamers several times daily, viâ Bellevue, Versoix, Coppet, Céligny, Nyon, Tougues, Anières, Corsier, Bellerive, La Belotte, Cologny, and back to Geneva. The tonr of the entire lake is also frequently made (9.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.). — **Electric Launches** *(Mouettes Genevoises)* between the Quai des Pâquis and the Quai des Eaux-Vives every 10 min., in 3-3½ min. (10 c.), from the Quai des Eaux-Vives to the Parc des Eaux-Vives (in calm weather only) in 7 min. (15 c.); to Pregny (Ariana, p. 241) 25 c.

Rowing Boats (best at the Jetée des Pâquis and the Jardin Anglais), 60 c.-1 fr. 20 c. per hour; each ½ hr. more, 30-60 c.; boatman 1 fr. 20 c. per hr. extra; each ½ hr. more, 60 c. — **Sailing Boats**, small 1½, large 2½ fr. per hr.; each ½ hr. more, ¾ or 1¼ fr. extra. Sailing-boats are not let without a boatman (see above). — A printed tariff is handed to the hirer on embarking; after 6 or 7 p.m. the charges are one-half higher. Rowers are prohibited from approaching the Pont du Montblanc on account of the dangerous rapids.

The **Excursion Breaks** of *Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son* (Rue du Rhône 90) offer a convenient mode of seeing the environs. They start every week-day at 2 p.m. (with interpreter) and run alternately to the Salève, Ariana and Château Rothschild, Bois de la Bâtie, and other points (fare 5 fr.). As the number of seats is limited, it is advisable to book them in advance either at the hotel or at Cook's Office. Longer excursions include Samoëns and Sixt (10 fr.) and a tour of the lake, with the Rochers de Naye (20 fr.).

Shops. Geneva is noted for its watches and jewellery. About 110,000 watches are annually mannfactured here; those officially tested have an official stamp on the works. — Among watchmakers of repute are *Vacheron & Constantin*, Rue des Moulins 1; *Golay, Leresche, & Fils*, Quai des Bergues 31; *Bachmann, Koehn, Patek, Philippe & Co.*, all on the Grand-Quai; *Plojoux, Henry Capt, Fel. Hecht, Perrier-Friedel*, Rue du Rhône 30, 17, 12, and 19; *Weidemann & Seidel*, Place du Lac 1; *Wirth*, Place Molard 15. — Engraver, *M. H. Bovy*, chiefly for medals, Rue Chantepoulet. — Musical boxes: *D. Allard & Cie.*, Place des Alpes 2; *F. Conchon*, Place des Alpes 9 & Rue des Pâquis 2; *G. Baker-Troll & Co.*, Rue Bonivard 6. — Optician, *Th. Stichling*, Quai des Bergues 29. — Jewellery, etc., *Kleinefeldt*, Rue du Commerce 5. — Photographic materials, *Fabre & Borrey*, Rue du Marché 14. — Alpine plants (living), *Jardin Alpin*, Chemin Dancet 2.

Booksellers. *Georg & Co.*, Corraterie 10; *Burkhardt*, Molard 2; *Drehmann*, Rue du Montblanc 9; *H. Robert*, Place de la Fusterie 2. — **Circulating Library:** *Richard*, Rue du Rhône 80. — **Reading Room** (free), with English and American newspapers, at the office of the 'Geneva Telegraph', Rue Lévrier 3.

Theatre (Pl. B, 5; p. 239). Performances daily in winter (adm. 2-5 fr.; seats secured in advance, or 'en location', higher). — **Cursaal**, on the Quai des Pâquis (Pl. E, 3); variety performance in snmmer at 8 p.m., adm. 1-3 fr. — **Parc des Eaux-Vives** (reached on foot in ½ hr., by tramway or steam-launch in 10 min.), see p. 237.

Music. *Organ Concert* in the Cathedral (p. 238) on Mon., Wed., and Sat., in Aug. & Sept. at 8.15 p.m.; tickets (1 fr.) obtainable from the concierge and at the hotels. — Concerts in the *Bâtiment Electoral* (Pl. B, 5) every Sunday afternoon in winter; also fortnightly in the *Theatre* (p. 239). — Concerts of the *Harmonie Nautique* in the *Victoria Hall* (p. 241), in winter, see daily papers. — Concerts freqnently on Thurs. in snmmer at the *Jardin Anglais*, with illumination of the fountain on the quay ('fontaines lnmineuses'), at the *Place des Alpes* (Pl. D, E, 3), and in the *Kiosque des Bastions* (p. 238).

Exhibition of Art, belonging to the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the Athénée (p. 238), open daily 10-6, Sun. 11-4; adm. 1 fr. — *Exposition Municipale des Beaux-Arts* in Aug. and Sept. annnally, in the Bâtiment Electoral (Pl. B, 5). — **Public Lectures** *(Cours publics et gratuits)* in the University Hall, in winter daily at 8 p.m.

Chemists. *Baker*, Place des Bergues 3; *Finck*, Rue du Montblanc 26; *Goegg*, Corraterie 18; *Ackermann*, Rue des Allemands 13.

Hydropathic Establishment (physician, *Dr. Glatz*) at *Champel-sur-Arve* (p. 233; tramway-station *La Cluse*), with grounds and view-tower (*Tour de Champel*; ½ fr.).

Enquiry Office (*Bureau de Renseignements Officiels*), Quai du Montblanc 5 (daily 10-12 and 2-4, except Sun. and holidays).

British Consul (for the French-speaking cantons), *Sir George Phillippo*, Rue Bonivard 10 (10-12 a.m.). — **American Consul**, *Benj. H. Ridgely*, *Esq.*, Rue Pécolat 3 (9-2). — *Union Bank*, Rue Petitot 10.

English Church (*Holy Trinity*; Pl. D, 3, 4), on the right bank, in the Rue du Montblanc (p. 236); chaplain, *Rev. A. S. Douglas*. — **American Episcopal Church**, Rue des Voirons (Pl. E, 3), not far from the Brunswick Monument and the Cursaal; chaplain, *Rev. Percy Gordon*. — *Presbyterian Services* (11.15 a.m.), in the Cathedral (Chapel of the Maccabees).

Geneva (1243′; pop. 86,535, including the suburbs), Fr. *Genève*, Ital. *Ginevra*, capital of the smallest canton next to Zug (total pop. 106,738), lies at the S. end of the lake, where the swift blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the *Arve* (p. 242). The Rhone divides the town into two parts: on the left bank lies the *Old Town*, the seat of government and centre of traffic, with the suburbs of *Plainpalais*, to the S.W., and *Eaux Vives*, to the S.E.; on the right bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, with the suburb of *Pâquis*, to the E. Since the removal of the old fortifications (after 1850) both parts of the town have extended with extraordinary rapidity.

History. Geneva appears in the 1st cent. B. C. as *Genava*, a town of the Allobroges (Cæs. de Bell. Gall., i. 6-8), whose territory became a Roman province. In 433 it became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, with which it came into the possession of the Franks in 533; it was annexed to the new Burgundian kingdom at the end of the 9th cent., and fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1034 Emp. Conrad II. caused himself to be crowned here as King of Burgundy. In the course of the protracted conflicts for supremacy between the Bishops of Geneva, the imperial Counts of Geneva, and the Counts (afterwards Dukes) of Savoy, the citizens succeeded in obtaining various privileges. In 1518 they entered into an alliance with Freiburg, and in 1526 with Bern. Two parties were now formed in the town, the Confederates ('Eidgenossen', pronounced by the French 'Higuenos', whence the term '*Huguenots*'), and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

In the midst of these discords dawned the Reformation, which Geneva zealously embraced. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex, and the following year the theologian *Jean Calvin* (properly *Caulvin* or *Chauvin*), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, a refugee from Paris, sought an asylum at Geneva. He attached himself to *Farel*, the chief promoter of the new doctrines at Geneva, and soon obtained great influence in all affairs of church and state. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three years later he obtained almost sovereign power and established a rigid ecclesiastical discipline. His rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and the austerity which he so eloquently preached he no less faithfully practised. In accordance with the spirit of the age, however, his sway was tyrannical and intolerant. *Castellio*, who rejected the doctrine of predestination, was banished in 1540, and *Michael Servet*, a Spanish physician who had written against the doctrine of the Trinity (*de Trinitatis erroribus*), and was only a visitor at Geneva, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order, and condemned to the stake and executed by the Great Council. In 1559 Calvin founded the Geneva Academy, which soon became the leading Protestant school of theology. He died on 27th May, 1564, but his doctrine

has been firmly rooted in Geneva ever since. — The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover Geneva were abortive, and Protestant princes, who recognised the town as the bulwark of the Reformed Church, contributed considerable sums towards its fortification.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was weakened by dissensions, often leading to bloodshed, between the privileged old families *(bourgeois)*, who enjoyed a monopoly both of power and of trade, and the unprivileged and poorer classes *(natifs, habitants,* and *sujets)*. This unjust distinction was farther emphasised by the writings of *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, born here in 1712. At the instigation of Voltaire and the University of Paris, Rousseau's '*Emile*' and '*Contrat Social*' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, by order of the magistrates, as being 'téméraires, scandaleux, impies, et tendant à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements'. In 1798 Geneva became the capital of the French *Département du Léman*, and in 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation as the 22nd Canton. In 1846, under the leadership of *James Fazy*, the canton overthrew the Conservative government, and in May, 1847, it adopted a democratic constitution, which is still substantially in force.

From the *Railway Station* (*Gare de Cornavin*, p. 232) the broad Rue du Montblanc leads to (¼ M.) the lake. To the left is the handsome new *Post Office* (Pl. D, 3), on the attic of which are statues of the five Continents. Opposite, at the corner of the Rue Chantepoulet, is a colossal bust of *Louis Favre* (p. 237), the contractor of the St. Gotthard Tunnel (p. 120), by E. Lambert. Farther on, to the left, is the Gothic *Church of the Holy Trinity* (English; Pl. D, 3, 4).

From the end of the Rue du Montblanc the handsome ***Pont du Montblanc** (Pl. D, 4, 5), 280 yds. long, leads to the Promenade du Lac (p. 237). Between the Pont du Montblanc and the *Pont des Bergues* is *Rousseau's Island* (Pl. D, 4), united to the latter by a chain-bridge. In the centre rises the bronze *Statue of Rousseau*, by Pradier (1834). By the third bridge, the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. C, 4, above which are the Rhone baths, p. 233), is the *Central Station of the Electricity Works*. The *Island*, on which lies one of the oldest quarters of the town, partly removed of late, divides the Rhone into two branches (p. 241).

Handsome quays with tempting shops flank the river near these bridges, the chief being the *Grand-Quai* on the left bank, and the *Quai des Bergues* on the right. Adjoining the latter is the **Quai du Montblanc** (Pl. D, E, 4), extending N.E. from the Pont du Montblanc, and affording a view of the *Mont Blanc group, which presents a majestic appearance on clear evenings. (See the mountain-indicator.)

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is better obtained here than at Chamonix. Thus Mont Blanc is 15,782′ high, while the Aiguille du Midi on the left is 12,608′ only. More to the left are the Grandes Jorasses and the Dent du Géant; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it, the snowy Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buet; lastly the long crest of the Voirons, which terminate the panorama on the left, while the opposite end is formed by the Salève.

On the left side of the Quai du Montblanc rises the sumptuous **Monument Brunswick** (Pl. E, 4), erected to *Duke Charles II.* (d. 1873), who left his property (about 20 million fr.) to Geneva.

The monument (66' in height), designed by *Franel*, is a modified copy of that of Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It consists of a hexagonal canopy in marble, in three stories, on a platform, 220 ft. long and 78 ft. broad, the approach to which is guarded by two colossal lions in yellow marble by *Caïn*. A sarcophagus in the central story bears a recumbent figure of the duke, with reliefs from the history of Brunswick, all by *Iguel*. At the projecting corners are marble statues of six celebrated Guelphs (Augustus; Otho the Child; Charles William Ferdinand; Frederick William; Henry the Lion; Ernest the Confessor), by *Schoenewerk*, *Thomas*, *A. Millet*, and *Kissling*. On the roof are the Christian virtues, the Apostles, etc. The bronze equestrian statue of the duke (by *Caïn*), which crowned the monument, proved too heavy and has been taken down.

On the adjoining *Quai des Pâquis*, to the left, is the *Cursaal* (Pl. E, 3; p. 234), behind which is the *American Church* (p. 235). Beyond the *Jetée des Pâquis* (Pl. F, 4), at the end of which is a lighthouse (flash-light), the *Quai du Léman* extends to the villas of *Sécheron*.

On the S. bank of the lake, in the *Place* by the Pont du Mont-blanc, is the *National Monument* (Pl. D, 5), a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva by *Dorer*, commemorating the union of Geneva with the Confederation in 1814. — Adjacent is the pleasant **Promenade du Lac**, or **Jardin Anglais**, with a café, where a band often plays on summer evenings. To the left of the entrance is a 'barometer column', and in the centre of the garden are a fountain and bronze busts of *Al. Calame* (p. 239) by Iguel, and *Fr. Diday* by Bovy. A pavilion here contains an interesting *Relief of Mont Blanc* (adm. 50 c.; Sun., 9-3, gratis), on a scale of 1 : 6000 (Mont Blanc 31 inches in height; proportion of vertical to horizontal dimensions, 2 : 1).

From the lake, off the *Quai des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. E, F, 5), rise two granite rocks, the larger of which, the *Pierre à Niton*, is traditionally said to have been a Roman altar to Neptune. At the end of the Quai is a pier, on which a *Fountain*, with a jet 115 ft. high (illumination, see p. 234), plays on Sundays and holidays in summer. — Near the Quai is the *Salle de la Réformation* (Pl. E, 6), containing a large concert-hall, the *Calvinium*, with memorials of Calvin, ethnographical curiosities, etc. (adm. 50 c.), and a *Model of Jerusalem* by Illès. — Farther to the E., $^1/_4$ M. from the city-bounds, on the lake (easily reached by tramway or electric launch), is the ***Parc des Eaux-Vives**, formerly the property of Louis Favre (p. 236), with pretty walks, a restaurant, and a mineral spring (adm. 50 c.).

Following the Rue d'Italie by the Hôtel Métropole, and then ascending a few paces, we reach the *Promenade de St. Antoine* (Pl. C, D, 6), a terrace planted with trees. On the right is the *Collège de St. Antoine*, founded by Calvin in 1559; on the left (E.) is the *Observatory;* on a height to the S.E. rises the *Russian Church*, with gilded cupolas and elaborate interior. Adjacent is a bronze bust of *R. Töpffer* (d. 1846), the author.

The highest point on the left bank is crowned by the old Romanesque **Cathedral** (*St. Pierre;* Pl. C, 6), completed by Emp.

Conrad II. in 1034, altered in the 12-13th cent., and disfigured in the 18th by a Corinthian portico. It has just been thoroughly restored.

The verger lives at the back of the church, Rue Farel 8. Adm. by the side-door, next the choir; on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 1-3, free; at other hours, except Sun. 10-12, each pers. 20 c.; ascent of the tower 50 c., 2-5 pers. 1 fr., each additional pers. 20 c.

Interior. To the right of the entrance, Monument of *Duke Henri de Rohan* (leader of the French Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 20) in 1638, of his wife *Marguerite de Sully*, and of his son *Tancrède*; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, by Iguel, is modern. Beneath a black tombstone in the nave lies *Cardinal Jean de Brogny* (d. 1426), president of the Council of Constance. — Adjacent is the tasteful Gothic **Chapelle des Macchabées* (1406; restored 1878-88), with stained-glass windows of the 15th cent., the chair of Calvin (under the pulpit), and the monument of *Agrippa d'Aubigné* (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the confidant of Henry IV. of France. — *Organ Concerts*, see p. 234.

Near the cathedral is the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 5, 6), a clumsy building in the Florentine style, entered by an inclined plane, which once enabled the councillors to be conveyed in litters to or from the council-chambers. The Court of Arbitration to settle the *Alabama* claims sat here in 1872. — Opposite is the **Arsenal** (Pl. C, 5; Sun. and Thurs., 1-4), containing the *Musée Historique*, a collection of old armour and weapons, the ladders of the 'Escalade' (see below), etc.

Grand' Rue, No. 40, is the house in which *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born (1712, d. 1778 at Ermenonville near Paris). His grandfather lived at Rue Rousseau 27, on the right bank of the Rhone, which bears an erroneous tablet asserting that Rousseau was born there.

The **Musée Fol** (Pl. C, 5; Sun. & Thurs., 1-4; Grand' Rue 11, in the court to the right) contains a valuable collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations, and mediæval and Renaissance curiosities.

The Rue de la Cité, the lower prolongation of the Grand' Rue, leads to the Rue des Allemands, where the tasteful *Fontaine de l'Escalade* (Pl. C, 4) commemorates the last and nearly successful attempt of the Savoyards to gain possession of the town (comp. p. 236). The day on which the 'Escalade' was repulsed (early on 12th Dec., 1602) is still kept with public rejoicings.

A gateway adjoining the Hôtel de Ville leads to the promenade of *La Treille*, planted with chestnut-trees, below which is the Botanic Garden (Pl. B, C, 5, 6), laid out in 1816 by the celebrated *Aug. de Candolle* (d. 1841). On and near the hot-house are busts of famous Genevese naturalists.

The Promenade des Bastions, with its *Kiosque des Bastions* (p. 234), separates the Botanic Garden from the University. In the grounds are a statue of David, by *Chaponnière*, and the '*Pierre aux fées*', or '*aux dames*', with four figures, supposed to be Druidical. To the E. is a plain monument to *H. A. Gosse*, the geologist.

The **University** (Pl. B, 6), erected in 1868-72, consists of three buildings connected by glass galleries. The *Central Part* contains the lecture-rooms and laboratories (except the medical and chemical schools), the *E. Wing* the collections of antiquities and coins, and the Library, and the *W. Wing* the Nat. Hist. Museum. In front of the university are the bronze busts of *Ant. Carteret* (d. 1889), the statesman and educationist, of *F. J. Pictet de la Rive*, the palæ-

ontologist (d. 1872; r.), and *Colladon*, the engineer (l.); and on the S. side (Rue de Candolle) is the bust of *K. Vogt*, the naturalist (d. 1895). The vestibule of the central building contains a bronze bust of the Swiss author *Marc Monnier* (d. 1885), by Dufaux, and a model of the Saussure Monument at Chamonix (p. 284). The university has 70 professors and about 500 students.

The **Library**, founded about the middle of the 16th cent., contains 130,000 vols. and 1600 MSS. The Salle Lullin on the groundfloor, to the right of the entrance (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4; at other times apply to the concierge; fee), contains 250 ancient and modern portraits of reformers, statesmen, and scholars, either Genevese, or connected with the history of Geneva; also valuable MSS., exhibited in glass-cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); house-keeping accounts of Philip le Bel (1308) on wax tablets; many with miniatures, some of them captured from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 224). On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henry IV., but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. — On the groundfloor is also the *Cabinet of Coins;* and on the sunk-floor is the *Archaeological Museum*, containing prehistoric and other antiquities, chiefly of local interest (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4). The first floor contains the reading-room (week-days, 9-12 and 1-6; closed in the afternoon during vacation). — In the court is the *Musée Epigraphique*, a collection of Roman and mediæval inscriptions found at Geneva.

The **Natural History Museum** (free on week-days, except Tues. and Sat., 1-4; Sun. 11-4; at other times apply to the concierge, fee), arranged by F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a collection of the fauna of the environs of Geneva; valuable rock-crystals from the Tiefen Glacier (p. 132), etc.

The Athénée (Pl. C, 6), to the S.E. of the Botanic Garden, contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on art, and an exhibition of art (p. 234). Near it is the *Ecole de Chimie* (Pl. B, 6).

To the N.W. of the Botanic Garden and the Bastion Promenade extends the circular *Place Neuve* (Pl. B, 5), adorned with an equestrian statue of *Gen. Dufour* (d. 1875), in bronze, designed by Lanz. On the S.W. side is the *Conservatory of Music*. On the N.W. rises the ***Theatre**, erected in 1872-79, a Renaissance building, with a façade enriched with columns and figures. The interior (1400 seats), with its handsome 'foyer', deserves a visit (week-days, 1-4). — To the N.E., at the beginning of the Corraterie, is the —

***Musée Rath** (free in summer, Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Frid. 1-4, and Sun. 11-4; fee at other times; catalogue $^1/_2$ fr.), an art-collection founded by the Russian general *Rath* (1766-1819), a Genevese, presented to the city, and since much extended.

Vestibule. Antique statue of Trajan as Mars; busts, chiefly of distinguished Genevese, many by *J. Pradier* (b. at Geneva 1790; d. at Paris 1852); Molière, Necker, by *Houdon;* Dumont, Jeremy Bentham, by *David*. Also casts, and a few paintings crowded out of the picture-gallery, among them 124. *Favas*, General Dufour.

Picture Gallery (three rooms; the order of the pictures is frequently altered). Central Room. In the middle, busts of General Rath, by *Pradier*, and the painter Bart. Menn, by *Bovy;* between these, an ancient torso. Entrance-wall: *44-47. *Alex. Calame* of Vevey (1810-64), The Seasons; above, 137. *Gaud*, Harvest. Left wall: 161. *Hornung*, Calvin on his death-

bed; 225. *Menn*, Landscape; above, 160. *Guigon*, The Rhone from the heights of St. Jean, near Geneva; 195-197. *Lemaitre*, Landscapes; 172. *Humbert*, The ford; *348. *Vautier*, Litigious peasants; 110. *Dumont*, Returning from church; 350. *Veillon*, Lake of Tiberias; 338. *Van Muyden*, Pifferari; 282. *L. Robert*, Bernese girls; 115. *Hébert*, Apples; 231, 229, 406, 230. *Menn*, Landscapes; 279. *Ritz*, School-children; 120. *Duval*. Upper Nile; 54, 55. *Castan*, Landscapes; *278. *C. Ritter*, Home; 80. *E. David*, Roman Campagna; 162. *Hornung*, Eve of St. Bartholomew; 280. *Robellag*, Between two fires; 326. *A. W. Töpffer*, Peasant-girl; 405, 232. *Menn*, 70. *Courbet*, 322. *Thuillier*, Landscapes; 86. *Delapeine*, Storm in the Mediterranean; 311. *Simon*, Night-journey; *Corot*, 65. Girl resting, 66-69. Landscapes; 33. *Bocion*, Lake of Geneva at St. Saphorin; 20. *Baud-Bovy*, Wrestlers; 267. *Ravel*, Singing lesson; *L. Robert*, 286. Sacristy, of San Giovanni in Laterano, 283. Italian girls; 87. *Delapeine*, Beggar's soup; 226. *Menn*, Portrait of himself; 21. *Baudit*, Heath in Medoc; 129. *Fürst*, Herons; 117. *S. Durand*, School-festival at Geneva; 244. *Monnier*, Landscape; 114. *Durand*, After the review; 135. *Gaud*, Cider-mill; 30. *Berthoud*, Roman aqueduct; 281. *Robellaz*, Bravo; 101. *Diday*, Lake of Geneva (his last work, unfinished); *Durand*, 119. Return from the review, 115. Boy-cook; 408. *Piquet*, Lane; 93. *Diday*, Oaks in a storm; 316. *Stauffer*, Girl sleeping; 118. *Durand*, Young communicants; 173. *Humbert*, Cattle; 96. *Diday*, Lake of Uri; 43. *Calame*, Storm at the Handeck; 116. *Durand*, Grandfather; 95. *Diday*. Giessbach; 404. *Lemaitre*, Valley of the Orbe; 349. *Vautier*, Sick mother; 97. *Diday*, The Grimsel; 15. *Baron*, Lute-player; 309. *Simon*, Poacher; 112. *Dunant*, 48. *Calame*, 130. *Furet*, Landscapes.

Room to the Left (older works). To the left: 277. *Rigaud*, Elizabeth Charlotte of Orleans; 321. *D. Teniers the Younger*, The five senses; 213. *Lugardon*, Arnold of Melchthal; 192. *Mme. Lebrun*, Mme. de Staël; 248. *Mirevelt*, Portrait; 362. *P. Wouverman*, Naval battle; 253. *Odier*, Dog and crane; 75. *A. Cuyp*, Pasture; 334. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 39. *Brekelenkamp*, Interior; 61. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Dead nun; 76. *A. Cuyp*, Turkeys; 188. *Largillière*, Arnaud, the painter; 104. *Domenichino*, David; 52. *Caravaggio*, Singers; 343, 342. *Van Muyden*, Flowers and fruit; *Velazquez*, 351, 352. Philip IV. of Spain and his consort Maria Anna of Austria, 353. Spanish singers; 275. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 261. *Teniers*, Smoker; 274, 273, and, farther on, 272. *Van Goyen*, Landscapes; 262. *Pourbus*, Portrait; 242. *Molenaer*, Flemish tavern; 355. *C. J. Vernet*, Storm on the Mediterranean; 295. *Ryckaert* and *Molenaer*, Flemish tavern; 171. *Huber*, Market; 289, 288. *Salvator Rosa*, 331. *J. van Goyen*, Landscapes; 28. *Berchem*, Abraham and Sarah; 320. *Teniers*, Smoker; 191. *Lebrun*, Elias; 249. *Netscher*, Portrait; 273. *Berchem*, The Prodigal Son. In the middle, stand with miniatures. — In the adjoining Cabinet: Portraits, mostly by *Liotard* (199-209).

Room to the Right (modern works). Left of the entrance: 220. *Mme. Massip*, Hour of rest; 57. *Castres*, Swiss battery on the march; 366. *Ihly*, Street at Yvoire; 252. *Odier*, Pond in Berry; *261. *Poggi*, St. Luc; 357. *Volmar*, Outposts; 156. *Hermenjat*, Camp in the desert; 82. *Delachaux*, Asleep; 292. *Rossi*, Dreams of youth; 73. *Coutau*, Lake-dwelling; 29. *Berthoud*, Sorrento; 317. *Stückelberg*, Swiss nun; 158. *Hodler*, The miller and his ass; 79. *Darier*, Choristers; 411. *Virchaux*, Winter-scene; 40. *Louise Breslau*, Bosom friends; 22. *Beaumont*, The Tiber; *140. *Jules Girardet*, Flight of the Vendéens after the battle of Cholet; 142. *Giron*, Education of Bacchus; 8. *Anker*, Communal meeting in Canton Bern; 399. *Beaumont*, The Prodigal Son; 217. *A. Lugardon*, The Eiger; 363. *Ziegler*, Wedding afloat; 34. *Bodmer*, 179. *Jeanmaire*, 271. *Rehfous*, 273. *Rérolle*, 264. *A. Potter*, 184. *Koller*, Landscapes; 268. *Ravel*, Drawing-school; 56. *Castres*, Tale of the captive (1871); 308. *Sandreuter*, Alpine lake; 269. *Marie Ravel*, Still-life; 136. *Gaud*, The last load; 58. *Castres*, Swiss field-hospital (1871); 182. *Jequier*, Mt. Blanc; 400. *Beaumont*, Primroses; 245. *Monteverde*, Eavesdropping; 105. *Douzon*, 178. *Jeanmaire*, Landscapes; 141. *E. Girardet*, Arabs praying; 175. *Ihly*, Burial of a child; 359. *Vuillermet*, Portrait; 237. *A. de Meuron*, 84. *Delapeine*, *296. *Sabon*, 35. *Bodmer*, 143. *Gos*, 24. *Beaumont*, Landscapes; 266. *E. de Pury*, Venetian bead-stringers; 31. *Berthoud*, Wetterhorn; 218. *Lugardon*, Wengern-Alp; 106. *Dufaux*, Market-boat to Vevey; 49. *Art. Calame*, Vevey; 313. *Simonet*, 121. *Estoppey*, Landscapes.

At No. 14 Rue Général Dufour, behind the theatre, is the **Victoria Hall** (Pl. B, 5), a Renaissance building by Cammoletti (1891-93), presented to the *Société de l'Harmonie Nautique* by Mr. D. F. Barton, formerly British Consul at Geneva. Above the door is a fine Figure of Harmony by Massarotti. The great hall (1850 seats; concerts, see p. 234) is adorned with ceiling-paintings by *Bieler*, representing Heavenly and Earthly Music (adm. on application to the concierge, in the side-street to the left; fee). — From this point we proceed past the *Synagogue* (Pl. B, 5) to the Quai de la Poste and the *Pont de la Coulouvrenière* (Pl. B, 3, 4), the lowest of the Rhone bridges, rebuilt in 1896. Below the bridge, on the left bank, are the **Water Works** *(Forces Motrices du Rhône)*, constructed in 1883-86, which supply the houses and afford 6000 horse-power for the use of factories (at a charge of 60 fr. annually per litre per hr.). The left branch of the Rhone (p. 236) is dammed up for this purpose, the right branch being left open for the free discharge of the lake. A visit to the large hall, entered from the Quai de la Poste, will interest even the unscientific; the huge water-wheels represent 300 horse-power each and describe 26 revolutions per minute. — Similar works, supplying 12,000 horse-power for electric light, etc., are $3^1/_2$ M. down-stream at Chèvres.

On the Right Bank, to the left of the Pont de la Coulouvrenière, is the *Promenade St. Jean* (Pl. B, 3), with a bronze bust of *James Fazy* (d. 1878; p. 236), the Genevese statesman. We next pass, on the right, the *Ecole d'Horlogerie*, containing the *Musée des Arts Décoratifs* (first floor; daily, except. Sat., 1-4, Sun. 9-12), an important collection of engravings, and the *Musée Industriel*, in which are exhibited the machines used by L. Favre in boring the St. Gotthard Tunnel. Thence we proceed past the *Ecole des Arts Industriels* and the Place des Vingt-deux Cantons (see below), with the Old-Catholic church of *Notre-Dame*, to the railway-station (Pl. D, 2).

Environs of Geneva. An extensive system of Steam Tramways *(Chemins de fer à voie étroite)* facilitates a visit to the charming environs, studded with villas with beautiful gardens.

The termini of the cars at Geneva are, on the right bank of the Rhone, the *Place des Vingt-deux Cantons* (Pl. C, 3), and on the left bank, the *Quai de la Poste* (Pl. B, 4), the *Place du Molard* (Pl. C, D, 5), and the *Cours de Rive* (Pl. D, 6). Return-tickets are obtained at the offices in the waiting-rooms; single tickets only on the cars. The time-tables give Central European time (p. 232), even for the lines in French territory.

To Pregny and Ferney. From the Place des 22 Cantons, 14 times daily, to Pregny in 10 min. (20 c.), to Ferney in 35 min. (60 c.). Comp. Pl. C, 3, and D, 1-3. First station *Voie-Creuse*, second *Ariana*, for the Musée Ariana (5 min.) and the Rothschild Château at Pregny. — On the lake by the Ariana Park is the station of the electric launches (*Restaurant Lacustre, with view, D. from 2 fr.).

The ***Musée Ariana** (free Thurs. and Sun., 10-6; 1 fr. on Tues.,

Wed., Frid., and Sat.; from 15th Nov. to 15th Apr. on week-days only; catalogue 1 fr.), bequeathed to the town by *M. Gust. Revilliod* (d. 1890), a handsome Renaissance building erected in 1880, is situated in an extensive park (adm. daily, 9-7), commanding a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps. The most diverse branches of art are represented in the museum.

The grand CENTRAL HALL, with a double tier of marble columns, contains a group of Sleep and Death (in the centre) by *Guglielmi*, marble busts, vases, etc. The CENTRAL CORRIDOR (right and left) is hung with tapestry of the 17th cent.; the ceiling-paintings (the seasons, etc.) are by *Dufour*. On the left side of the hall are Chinese and Japanese porcelain, inlaid work, European fayence, ivory carvings, and bronzes (statuette, Struggle with a serpent, by the mirror in the Japanese room). On the right side are European porcelain, antique vases, articles from Alemannic graves, etc. — FIRST FLOOR. On the staircase is a Chinese boudoir; in the gallery, antique furniture, weapons, and stained glass. — PICTURE GALLERY. *Rooms I & II:* Italian and Netherlandish works, including many copies. **Raphael*, Madonna of Vallombrosa (copy of the Madonna del Cardellino); a small antique head of Venus. — *Room III:* Flower-pieces, studies of still-life, and small Netherlandish works; marble busts of M. Revilliod and his mother Ariana (née De la Rive) by *Duphot*. — *Room IV:* Landscapes by *Diday*, *Calame*, *Duval*, *Veillon*, *Loppé*, and *Lugardon;* Cattle-pieces by *Humbert*, *Agasse*, and *Delarive;* Genre-scenes by *Vautier*, *S. Durand*, *Rubio*, *Töpffer*, etc. — On the other side of the large hall are paintings by *Horace Revilliod;* portraits and drawings by early Genevese masters; engravings (10,000 plates); a library; interesting autographs in glass-cases; glass, ivory-carvings, antique Genevese tinware; and the Silver Chamber, containing ornaments, coins, medals, enamels, etc. Charming view from the balcony.

In the grounds, at the back of the former dwelling-house, *Revilliod's Tomb*.

The *Château of Baroness Adolphe Rothschild* ('Pavillon de Pregny'), built in 1860 by Gindroz, is 1/4 hr. from the Ariana tramway-station. Beautiful park, open on Tues. and Frid., 3-6 in July and Aug., 2-5 in Sept. and Oct. (tickets gratis at the Geneva hotels).

The tramway next passes the pretty villages of *Petit-Saconnex* (left) and *Grand-Saconnex*, crosses the French frontier near the *Tuilerie*, and reaches (4 M.) Ferney, officially *Ferney-Voltaire (Hôtel de France)*, a village founded by Voltaire in 1758. Opposite the station is a bronze *Statue of Voltaire* ('au patriarche de Ferney, 1694-1758-1778'), by E. Lambert, presented by the artist (1890). The street straight from the station, then to the left, leads to the (1/2 M.) *Château* erected by Voltaire, now containing memorials of the founder (in summer, Wed. 2-5; fee). Over the former chapel is the well-known inscription: 'Deo erexit Voltaire'. Beautiful view from the garden-terrace. — From Ferney, omnibus four times daily in 1 hr. to (6 M.) *Gex* (p. 246).

To VERNIER, ten times daily in 25 min. (from the Place des 22 Cantons, p. 241; fare 40 c.). The line (comp. Pl. C, B, 2; A, 1) runs viâ *Les Délices* and *Les Charmilles*. Beyond the hamlet of *Châtelaine*, with the 'Théâtre Voltaire' (now a store), we pass the favourite *Bois des Frères* (on the left), and reach the prettily situated village of *Vernier*.

To THE BOIS DE LA BÂTIE. From the Quai de la Poste (comp. Pl. A, B, 4) the line runs past the Abattoirs to the *Pont de St. Georges* over the Arve. On the other bank a path ascends to the right to the Bois de la Bâtie (1 1/4 M. from Geneva), a plateau covered with woods and meadows (several cafés), affording a fine survey of the town and environs. The blue water of the Rhone and the gray water of the Arve flow side by side unmingled for several hundred yards below their confluence. — From the bridge the tramway goes on viâ *Rampe Quidort*, *Petit Lancy*, and *Onex*

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Collex
Genthod
le Creux de Genthod
Bellevue
Vengeron
Chambésy
Gd Saconnex
Pregny
FERNEY-VOLTAIRE
Valavran
Colovrex
la Chatelaine
Pt. Saconnex
Moillebeau
Sécheron
Villa Bartholony
Varembé
Ariana
Impératrice
la Gde Pierrière
la Pte Pierrière
LAC DE GENÈVE
Chre de Bellerive
Embarc.
la Belotte
Montalegre
les Pâquis
GENÈVE
Eaux Vives
Châtelaine
Plainpalais
Lancy
CAROUGE
Rhône
Arve
Champel
Florissant
Malagnou
la Boissière
Chêne Bougeries
Chêne-Bourg
Moillesulaz
Thônex
Villette
Vernaz
Gaillard
Annemasse
Ambilly
Puplinge
Belair
la Gradelle
Cologny
Belvedere
Vandœuvres
Chougny
Pt Chougny
Crête
Choulex
Chevrier
Pressy
Miolan
Bessinge
Vezenaz
la Capite
Bonvard
le Carre
les Briffods
Rouelbeau
Compois
Meinier
Collonge
St. Maurice
Corsier
la Solitude
la Baraque
la Repentance
Pont Bochet
Cornières
Foron R.
Etrembières
Pt Salève
Monnetier
Mornex
Balmes de l'Ermitage
Pas de l'Echelle
Tour Gosse
Bas Mornex
Veyrier
Pt Veyrier
le Reposoir
Sierne
Bois Rancy
Vessy
Pt Conches
Bout du Monde
Pinchat
Grange Collomb
Villa Eléonore
Marsillon
Troinex
Drise
Plan les Ouates
Pesey
le Bachet
Saconnex au delà d'Arve
Compesières
Charrot
Landecy
Croix de Rozon
Pierre Grand
les Chenevières
Bossey
Stat. Bossey-Veyrier
Crevin
Laidefeu
Collonges
Archamps
Halte
le Combes
les 13 Arbres
Gd Salève
Grande Gorge
les Esserts
Pont du Loup
Cesage
Esery
Biolay
Thonon
Samoëns, Cluses, Chamonix
Bellegarde
Douvaine
1:100.000
Kilomètres
Engl. Miles

to (3½ M.) **Bernex** (several small restaurants), a village whence the *Signal de Bernex* (1655'; fine view) may be ascended in ¼ hr.; and thence viâ *Laconnex* to (9 M.) *Pougny-Chancy*, a station on the Geneva and Lyons railway (to Geneva 12 M., in 40 min.).

To ST. JULIEN, 5½ M., twelve times daily in ¾ hr. (to Carouge 13 min.), from the Quai de la Poste (p. 242). Beyond the Pont d'Arve our line leads to the left from that to Lancy, to (1¾ M.) **Carouge** (1260'; *Balance; Ecu de Savoie*), a suburb (6900 inhab.) of Geneva, founded in 1780 by Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy, who attracted many Genevese artisans to it by the offer of special advantages. Two stations: *Grand-Bureau*, at the N. end, and *Carouge-Rondeau*, at the S. end, near the terminus of the tramway to Geneva and Annemasse (p. 281). — The cars next pass *Bachet de Pesay; Plan-les-Ouates*, with the drill-ground and rifle-range of the Geneva troops; *Arare*, and *Perly;* and reach (5½ M.) **St. Julien**, a little French town, with 900 inhab., on the *Aire*, a station on the railway from Bellegarde to Bouveret (p. 270). About 1 M. to the W. are the picturesque ruins of the château of *Ternier*. — The *Pitons* (4505'), adjoining the Salève on the S.W., may be ascended from St. Julien viâ *Beaumont* in 3 hrs.

To THE SALÈVE. — Steam Tramway (50 c.), fifteen times daily, in 25 min., from the *Cours de Rive* (comp. Pl. D, 6-8), by *Florissant*, and across the Arve between the hamlets of *Villette* and *Sierne*, to (3½ M.) **Veyrier** (**Hôt. Beau-Séjour)*, a village prettily situated at the foot of the Salève. — The tramway goes on to *Bossey* (p. 244) and *Collonges*.

The ***Salève**, a long hill of limestone rock, to the S.E. of Geneva, is a favourite resort. It consists of two portions, separated by the valley of Monnetier: N.E. the *Petit-Salève* (2950'), and S.W. the *Grand-Salève* (4290'), adjoined by the *Petit* and *Grand Piton* (4505'). ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, starting from *Etrembières* and from *Veyrier*, ascend to *Monnetier-Mairie*, where they unite. From Etrembières to Monnetier 27 min., to *Treize-Arbres*, the terminus on the Grand Salève, 57-72 min.; from Veyrier ½ hr. and 1 hr.; fare from either terminus to Monnetier 95 c., return 1½ fr.; to Treize-Arbres 3 fr. 20 c. and 5 fr. First-class circular ticket from Geneva (Molard) viâ Etrembières, Treize-Arbres, Veyrier, and back to Geneva (Cours de Rive), 13 fr. 80 c. — From ETREMBIÈRES (p. 278; from Geneva-Molard by tramway viâ Annemasse, 10 times daily in 50 min.) the electric railway runs past the old ivy-mantled château (under which are the *Trous de Tarabara*, two caves said to date from Celtic times) and ascends the slope of the *Petit Salève*, viâ the stations of *Bas-Mornex* (1394') and *Haut-Mornex* (2230'), to the junction at *Monnetier-Mairie*. **Mornex** (**Hôt. Beau-Site*, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ecu de Savoie; *Pension Bain*, in the old château; *Engl. Ch. Service)*, a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, is visited as a health-resort. — From VEYRIER (see above) the electric tramway crosses the Annemasse and Bellegarde line (p. 270), skirts the extensive limestone-quarries of Veyrier, runs above the *Pas de l'Echelle* (p. 244), passes through a tunnel (120 yds.), and reaches (2 M.) **Monnetier-Eglise** (2336'; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Reconnaissance; *Hôt. du Château; *Hôt.-Pens. Trottet*, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 6½ fr.; *Hôt. Belvedere*, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr; *Hôt. des Platanes*), situated in a depression between the Petit and Grand-Salève. From this point the *Petit-Salève* is easily ascended in ½ hr., the *Grand-Salève* in 1½ hr. (see below). — The line then goes on to the (3 M.) central station of *Monnetier-Mairie* (2625'; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, with full view of the Alps, pens. 6-10 fr.), and thence ascends the partly wooded slopes of the Grand-Salève to the (3¾ M.) terminus at *Treize-Arbres* (3746'; Buffet; Hôt.-Pens. & Restaurant des Treize Arbres, 5 min. farther up). The height 6 min. beyond the hotel affords a beautiful survey of the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, Cantons Geneva and Vaud, and a part of France. We now ascend the ridge, passing the Grande Gorge (p. 244), and in ½ hr. reach the *Crêt de Grange Tournier* (4524'), the highest point of the Grand-Salève, whence we survey the Lake of Annecy also. The walk may be extended to the (1¼ hr.) *Pitons* (see above). — The BREAKS of *Thom. Cook & Son* (see p. 234), affording a pleasant mode of transit for ladies and others,

start at 2 p.m. and return between 6 and 8 p.m. (5 fr.). — *Veyrier* (p. 243) is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Salève on foot. We follow the *Pas de l'Echelle*, running below the electric tramway, then ascend a flight of 101 steps in the rock to (1/2 hr.) *Monnetier-Eglise* (p. 243), whence a good bridle-track, to the right, winds up to the (1 1/2 hr.) Treize Arbres. — Ascent from *Etrembières* (p. 278) longer but easier. We cross the Arve; after 5 min. turn to the left and follow the road to (1/2 hr.) *Mornex;* thence take the upper road, by the (20 min.) *Hôtel Bellevue*, at the Monnetier-Mairie station, to (1/4 hr. more) *Monnetier-Eglise* (p. 243). — A third, but more fatiguing, route ascends from *Bossey* (steam-tramway station, p. 243), by *Crevin*, and through the *Grande Gorge*, by a steep and stony path, to the (2 hrs.) plateau (p. 243). The route through the *Petite Gorge*, to the left of the Grande Gorge, is dangerous.

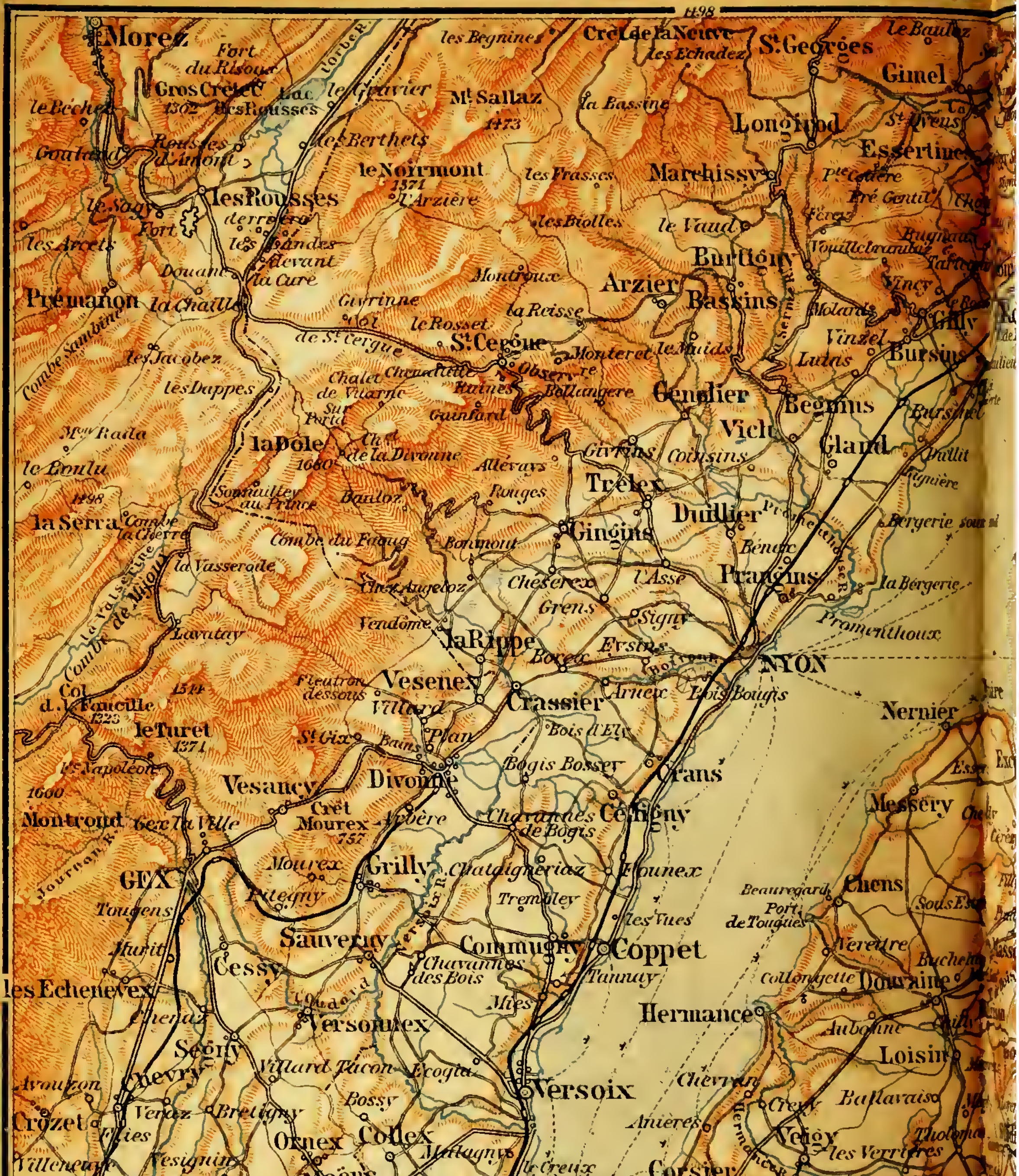
On the E. Bank of the lake a walk (tramway from Cours de Rive to Vésenaz, 50 c.) may be taken along the Quai des Eaux-Vives, planted with plane-trees, to (3 M.) **Vésenaz** (garden-restaurants by the lake, at *La Belotte*); return to (3 1/2 M.) Geneva by **Cologny** (*Chalet Suisse; Café-Restaurant des Alpes*), with a charming view of the lake and the *Villa Diodati*, where Byron wrote 'Manfred' and Canto III. of 'Childe Harold' in 1816; or farther to the E. viâ *Vandoeuvres* and *Chougny*, with a fine survey of Mont Blanc. — The steam-tramway goes on from Vésenaz to (10 M.) the little French town of *Douvaine.*

The long range of the ***Voirons**, to the N.E. of Geneva, commanding a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Jura Mts., etc., is another favourite point. Railway (Geneva and Eaux-Vives Station, p. 232) viâ *Annemasse* (p. 278) to (50 min.) *Bons-St-Didier;* thence a drive of 4 hrs. over the *Col de Saxel* (one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.) or a walk of 2 1/2 hrs. to the summit. On the E. slope, 100' below the summit, is the **Hôtel de l'Ermitage* (pens. 7-10 fr.; frequented by the French), in the midst of pine-wood, visited as a health-resort; and 10 min. below it is the **Nouvel Hôt. des Chalets*, with baths (R. 3-5, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.). Charming walks to the (10 min.) pavilion on the *Calvaire* or *Grand Signal*, the highest point (4875'); to the (20 min.) old monastery (4590') on the N.W. slope; to the *Crête d'Audoz*, an eminence 1/2 hr. to the S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) *Pointe de Pralaire* (4630'), the S. peak. — On the W. slope of the Voirons, 2 hrs. from Geneva (railway viâ Annemasse to St. Cergues, p. 270; thence bridle-path, 1 hr.) is the **Hôtel de Montauban* (2950'; R. 2-4 fr., B. 80 c., déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.), commanding a charming view of the Lake of Geneva and the Jura.

66. From Geneva to Martigny viâ Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva *(North Bank).*

81 M. **Railway** in 4-6 hrs. (to Lausanne 1 1/4-2, to Vevey 2 1/4-3 1/4 hrs.); fares 13 fr. 35, 9 fr. 35, 7 fr. 70 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20 c.; to Vevey 8 fr. 35, 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 20 c.). Return-tickets from Geneva to St. Maurice, and from Bouveret to Brig, are available for three days, and may be used for the steamers, and *vice versâ.*

Steamboats along the Northern Bank, far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 70 c.) in 2-2 1/2 hrs.; to Ouchy (for Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 2 1/2-3 hrs.; to Vevey (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in 3-4 hrs.; to Villeneuve (7 1/2 fr., 3 fr.) in 3 3/4-4 3/4 hrs.; to Bouveret (7 1/2 fr., 3 fr.) in 4 3/4-5 hours. Return-tickets for three days at a fare and a half. The cabin-tickets are available for second class rail also; if the holder desires to travel first class, he must get a supplementary ticket from the guard. Railway-tickets for the sections bordering the lake are also available for the steamers. Books of 100 first-class coupons are sold for 20 fr. Fortnightly ticket, allowing unlimited use of the steamers, 25 fr., monthly ticket 40 fr. — Steamboat stations on the N. bank (all with piers): *Bellevue*, *Versoix*, *Coppet*, *Céligny*, *Nyon*, *Rolle*, *St. Prex*, *Morges*. *St. Sulpice*, *Ouchy* (Lausanne), *Pully*, *Lutry*, *Cully*, *Rivaz-St-Saphorin* *Vevey (Grand Hôtel)*, *Vevey-Marché*, *Vevey-la-Tour*,



Geograph. Anstalt von

1:250.000 Kilomètres Engl. Miles

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Clarens, *Montreux-Vernex*, *Territet-Chillon*, *Villeneuve*, *Bouveret*. The express-steamers leaving Geneva (Quai du Montblanc) at 9.15 a.m. and 1.40 p.m. touch only at Nyon, *Thonon* and *Evian* on the S. bank, Ouchy, Vevey, Clarens, Montreux, Territet, Villeneuve, and *Bouveret*. — Several steamboats also ply between the N. and S. banks (Nyon-Nernier, Nyon-Thonon, Evian-Ouchy). — Good restaurants on board the steamers (D. 2½ fr.).

The ***Lake of Geneva** (1220′), Fr. *Lac Léman*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 45 M. long, upwards of 8 M. broad between Morges and Amphion, and 1½ M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive; 250′ deep near Chillon, 940′ near Meillerie, 1015′ between Ouchy and Evian (deepest part), and 240′ between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 224 sq. M., being 17 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. This lake differs in its deep blue colour from the greenish hue of the other Swiss lakes. For centuries it has been a favourite theme with writers of every nationality (Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, Alex. Dumas, etc.). On the N. side it is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy.

The BIRDS which haunt the lake are wild swans (*Cycnus olor*), the descendants of tame birds introduced at Geneva in 1838, gulls (*Larus ridibundus*), sea-swallows (*Sterna hirundo*), and numerous birds of passage, such as ducks and divers. There are twenty-one kinds of FISH, the most esteemed of which are the trout, the 'Ritter', the 'Féra' (*Coregonus*; the 'Felchen' of Lake Constance), and the perch.

A phenomenon observed on the Lake of Geneva, and on other lakes also, consists in the so-called 'SEICHES', or fluctuations in the level of the water, caused by sudden alteration in the atmospheric pressure. The *seiches longitudinales* run from one end of the lake to the other; the *seiches transversales* cross from the Swiss to the Savoy side in 10 minutes. The highest longitudinal swell on record was over 6 ft. in height. — The TEMPERATURE of the lake near the surface varies from 45° in winter to 75° or 80° in summer; in the deeper parts it is uniformly 42-44°.

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY (piers, see p. 232). The banks of the lake are clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas. On the left, the Musée Ariana, and the château of Pregny (p. 242); farther on, *Genthod*, once the residence of the famous naturalists Ch. Bonnet (d. 1793), H. B. de Saussure (d. 1799), Theod. de Saussure (d. 1845), F. J. Pictet de la Rive (d. 1872), and Ed. Boissier (d. 1885). The steamer stops at *Bellevue*.

Versoix (pop. 1379), a large village, once belonged to France.

Coppet (*Hôt.-Pens. du Lac; Café-Restaurant du Port*, by the pier). The château, now owned by M. d'Haussonville, was occupied from 1790 to 1804 by *Necker*, a Genevese, who became finance minister to Louis XVI. His daughter, the celebrated *Mme. de Staël* (d. 1817), also resided at the château for some years. Her portrait as Sappho by David, several paintings by Gérard, and a bust of Necker are shown (Thurs. only, 2-6).

From Coppet (carr. at the station; omnibus twice daily in 40 min., 1 fr. 50 c.) a road leads by *Commugny* and *Chavannes de Bogis* to (3½ M.)

Divonne (1543′; **Hydropathic*, pens. from 10½ fr.), charmingly situated beyond the French frontier in the *Pays de Gex* (from Nyon 5 M.; diligence, meeting the express trains, in 55 min.; from Geneva 12 M., carr. in 1½ hr., with one horse 15-18, with two 25 fr.). Ascent of the *Dôle*, see below.

Céligny lies prettily on a hill a little inland. Farther on is the handsome château of *Crans*, belonging to Herr Van Berchem.

Nyon (pop. 5025; **Beaurivage*, with terrace on the lake; **Hôt. du Lac*, small; *Ange*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. du Jura*, at the station) was the *Colonia Julia Equestris*, or *Noviodunum*, of the Romans. The ancient Castle, with walls 10′ thick, and five towers, built in the 14th cent., contains the *Musée*, with the municipal collection of antiquities (Sun. & Thurs., 1-4). The terrace (with Roman relics) and the fine *Promenade de Perd-Temps* afford a beautiful view of the lake, the Jura, and the Alps, with Mont Blanc. — About 1 M. to the W. (railway in 3 min.) is the **Pension de Bois-Bougy* (p. 257).

Ascent of the Dôle, very interesting. A highroad (diligence to St. Cergues twice daily in 2½ hrs., 2 fr. 55, coupé 3 fr. 30 c.; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.) leads from Nyon through the Jura by (1 hr.) *Trélex*, (2 hrs.) *St. Cergues*, and (2 hrs.) *Les Rousses*, a small French frontier fort, to (1 hr.) *Morez*, a little town in the French department of Jura. Walkers ascend from Nyon in 2¼ hrs. to **St. Cergues** (3432′; **Hôt. de l'Observatoire*, on a height, 5 min. to the E., with a splendid view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc, R. 4-5, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Poste*; **Hôt.-Pens. Capt*; **Grand Pens. Auberson*; **Pens. des Etrangers*, D. 2½ fr.), a village and summer-resort in a green valley at the N.E. base of the Dôle. The traveller should drive from Nyon (one-horse carr. 6 fr.) as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, 1½ M. beyond Trélex, which follows the telegraph-wires, and ascends straight to St. Cergues (3 M.). From St. Cergues (guide 5 fr.) we ascend to the (1 hr.) *Chalet de Vuarne*, and through the depression (*Sur Porta*, 5127′) between the Vuarne and the Dôle, to the (1½ hr.) top of the **Dôle* (5505′), the highest peak of the Swiss Jura. The view (best in the afternoon) is picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — From *Gingins*, 1½ M. to the W. of Trélex, a good road leads to the (7½ M.) *Chalets de la Divonne*, ½ hr. from the top of the Dôle. — Another route leads by *La Rippe*, 3¾ M. from Céligny (see above), and 1½ M. from Divonne (see above), and before reaching (¾ M.) *Vendôme* enters the broad path (to the right) through the wood, which after 3 M. joins the road from Gingins. — The best route for walkers from Geneva (7½ hrs. to the top of the Dôle) is by the *Col de la Faucille*, a deep depression in the Jura chain, to the N.W. of Geneva. Steam-tramway to *Ferney*, see p. 242; omnibus thence in 1 hr. to *Gex* (2120′; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. du Commerce), a small French town, at the foot of the Jura, whence we proceed (shorter by the old road) to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Faucille* (4355′; Hôt.-Pens. de la Faucille, unpretending; Couronne, smaller). We keep to the road (to Morez, see above) for 1¼ hr. more, finally diverging to the right beyond the *La Vasserode Inn*, whence we ascend to the top in 1½ hr.

Diligence from *Les Rousses* (see above) to *Le Brassus*, to the *Lac de Joux*, and *Le Pont*, a pleasant route (comp. p. 231).

Farther on, among trees, is the château of *Prangins*, once (after 1815) occupied by Joseph Bonaparte and the Empress Josephine, now a Moravian school for boys. The lakeside part of the estate of *La Bergerie*, or *Chalet de Prangins* (burned in 1899), afterwards belonged to Prince Jérôme Napoléon (d. 1891).

On a promontory lies *Promenthoux*, and on the opposite (Savoyard) bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 270). The Jura Mts. recede; the con-

spicuous peaks are the Dôle, and to the right of it the *Noirmont* (5150′). The lake forms a bay between the mouth of the *Promenthouse* and the *Aubonne* (p. 257) beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width. The banks of this bay, called *La Côte*, yield one of the best Swiss white wines.

Rolle (*Tête Noire*, with garden), the birthplace of the Russian general *F. C. de la Harpe* (1754-1838), one of the most zealous advocates for the separation of Canton Vaud from Bern in 1814. An artificial islet in the lake contains an *Obelisk* to his memory.

On a vine-clad hill, 1 hr. to the N. of Rolle, above the village of *Bougy*, is the ***Signal de Bougy** (2325′; pavilion, with rfmts.), a famous point of view, which commands the lake, the Savoy Mts., and Mont Blanc. From Rolle an electric line to *Gimel* (see below), passing near the Signal, will be opened in summer 1899. Or from stat. *Allaman* (p. 257) we may take the Gimel electric tramway viâ (2 M.) **Aubonne** (1653′; **Couronne*), an old and picturesque little town, with gardens, a beautiful avenue, and pleasant grounds, to (23 min.) *Montherod*, whence we ascend on foot to the top in 25 minutes. — About 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Aubonne, and 1 1/2 M. from stat. Allaman, lies the finely-situated château of *Trévelin* in a large park (1666′; Hôt.-Pens., 5-7 fr.); thence to the Signal in 40 minutes. — The tramway goes on viâ *La Fouly* and *Le Prunier-Saubraz* to (7 M. from Allaman; 3/4 hr.) **Gimel** (2395′; **Grand Hôt. des Bains*, 1st class; *Union*, pens. from 5 fr.), with wood-walks, a summer-resort of the Genevese.

A road (diligence to St. Georges daily) leads to the N.W. from Rolle by *Gilly*, *Burtigny*, and *Longirod* to (9 M.) *St. Georges* (3100′; inn) and over the (4 M.) **Col du Marchairuz** (4767′; *Inn*) to (4 1/2 M.) *Le Brassus* (p. 231). Between St. Georges and the Col we enjoy charming views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley down to the Fort de l'Ecluse, and beyond the Col we overlook the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is somewhat flat. On a promontory lies the village of *St. Prex;* then, in a wide bay, **Morges** (**Hôt. du Montblanc*, pens. from 5 fr.; **Hôt. du Port; Couronne*), a busy little town (pop. 4100), with a harbour and an old château now used as an arsenal. Good lake-baths. From Morges we obtain a fine view of *Mont Blanc in clear weather through a valley on the S. bank.

From Morges to Bière, 12 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr.; 1 fr. 90 or 1 fr. 35 c. — The line ascends the valley of the *Morges* to (2 M.) *Vufflens*, at the foot of the mediæval château of that name, with its tower 160′ in height, said to have been erected by Queen Bertha (p. 229). Describing a wide bend towards the W., we next pass the stations of *Bussy*, *Yens* (beyond which, to the left, is the château of *Chardoney*, with a beautiful view of the Lake of Geneva and the Savoy Alps), *Apples* (branch-line to *L'Isle*), and *Ballens*. — 12 M. **Bière** (2285′; pop. 1345; *Hôt. Guillaume Tell*) is a considerable village, with large barracks and an artillery training-camp, situated on a plateau at the base of Mont Tendre. Carriage-road hence to the (8 1/2 M.) *Col du Marchairuz* (see above).

The steamer next reaches the station of *St. Sulpice*, and then —

Ouchy (1230′), formerly called *Rive*, the port of Lausanne.

Hotels. *Hôtel Beaurivage, with pleasant garden, baths, etc., R., L., & A. 4 1/2-7, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôt. du Château, near the steamboat-pier, a castellated building with view-tower (lift), R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. du Port, plain, all on the lake. Pens. du Chalet, Avenue Roseneck; Pens. la Printannière (4-5 fr.). — *Lake Baths*, well equipped, 1/2 M. to the W. of the landing-place; bath

50 c., with towels, etc. — *Boat* 80 c. per hour (on Sun. 1 fr.), or with boatman 1½ fr.

The Railway Station of the Jura-Simplon line (p. 257) is ¾ M. from Ouchy, and Lausanne lies fully ½ M. higher. Cable Tramway (*'Funiculaire'*) from Ouchy to Lausanne in 8 min., every ¼ hr. in summer (fare 40 or 20 c., return-ticket 60 or 30 c.). The station at Ouchy is 3 min. from the pier; station at Lausanne, called' Gare du Flon', under the Grand-Pont; intermediate stations: *Jordils*, *Montriond*, and *Ste. Luce* ('Gare'), the latter near the Jura-Simplon station. — *Porterage* of small articles to or from the steamer 10 c.; trunk 20 c.; if over 100 lbs. 30 c.

Lausanne. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Gibbon (Pl. a; E, 4), R., L., & A. 3½-7, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. in winter 6-9 fr.; in the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the last part of his great work in 1787. *Hôt. Riche-Mont (Pl. b; D, E, 5), with pleasant grounds, R., L., & A. 4-6, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, Avenue de la Gare, R. from 3, D. 3½, pens. from 6½ fr.; *Faucon (Pl. c; F, 3), R., L., & A. 3½-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. Continentalet de la Gare, opposite the rail. station, R. 2½-6, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus, in connection with the railway restaurant (p. 257), R., L., & A. 2½-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. du Grand-Pont (Pl. d; E, 4), near the bridge, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 3 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Ste. Luce, at the station, R. 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site et du Belvedère (Pl. e; D, 4), R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, Avenue de Rumine, R., L., & A. 2½-4, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord (Pl. f; F, 3, 4), Rue St. Pierre, R., L., & A. ½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt. de France, well spoken of; Hôtel Bellevue, R. from 2, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. des Messageries, Place St. François 4; Hôt. de la Poste, Petit-Chêne 4. — **Pensions:** *Hôt. National & Pens. Gallo*, Avenue de Beauséjour, pens. from 6 fr., well spoken of; *Campart*, Route d'Ouchy, opposite the English church, 5-8 fr.; *Grancy-Villa*, also near the Engl. church, 5-8 fr.; *Mercanton*, Ave. des Alpes, from 100 fr. per month; *Pittet*, at Ste. Luce (see above; 5 fr. per day), and many others.

Restaurants: *Café-Restaurant de la Riponne*, Place de la Riponne; *Hôtel du Nord*, *Hôtel du Grand-Pont*, see above; *Café de la Banque; Restaurant du Théâtre* (see below), with garden; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 3 fr.; *Gambrinus* (beer), Rue Haldimand; *Brasserie de Lausanne*, Place St. François; *Brasserie du Musée*, Place de la Riponne; *Bavaria*, Rue du Petit-Chêne 3; *Brasserie des Alpes*, near the station.

Theatre (Pl. G, 4; dramas in winter, operettas in spring), Avenue du Théâtre (with café).

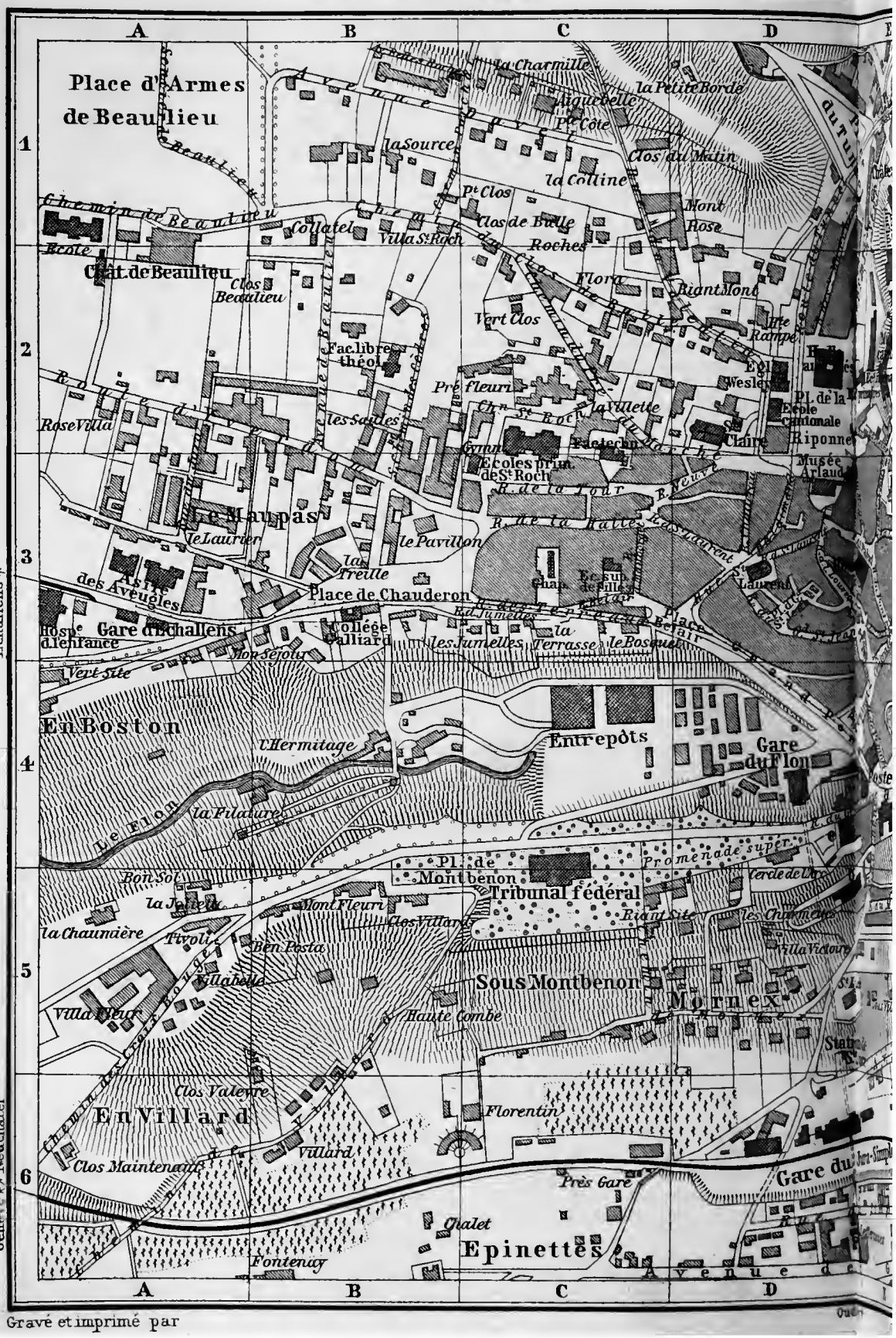
Tramways from the rail. station (Jura-Simplon; Pl. D, E, 6) through the Avenue de la Gare and Avenue du Théâtre to the Place St. François; thence by the Place Bel-Air (branch to the Gare d'Echallens), Place de la Riponne (branch to Pontaise), round the city to the Place de la Barre (cable-railway to the Signal, p. 250) and the Ecole de Médecine (branch to Chailly), and again to the Place St. François. Another line goes from the Place St. François to Pully and Lutry. Fares 10-35 c. — **Omnibus** from station to town 1 fr.; to the steamboat at Ouchy, only if ordered. — **Cabs:** with one horse, ½ hr., 1½, with two horses 3 fr.; 1 hr., 3 or 5; 1½ hr., 4 or 7; 2 hrs., 5 or 9 fr.; from Lausanne to Ouchy 2 or 4, to the rail. station 1½ and 3, from Ouchy to the rail. stat. 2 or 4 fr.

Booksellers, with lending library, etc.: *Benda*, Rue Centrale 3; *Th. Roussy*, *F. Payot*, both Rue de Bourg; *Rouge*, Rue Haldimand. — Pianos, music: *Foetisch frères*, Place St. François 2; *Schreiber*, Grand Pont.

English Church, Avenue de Grancy. *Scottish Free Church*, Rue Rumine. *Wesleyan Church*, Rue du Valentin, Place de la Riponne.

British Consul, *Mr. Alfred Galland.*

Lausanne (1690'; pop. 38,119), the *Lausonium* of the Romans, now capital of the Canton de Vaud, occupies a beautiful and com-



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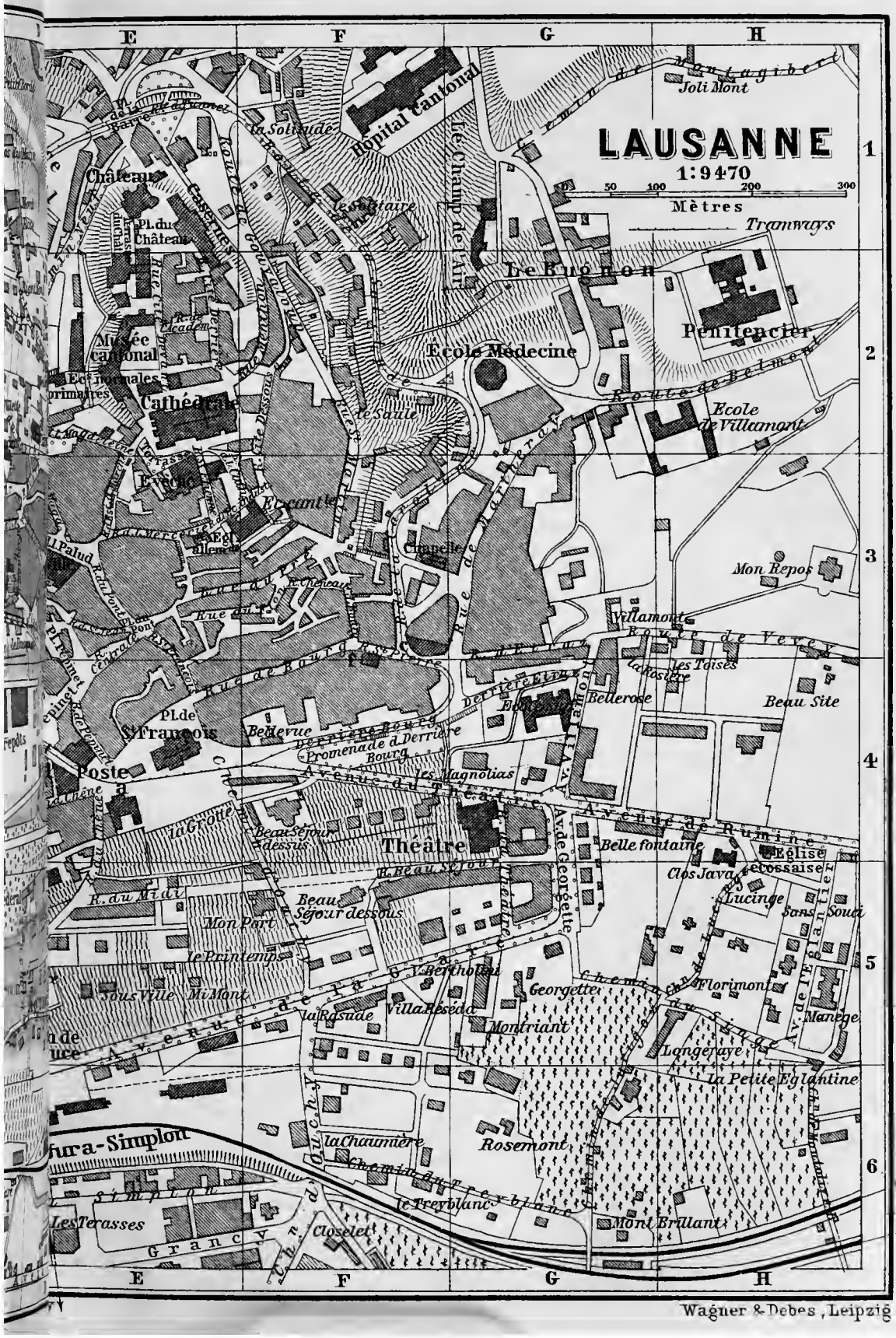
LAUSANNE
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Mètres
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Joli Mont
Hôpital cantonal
la Solitude
Château
Casernes
Pl. du Château
le Solitaire
le Champ de Mars
Le Rugnon
Pénitencier
Musée cantonal
Ecole de Médecine
Ecoles normales primaires
Cathédrale
le Saule
Ecole de Villamont
Evêché
Escalier
Escalier
Chapelle
Mon Repos
Villamont
Les Toises
Bellerose
Beau Site
Pl. de St François
Bellevue
Derrière Bourg
Promenade d. Derrière Bourg
Poste
Les Magnolias
Théâtre
Belle fontaine
Eglise écossaise
Clos Javal
Lucinge
Sans Souci
la Grotte
Beau Séjour dessus
Beau Séjour dessous
Mon Part
le Printemps
Georgette
Florimont
Manège
la Rosade
Villa Réséda
Montriant
Langeraye
la Petite Eglantine
la Chaumière
Rosemont
le Treyblanc
Mont Brillant
Les Terrasses
Closelet
Grancy
Berne
Sion
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

manding situation on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, overshadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The new quarters are handsome, but the interior of the town, with its hilly and irregular streets, is less prepossessing. The two quarters are connected by the handsome *Grand-Pont* (135 yds. long), also named *Pont Pichard* after its builder (1839-44). The valley of the *Flon*, spanned by the bridge, has been partly filled up and built over. A nearly level street, passing the castle and cathedral, skirts the town and leads under the castle to the N. by a tunnel, 50 paces long. Lausanne possesses excellent schools; the Collège, founded in 1806, was erected into a University in 1891.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 2; Prot.), built in 1235-75, and consecrated by Pope Gregory X. in presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is a simple but massive Gothic edifice. Since 1875 it has been under restoration from plans by *Viollet-le-Duc* (d. 1879). The terrace on which it stands is approached from the Place de la Palud by a new and winding street, or by 160 steps. The church is open in summer on week-days, 9-12 and 1-4; at other hours, adm. 30 c. each person. Bell for the sacristan by the entrance.

The *Interior (352′ long, 150′ wide) is remarkable for its symmetry. The vaulting of the nave, 62′ high, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium is another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades of the choir-ambulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style. The beautiful but sadly damaged rose-window, the sculptured portals, and the carved choir-stalls (completed in 1509) at the S. wall also merit inspection. (The W. portal is being restored; the S. portal was restored in 1884.) Above the centre of the church rises a slender tower (213′), erected in 1874. The finest Monuments are those of *Otho of Grandson*, who fell in 1398 in a judicial duel with Gerard von Estavayer (hands on the cushion, a symbol of the ban; statue accidentally deprived of its hands); *Bishop Guillaume de Menthonex* (d. 1406); the Russian *Princess Catherine Orloff* (d. 1782); the *Duchess Caroline of Courland* (d. 1783); *Henrietta Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini); *Countess Wallmoden Gimborn* (d. 1783), mother of the Baroness of Stein, the wife of the celebrated Prussian minister. The wall of the N. transept bears a tablet to *Major Davel*, executed in 1723 for attempting to free the Vaudois from the dominion of Bern. — In 1536 a famous Disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church, and the overthrow of the supremacy of Savoy.

Fine views from the *Terrace* (1735′), formerly the churchyard, of the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy, and (more extensive) from the church-tower (137′); also from the terrace of the old episcopal Palace (*Evêché;* now cantonal offices), higher up. The *Bishop's Hall* contains old carved furniture and stained-glass windows.

The Cantonal Museum (Pl. E, 2; free on Wed. and Sat. 10-12 & 1-4, Sun. 11-12 & 1-3; at other times 50 c.; two or more pers. 30 c. each), in the *Collège* near the cathedral, contains natural history collections, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855), relics from Aventicum (p. 229) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, interesting antiquities from lake-

dwellings, coins, medals, etc. The same building contains the *Cantonal Library* (120,000 vols.).

The Musée Arlaud (Pl. D, 3; Sun. 11-2, Wed. and Sat. 10-4; at other times, 50 c., each pers. more 30 c.), in the *Riponne* opposite the corn-hall *(Halle aux blés)*, contains a small picture-gallery.

On the groundfloor is a room with paintings by *Bocion*. On the staircase: *Koller*, Cattle-pond. — First Floor. In the room to the left: *Domenichino*, Joseph's Dream; *Carracci*, Joseph cast into the pit; *Jouvenet*, Healing of the man with the palsy; *Gleyre*, Execution of Major Davel (see below and p. 249), Adam and Eve, Divico's victory over the Romans, etc. In the room to the right: *Anker*, New-born child; *Calame*, Lake of Brienz; *Diday*, Wellhorn, Fall of the Reichenbach; *Girardet*, Return from the mountain pasture; *Muyden*, Hide-and-seek; *Vautier*, Sabbath morning; *Burnand*, Bull.

On the Montbenon, a hill immediately to the W. of the town, with its fine avenues and charming view of the lake, is situated the handsome new *Tribunal Fédéral* (Pl. C, 4, 5), or supreme court of appeal for the whole of Switzerland, designed by Recordon.

The Blind Asylum *(Asile des Aveugles)*, to the W. of the town (Pl. A, 3), was founded by Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a fortune in England, and Mlle. de Cerjat. — In the *Champ de l'Air* (Pl. F, 1), to the N.E., the highest point in the town, are the Hôpital Cantonal (250 beds), the *Viticole* (wine-growing) *and Météorologique* stations, and an *Ecole d'Agriculture*.

The *Signal (2125′), 1/4 hr. above the castle, is a famous point of view. Cable-tramway from the Place du Vallon (near the Pl. de la Barre) to the top in 3 min. Pedestriacs cross the Place de la Barre (Pl. E, 1) and follow the road straight on for about 100 paces; then ascend to the right by a paved path and flights of steps to the carriage-road, and follow this to the right till the hut with the trigonometrical pyramid and grounds are seen on the right. At the top are a restaurant and chalet-pension. The view embraces a great part of the lake, the Diablerets, Grand Mœveran, etc.; Mont Blanc is not visible, but is seen from the *Grandes Roches* (1/2 hr. from the town, to the right of the Yverdon road). — A pleasant way back from the Signal is through the wooded valley of the *Flon*, on the E. side of the hill, and then by the Rue des Eaux to the Place de la Barre. Cab from the town to the Signal, and thence to the station, 5 fr.

From Lausanne to Bercher, 12 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway (1 hr. 27 min.). Near (2 M.) *Jouxtens-Cery*, the second station, is a large lunatic asylum (Asile des Aliénés). 8 3/4 M. *Echallens* (2064′; pop. 1089; *Balances), a thriving little town; old castle, now a boys' school. — 12 1/2 M. *Bercher*.

The slopes rising to the E. of Lausanne are named *La Vaux*, and yield good wine. Above the station of *Pully*, on the hillside, is the lofty viaduct crossing the *Paudèze* (p. 229), below which is the bridge of the Martigny Railway (p. 258); above *Lutry* (Hôt. de la Ville) is the viaduct near La Conversion, mentioned at p. 229. The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat proceeds: the Rochers de Verraux, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, Tour d'Aï, Tour de Mayen, Grand Mœveran, Dent de Morcles, and Dent du Midi; between these, to the S., Mont Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of the Grand Combin. — *Cully* (*Hôt. de la Ville), the next station, is noted for its wine; on the quay is an obelisk in memory of Major Davel (p. 249), a native of this place. — Then *Rivaz-St-Saphorin*.

Vevey. — **Steamboat Piers:** (1) *Corsier*, to the W., near the Grand Hôtel; (2) *Vevey-Marché*, at the town itself; (3) *Vevey-la-Tour*, to the E., near the Grand Hôtel du Lac. — **Railway Station** *(Buffet)*, on the N. side of the town. For excursions to the E. (Montreux, etc.) the station of *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 258) is more convenient.

Hotels. *Hôtel des Trois Couronnes *(Monnet)*, on the Quai Perdonnet, R., L., & A. 3-10, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8½-15 fr.; *Grand Hôtel, to the W. of the town, on the right bank of the Veveyse, with lift, large grounds, swimming and other baths (closed in winter), R., L., & A. 4½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; *Grand Hôtel du Lac, on the Quai Sina, R., L., & A. 3½-6, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr., cheaper from Nov. to April; *Hôt.-Pens. d'Angleterre, R., L., & A. 2½-5½, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr. *Hôt. Mooser (p. 253); *Hôt.-Pens. du Château, pens. 6-12 fr., on the lake, with gardens and lake-view; *Hôtel du Pont et Terminus, at the station, with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Trois Rois, not far from the station, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Famille, opposite the station, R. 1½-2 fr., B. 80 c., D. 1½, pens. 4 fr.; *Hôtel de la Gare, plain. — **Pensions,** see p. 253.

Cafés. **Café du Lac* (Munich beer), *Bellevue*, both on the quay; *Café du Théâtre*. — *Restaurant* of the *Hôt. d'Angleterre*, Quai Sina; *Cercle du Léman*, with reading-room and a large garden on the lake (open to strangers).

Lake Baths at the W. end of the town, near the Gr.-Hôtel, on the new quay. Warm Baths at *Fuchs*, Quai Sina, adjoining the Hôt. du Lac.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de l'Ancien Port. — **Bankers:** *Crédit du Léman*, Rue du Lac; *A. Cuénod-Churchill*, Place du Marché 21.

Omnibus from the station to the hotels 20, box 10 c.; to La Tour de Peilz 30, box 15 c.; to Chexbres from the post-office 1 fr. (see p. 214). — **Cab** with one horse, per drive in the town 1½, with two horses 2 fr.; ½ hr. 1½ or 2 fr., 1 hr. 3 or 4 fr., for every ½ hr. more 1 or 1½ fr. From the station to Montreux 7 fr.

Electric Tramway from Vevey to Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon every 10 min. from 6.30 a.m. (every 20 min. in the evening), in 1 hr. (fares 10-60 c.). Numerous stations.

Rowing Boats 1 fr. per hr.; with one rower 2, with two rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon 6 or 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 254) same charges; to Meillerie (p. 272) with two rowers 12, with three rowers 15 fr.

Booksellers. *Schlesinger*, Hôtel Monnet (also music, etc.); *Vodoz*, Rue du Lac. Pianos at *Ratzenberger's* (also at Montreux and Bex); *Foetisch frères*, Rue d'Italie. — **Theatre,** Rue du Théâtre, behind the Grande Place, to the right.

United States Consular Agent, *Mr. William Cuénod.*

English Church, at the E. end of the town (p. 252).

Vevey (1263′; pop. 10,482), Ger. *Vivis*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans, situated mainly on the left bank of the *Veveyse*, near its influx into the lake, is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, and has considerable manufactories of tobacco, infants' food, and chocolate. It is the scene of Rousseau's famous romance, the 'Nouvelle Heloise' (1761). Vevey commands a beautiful view of the head of the lake, with the mouth of the Rhone and, in the background, the Alps of the Valais, particularly the Mont Catogne (the 'Sugar Loaf') and the mountains near the Great St. Bernard; to the right, the jagged, snow-covered Dent du Midi; to the left, the Dent de Morcles; on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the spurs of the Dent d'Oche; and then, to the left, at the foot of the Grammont, St. Gingolph (p. 272). Near the pier of Vevey-Marché are the turreted *Château Couvreu* (beautiful garden, open to the public; fee to gardener) and the *Promenade de l'Aile* (band in sum-

mer). The *Quais Sina* and *Perdonnet*, to the E., with the pier of Vevey-la-Tour, afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind.

Ascending the market-place, with the Theatre to the right, and then the Rue de Lausanne, we reach the *Railway Station*, to the E. of which are the *Russian Chapel* with its gilded dome and the handsome new *Musée* (paintings and natural history collections, library). The road passing the Russian chapel and crossing the railway leads to the Church of St. Martin, erected in 1498, on a hill (*'Terrasse du Panorama'*) outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut trees, and commanding a charming, but limited view. Service in summer only (organ-concerts).

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow (*'potestatis arbitrariae oppugnator acerrimus'*, as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The latter read the sentence to King Charles (*'dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua'* is the inscription). Charles II. on his restoration demanded the extradition of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which stood at the E. end of the town, has been removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription by himself, *'Omne solum forti patria'*, was purchased and removed by one of his descendants. A new memorial tablet was erected in 1887 on the Quai Sina.

At the E. end of the town are the *Roman Catholic Church* and the *English Church*. The tower among the trees on the lake farther on, the *Tour de Peilz (Turris Peliana)*, said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., was once used as a court of justice, and afterwards as a prison. The neighbouring château of *M. Sarasin* contains a collection of ancient weapons and furniture.

The château of **Hauteville** (1650′), 2 M. to the N.E. of Vevey, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and the temple (fee to the gardener). In the same direction, 2 M. higher, is the mediæval château of **Blonay** (2118′), which has belonged the family of that name for centuries. The road from Hauteville to Blonay passes through the villages of *St. Légier* and *La Chiésaz*, several houses in which are adorned with clever sketches by A. Béguin, a native of the place, now an artist in Paris. In returning we may descend by a path to the right beyond the bridge (finger-post: 'Montreux 5 kil'.) to the road below, which leads to (1 M.) *Chailly* (p. 253), the bridge of (1 M.) *Tavel*, below the *Château des Crêtes* (p. 253), and (¼ M.) the Clarens station. — About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the **Pléiades** (4488′), a famous point of view, commanding the Lake of Geneva, Mont Blanc, etc. (auberge 20 min. from the top), at the E. base of which, ¾ hr. from the top, are the small sulphur-baths of *L'Alliaz* (3428′; Pens. des Bains, 4½ fr.; Pens. Cochard, 4-5 fr.). L'Alliaz is 6 M. by road from Vevey, a drive of 1½ hr. (carr. and pair 25 fr.).

Other interesting excursions may be taken to the **Mont Pélerin** (3555′), 2 hrs. to the N.W., beyond *Chardonne*; splendid view from the top (mountain railway and hotel projected). — To the *Signal de Chexbres*, see p. 228; from Chexbres a new road, the **Corniche du Léman*, skirts the hillside (beautiful views) and descends by *Epesses* to (3¾ M.) *Lutry* (p. 250). — To *Châtel St. Denis* (p. 266) roads lead on both banks of the Veveyse (9 M.; electric tramway projected). — To the *Mont de Gourze* (3050′), from Cully (p. 250) 1½ hr.; to *Jongny* (Hôt. Bellevue), 1 hr. to the N. of Vevey, etc. — To *St. Gingolph* (p. 272; 1½ hr. by boat), on foot to *Novel*, and thence to the top of the *Blanchard* (p. 272). — To *Fribourg*, see R. 62.

On the lake, 3 M. from Vevey, lies the village of **Clarens** (*English Church*, on the road to Vernex), immortalised by Rousseau. On a

height to the N.W. rises the *Château des Crêtes* (1498′), with its pleasant grounds, and a beautiful view from the terrace (visitors admitted by the gardener in the absence of the owner). Adjoining it is a chestnut copse, called the *'Bosquet de Julie';* but Rousseau's 'Bosquet' has long since disappeared. Splendid view from above Clarens, near the churchyard; at *Tavel*, 1/4 hr. to the N., is the old château of *Châtelard* (1645′; no admission). To the S.W., in the lake, opposite the Villas Dubochet (see below), is the *Roche des Mouettes*, an artificial island with gardens.

Pensions (p. xviii) abound on this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevey. Charges often raised in the busy season.

At **Vevey:** **Hôt.-Pens. du Château*, see p. 251; **Pens. Beau-Séjour*, at the back of the town, suitable for ladies, 5-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Mooser*, at Chemenin, 10 min. above Vevey, charming view (6-10 fr.); *Pens. Florentine;* **Hôt.-Pens. Comte*, 5-8 fr.; **Pens. des Alpes.* — At St. Légier, 3 M. above Vevey (see p. 252): **Pens. Richemond* (English landlady; 5 fr.); *Pens. Béguin.* — At Blonay (1 1/2 hr.; see p. 252): *Pens. Veuve Francey.*

Near **Clarens,** 'au Basset': **Hôt.-Pens. Ketterer*, sheltered (6-8 fr.); lake-baths adjacent. This is the beginning of the region which, being sheltered from the 'Bise' or bitter N. wind, is often recommended to persons with delicate lungs as a winter-residence. The gay cluster of 22 villas near Clarens was built and fitted up by M. Dubochet of Paris (d. 1877), at a cost of 2 1/2 million francs. They now belong to Mr. J. Guichard, and are let furnished for 3 months or upwards at rents varying from 4000 to 8000 fr. per annum (apply to the 'régisseur', at Villa No. 6). — At Clarens: on the left, *Hôt.-Pens. Beausite (Moser);* on the right, *Hôt.-Pens. Verte-Rive* (5-7 fr.); on the left, **Pens. Sans-Souci* (4 1/2-5 1/2 fr.); on the right, **Hôtel Roth*, with a garden on the lake (6-10 fr.). At the station: **Hôt.-Pens. des Crêtes* (5-6 fr.); **Hôt.-Pens. du Châtelard* (moderate). — At Baugy (1545′), 10 min. above Clarens, *Pens. Baugy* (4 1/2 fr.). At Chailly (1600′), 6 min. farther on, **Pens. Mury*, with garden; *Pens. la Colline.* At Brent, 1/4 hr. farther up, *Pens. Dufour.* At Charnex (1925′), 1 1/2 M. above Clarens, *Hôt.-Pens. Dupuis; Pens. Dufour-Cochard.* At Chaulin: **Réunion des Amis*, unpretentious. — Between Clarens and Vernex (all on the lake): to the left, **Grand-Hôt. Roy*, with pleasant garden (R., L., & A. 4-8, B. 1 3/4, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.); **Hôt.-Pens. Mirabeau* (5-8 fr.); to the right, *Pens. Clarenzia;* **Hôt. Continental*, with garden on the lake, R., L., & A. from 5, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Lorius* (two houses; 7 1/2 fr. and upwards), with fine garden.

At **Montreux-Vernex:** To the left of the pier: **Grand-Hôtel Monney & Beau-Séjour*, R., L., & A. from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; **Cygne*, with three dépendances and a garden on the lake, R., L., & A. 4-8, déj. 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 7-10 fr.; **Pens. Pilivet*, 6 1/2 fr., with garden on the lake; **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*, on the left side of the road, with a garden on the lake, R., L., & A. 2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 6 fr. At the station, **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 5 1/2-8 fr.; **Hôtel de la Gare*, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria & Pens. Barbier*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6 fr.; *Hôt. de Montreux*, R. from 1 1/2, B. 1, S. incl. wine 2 fr.; **Hôt. Central*, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4 fr.; *Pens. Depallens*, 4-5 fr. — In the Avenue de Belmont, 12 min. to the N. of the station, **Hôt. Belmont*, with open view, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/2, D. 5, pens. 6 1/2-12 fr.; **Villa Versen (Mr. & Mrs. Macey)*, pens. 5-6 fr. — By the pier, *Hôt. Métropole; Hôt. International; Hôt.-Restaurant Tonhalle*, for single gentlemen, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. du Parc & Restaurant Nicodet* (see below), R. from 2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2 fr. — Beer at the *Tonhalle*, *Café des Alpes*, and at *Nicodet's* (all near the pier); also at the *Café de Clarens* and the *Buffet de la Gare* at *Territet.* — Confectioners: *Cavin*, *Zürcher.* — Enquiry Office, opposite the Cursaal. — English Doctor: *Dr. Tucker Wise*, Villa Champod, Bon Port. — American Dentist: *J. J. Patter-*

son, Grand' Rue 74. — Chemists: *Buhrer* at Clarens; *Engelmann* at Territet; *Schopfer*, *Rouge*, *Rapin & Schmidt* at Montreux. — Booksellers: *Schlesinger*, *Faist*. Reading Rooms and Lending Libraries at *Benda's* and *Faist's*. — Boarding and Day School for Girls (highly recommended): *Mlle. Hélène Guenther*, Ave. du Cursaal 17. — *Visitors' Tax* (after a week's residence): one pers. 1, 1½, or 2 fr. per week, two pers. 1½, 2½, or 3, three pers. 2, 3½, or 4 fr. The visitor receives a ticket admitting him to the Cursaal but a special ticket is required for balls, concerts, theatrical performances, etc. — Enquiry Office opposite the Cursaal.

In Bonport, on the Territet road (where the *Cursaal* is on the right, music daily at 3 and 8 p.m.; adm. 1 fr.; weekly subscription, see above), on the lake, farther to the S.E.: on the right, *Hôt. du Léman*, **Hôt. des Palmiers* (7-8 fr.); *Hôt. Richemond & Pens. des Fougères* (6-12 fr.); on the left, **Hôt. de Paris* (7-12 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Maison Blanche*; **Pens. Villa Wilhelma* (4-6½ fr.), a religious establishment for ladies; **Hôt.-Pens. des Bains*, by the Cursaal, R. from 2, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. from 6 fr.; **Hôtel National*, with a terrace high above the lake, R., L., & A. 4-8, lunch 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-15 fr. On the right, *Hôt.-Pens. Beaurivage*, **Hôt.-Pens. Breuer* (R., L., & A. 3-8, D. 4, pens. 7-15 fr.), both with gardens on the lake; **Pens. Villa Elisabeth* (4-8 fr.); **Hôt.-Pens. Bonport* (R., L., & A. 3½, pens. 7-14 fr.). The last six, ½ M. from the Montreux station and ½ M. from the Territet station, command a fine view. To the left, higher up, **Hôt. de Hollande*, R. 3-5, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr. — In the village of Les Planches, ½ M. from the lake and the station: **Hôt.-Pens. Vautier*, 6-10 fr.; **Pens. Visinand*; **Pens. Mooser*, 5-6 fr.; **Pens. Biensis*, 5-7 fr., all with view.

At **Territet** (just to the E. of stat. Territet-Glion): **Hôt. des Alpes et Grand Hôtel*, R. 5-6, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr., an extensive establishment with handsome rooms, cold-water cure, and terraced grounds with a fine view. **Hôtel Mont-Fleuri* (1980'), finely situated higher up, 6-10 fr. — To the left, **Hôtel d'Angleterre*, 6-8 fr.; to the right, **Hôt. Bristol*, 6-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Richelieu*, 6½-8½ fr., with garden and view.

At **Veytaux**: **Hôtel Bonivard*, R., L., & A. 3-5, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Masson*, higher up, 5-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Chillon*, near the castle, 5-7 fr. — Between Chillon and Villeneuve, the handsome **Hôtel Byron*, finely situated, 7-9 fr. (omnibus from the Villeneuve station, p. 258).

At **Glion** (1970'; cable-railway, see p. 255): **Hôtel du Righi-Vaudois*, 8-15 fr.; **Hôtel Victoria*, 8-14 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de Glion* (6-8 fr.), all with gardens; **Hôt. Bellevue et du Parc*, 5-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Champ-Fleury* (7-14 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. du Midi*; these usually closed in winter. — Above Glion, **Grand Hôt. de Caux*; **Grand-Hôt. de Naye* (p. 255).

Most of these pensions receive passing travellers at hotel-charges, but in autumn they are generally full. The Grape Cure begins at the end of September and lasts a month. The *Narcissus Festival*, celebrated at Montreux in May, is a pretty sight.

English Church at Territet, daily services from Oct. to June; three services on Sun. during the whole year. Subscription library in the Parish Room ('St. John's Institute') next the church. There is also an English Church at Glion. — Presbyterian Church at Montreux-Vernex, Rue de la Gare (Sun. 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.).

Clarens, *Charnex*, *Vernex*, *Glion*, *Colonges*, *Veytaux*, and the other villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the hillside, are collectively called **Montreux** (pop. 12,700). The parish of Montreux, which extends to the Dent de Jaman, is divided into three parts, *Le Châtelard*, *Les Planches*, and *Veytaux*, by the brook *(Baye)* of Montreux and the Verraye. The central point is the town of *Montreux-Vernex*, on the lake, with railway-station and pier, quays with gardens, a large covered market on the lake, and, 5 min. to the S., a *Cursaal*, with pleasant grounds (see p. 254),

Châtel St Denis
Pranlin
Pautex
Plan de Châtel
1426
Tenasses
L'Alliaz
Patelriaud
Les Riaux
Bains de l'Alliaz
1044
Pré Chairotot
Boudenoces
1401
Orquières
Les Riaux
Praz-Forand
Villard
La Praz
Mousse
Pléiades
1364
Pré de la Chèvre
Ondallaz
Laplayau
Les Cornes
Cyces
Fayaux
764
Chevalleyres-derrey
Vers chez Bonjour
Chevres
767
Vers chez Coltier
Brison
Chez Cochard
Planche Nicolet
Grands Portes
Leyterand
Château Blonay
Blonay
Brent
La Cour
Le Tertre
Tercier
600
St Légier
La Chiésaz
Champsavaux
Serelles
Villard
Chailly
Verre d'en haut
Hauteville
Châtelard
Baugy
Verre devant
Chau d'Hauteville
Les Chables
Villard
La Ponerre
Le Crêt
Clos
Le Croton
Les Crêtes
La Doge
Le Vallon
Jolimont
Béranges
Burier
Chaponneyres
Le Basset
La Farau
Sully
Stat.
Villas Dubochet
Chemenin
Belair
Sully dessous
Maladaire
Roche des Mouettes
Roches de Salagnons
Clos du Lac
Station
Villa Corbassière
415
Crêt à l'Aigle
LA TOUR DE PEILZ
Lausanne
Bains
Débarc.
Le Paradis
Villa Augusta
Port
VEVEY
Chemin de fer
Baque de Peilz
Débarc.
0
3 Kilomètres

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Col de Jaman
1516
Les Mosses
Dent de Jaman
1878
Col du Bonaudon
1759
Chaux de Naye
1985
Rochers de Naye
2045
Tête du Paccot
1519
Les Avants
Les Planches
Glion
Bonport
Territet
Veytaux
Les Deneréaz
1213
Sonchaux
Bois de la Rayère
Bois des Rapes
Mont de Caux
Grandchamp
Planesoud
Chillon
Grandchamp
Hôtel Byron
Tinière
VILLENEUVE
MONTREUX
LAC LÉMAN
Engl. Miles.

opposite which is the *Roman Catholic Church*, in the Romanesque style. About 1/2 M. higher up, at the foot of the hill, lies the village of *Les Planches*, separated from *Sâles*, to the W., by the *Baye de Montreux*, which descends from the Gorge du Chauderon (see below) and is spanned by the handsome **Pont de Montreux*, 100′ high (electric cable-line from the Cursaal in 5 min.). Above Les Planches rises the quaint old *Church of Montreux*, the shady terrace in front of which commands a superb and far-famed *View. On the terrace is a bust of *Dean Bridel*, a popular author, who was pastor at Montreux in the first half of the present century.

EXCURSIONS FROM MONTREUX (electric tramway from Chillon to Vevey, see p. 251). Chief excursion to *GLION AND THE *ROCHERS DE NAYE. To Glion (2270′; *Hotels*, see p. 254) a cable-tramway ('Chemin de fer funiculaire') ascends in 9 min., starting from the Territet-Glion station on the Jura-Simplon Railway (21 trains daily; fare 1, return-ticket 1 1/2 fr.). The line, constructed by Hr. Riggenbach, is about 750 yds. long, the maximum gradient being 1 : 1 3/4. At the top is a *Buffet-Restaurant*, which commands a delightful survey of the upper end of the Lake of Geneva and the mountains enclosing it. Pleasant way back through the *Gorge du Chauderon* (see below) to the village of Montreux in 1 hr. (enquire for beginning of path).

*FROM GLION TO NAYE, 4 1/2 M., rack-and-pinion railway in 1 1/3 hr. (return-fare 10 1/2 fr.; from Territet to Naye and back 12 fr.). The station adjoins that of the 'Funiculaire' to the right. The line is carried under the houses of Glion by a tunnel, beyond which, to the left, we look down into the deep *Gorge du Chauderon* (see below); above are the village of *Sonzier* and the reservoir of the Montreux electric works. We ascend through meadows and pass over a viaduct, enjoying a fine view to the left of Montreux and the Lake of Geneva and of the large Hôtel des Avants below us (see below). Ascending more rapidly, we pass through a cutting and the curved tunnel of *Tremblex* (147 yds. long) to the E. side of the ridge and the (1 1/4 M.) station of *Caux* (3457′; buffet). Above is the **Grand Hôtel de Caux* (3610′; R., L., & A., 3-10, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 7 1/2 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), commanding a splendid view of the lake and the Alps. — We now skirt the N. end of the valley of the *Veraye* (to the right, the Dent de Merdasson and the Rochers de Naye) and beyond the chalets of *Myoux* pass again to the N. side of the ridge, where the conical *Dent de Jaman* (6493′) suddenly appears. The line ascends rapidly to the ridge (5593′) between Jaman and Naye, and passes through a tunnel (82 yds.) to the (3 3/4 M.) station of *Jaman* (5708′; buffet), in the sequestered *Combe d'Amont*, at the foot of the *Dent de Jaman* (6165′; ascent in 1/2 hr., easy and attractive). To the left below is the small *Lac de Jaman* (5144′; to the *Col de Jaman*, see p. 267). Farther on we are carried over a narrow arête, commanding the Lake of Geneva to the right and the mountains of the Gruyère to the left. We then pass through the rocks of the Rochers de Naye by a tunnel (6055′; 267 yds.), and ascend round the uppermost valley to the (4 1/2 M.) station of *Naye* (6485′; *Grand Hôtel, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.), 230′ (10 min.) below the summit of the **Rochers de Naye* (6708′). The splendid view (panorama 1 fr. 80 c.) commands the Bernese Alps (Wetterhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn), the Alps of the Canton de Vaud (Diablerets, Grand-Mœveran, Tour de Mayen, and Tour d'Aï), part of the Valais (Grand Combin, Dent du Midi) and Savoy Alps (Aiguille d'Argentière, Aig. Verte), and the whole Lake of Geneva. Close to the hotel is the *Jardin Alpestre* of the Montreux Botanical Society (adm. 30 c.).

To the **Gorge du Chauderon*, a wooded ravine between *Glion* and *Sonzier*, watered by the *Baye de Montreux* (p. 254). From the bridge of Montreux to the head of the gorge, and back, 1 hr., or returning by Glion 2 hours. — Les **Avants* (3188′; **Hôtel des Avants*, pens. 7-12 fr.; *English Church*), a charmingly situated health-resort for both summer and winter,

lies 1¾ hr.'s drive from Montreux viâ *Charnex* and *Chaulin* (diligence from Montreux railway-station twice daily in 2 hrs., returning in 1 hr.; fares, up 3, down 2, return-ticket 4 fr.; carriage with one horse 12, and pair 20 fr.). Les Avants may also be reached by the beautiful new road viâ *Glion* and through the *Gorge du Chauderon* in 2 hrs., or on foot from Montreux viâ *Sonzier* (Maison Blanche, moderate) in 1½ hr. The fields of narcissus at Les Avants are a lovely sight in early summer. From Les Avants to the top of *Mont Cubli* (3910'), with charming view (comprising Mont-blanc), 1 hr. (from Montreux direct 2 hrs.); *Dent de Jaman* (6165'), viâ the *Col de Jaman* (p. 267), 2½ hrs., etc. — By *Charnex* and *Chaulin*, or viâ *Les Avants* and the *Col de Sonloup* to the *Bains de l'Alliaz* and the *Pléiades* (4475'), returning by *Blonay* (p. 252), 8 hrs. — By Aigle to the *Ormonts*, see R. 67. — To *Villars*, see p. 258. — To the *Pissevache* and *Gorges du Trient* (p. 262) by railway, and back, in one day.

Stat. *Territet-Chillon* (*Hôt. des Alpes, etc.; see p. 254), opposite the railway-station of *Territet-Glion* (p. 258). The ***Castle of Chillon,** with its massive walls and towers, ¾ M. from the pier ¼ M. from stat. Veytaux-Chillon), stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge. Above the entrance (adm. 50 c.; tickets at the entrance; closed 12-1.30 and after 7p.m.) are the arms of the Canton de Vaud. The interior has lately been thoroughly restored.

'Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar, — for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard! — may none those marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God.'

The poet quoted has invested this spot with much of the interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined by him in these gloomy dungeons for six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon' (composed by him in the Anchor Inn at Ouchy in 1817). The author calls his poem a fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of sixteen inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonivard warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, but in 1530 fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who confined him in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was liberated by the Bernese and Genevese forces under Nögelin, and returning to the republic, he spent the rest of his life as a highly respected citizen. He died in 1570 at the age of 74 years.

It is a historical fact that in 830 Louis le Débonnaire imprisoned the Abbot Wala of Corvey, who had instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Leman were visible *(Pertz, Monum. ii. p. 556)*; this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the early-Romanesque style, and belonged to the

original edifice. The Counts of Savoy often resided in the castle, and it was afterwards converted into a state-prison. It is now under restoration. — A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts, which are now lighted by two small electric lamps. Among the names on the pillars are those of Byron, Eugène Sue, George Sand, and Victor Hugo.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve is the *Hôtel Byron* (p. 254). The **Ile de Peilz,** an islet 1/3 M. to the W. of Villeneuve, was laid out and planted with three elms a century ago, and recalls Byron's lines: —

'And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view.'

In the E. bay of the lake, 1 1/2 M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** (**Hôt. du Port*, at the pier, plain; *Hôt. de Ville)*, a small and ancient walled town, the *Pennilucus* or *Penneloci* of the Romans. The 'Clos des Moines' is a good wine grown here. (Railway-station, see p. 258.)

Footpath to Montbovon (p. 266) over the *Col de la Tinière* (5340') in 4 1/2 hrs., to Château-d'Œx (p. 267) in 6 hrs.

Railway Journey. (The so-called 'Tramway Trains' between Geneva, Nyon, and Lausanne stop at a great many wayside stations.) — *Geneva*, see p. 232. The train runs high above the lake, overlooking the hills on the E. bank with their numerous villas, above which rises the long ridge of the Voirons and in clear weather Mont Blanc. 2 1/2 M. *Chambésy* (station for Pregny, p. 242); 4 M. *Genthod-Bellevue;* 5 1/2 M. *Versoix* (p. 245); 8 1/2 M. *Coppet* (p. 245). At (11 M.) *Céligny* the *Dôle* (p. 246) becomes visible to the left. Near (14 1/2 M.) *Nyon* (p. 246) is the tramway-station *Bois-Bougy* (*Pens. Château de Bois-Bougy, from 5 fr.). Farther on the line skirts *Prangins* with its château, and then quits the lake. Near (17 1/2 M.) *Gland* the train crosses the *Promenthouse* (p. 247).

About 2 M. to the N. of Gland (omn. 4 times daily in 25 min.; one-horse carr. 5 fr.) is the large village of **Begnins** (1765'; *Pens. Cuendet; Pens. Piquet-Mury*, unpretending), a prettily situated summer-resort. — The village of **Arzier** (2895'; *Pens. Dorier*, 4 fr.), situated on the slopes of the Jura, 5 M. from Gland and 7 1/2 M. from Nyon (carr. 6, with two horses 10 fr.), is another summer-resort, commanding beautiful views, best from (1 1/2 M.) the *Villa La Violette* (road to *St. Cergues*, 3 M., see p. 246).

20 M. *Gilly-Bursinel;* 21 1/2 M. **Rolle** (p. 247). The height to the left is the *Signal de Bougy* (2910'; p. 247), a splendid point of view, most easily reached from the next station (25 M.) *Allaman* (electric tramway to *Aubonne* and *Gimel*, see p. 247).

The train crosses the *Aubonne* and returns to the lake. 28 M. *St. Prex;* the village lies on a promontory below, to the right. From (30 1/2 M.) **Morges** (p. 247; station 8 min. from the pier) Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty in clear weather, but soon disappears. In the distance, to the N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which the train crosses here, is the château of *Vufflens* (p. 247).

The line leaves the lake, crosses the *Venoge*, and joins the Neuchâtel railway (p. 225). 35 1/2 M. *Renens.*

38 M. **Lausanne** (**Hôt. Terminus & Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 248.

The train (views on the right) skirts the lake the greater part of the way to Villeneuve. We cross the *Paudèze* by a handsome bridge (above which, to the left, is the lofty nine-arched viaduct of the Freiburg line, p. 229), pass through a short tunnel, and skirt the vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux* (p. 250). 42 M. *Lutry.*

From (44 M.) *Cully* (p. 250) to (47 M.) *Rivaz-St-Saphorin* the train runs close to the lake, then quits it, and crosses the *Veveyse.* 50 M. **Vevey** (*Buffet;* p. 251); 50½ M. *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 252); 52 M. *Burier.* Beyond a tunnel we obtain a fine view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. bay of the lake. 53 M. *Clarens* (p. 252).

54 M. **Montreux-Vernex** (p. 254), beyond which we again approach the lake. 55 M. *Territet-Glion* (Café-Restaurant, and small bazaar) is the starting-point of the cable-tramway to *Glion* (p. 255). 55½ M. *Veytaux-Chillon* (p. 254), ¼ M. from the castle.

57 M. **Villeneuve,** p. 257. The train enters the broad and somewhat marshy *Rhone Valley,* flanked with high mountains. The *Rhone* flows into the lake 3 M. to the W., near Bouveret. Its grey waters, the deposits of which have formed an extensive alluvial tract, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the Rhone Valley is (59½ M.) *Roche.* Part of the mountain near *Yvorne* (1560′), to the left, was precipitated on the village by an earthquake in 1584. Excellent wine is grown in the gorge ('Crosex-Grillé' and 'Maison Blanche' or 'Clos du Rocher'). To the right towers the jagged *Dent du Midi* (p. 273).

63 M. **Aigle.** — *Grand Hôtel d'Aigle, 1 M. above Aigle in the valley of the Grande-Eau, with extensive grounds, suitable for a prolonged stay, R., L., & A. 3-8, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 6-12, omn. 1-1½ fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site, at the station, with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr. — Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, next the post-office, 3 min. from the station, R. 2-3, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. du Nord, unpretending. — *English Church* (St. John the Evangelist).

Aigle (1375′; pop. 3540), a small town with a large château, is prettily situated on the turbulent *Grande-Eau.*

The *Plantour* (1604′), a wooded hill ½ hr. to the S., with grounds, affords charming views of the Rhone Valley.

Villars, 3¼ hrs. to the E. of Aigle, 2½ hrs. above Ollon (see below), a very favourite summer-resort, lies on the hillside, high above the right bank of the Rhone. It is best reached from Aigle (carr. 18, with two horses 30 fr., down 25 fr., and fee; a drive of 3 hrs.; diligence twice daily in 4½ hrs., returning in 2¼ hrs.; fare 3 fr. 75 c.). Highroad to (2 M.) *Ollon* (Hôtel de Ville, poor); thence a good road in numerous windings, with fine views. Pedestrians either follow the road past the Gr.-Hôt. d'Aigle, and then ascend by a steep path, for the most part through wood, by *Panex* and *Les Ecovets* to (2½ hrs.) *Chesières;* or they follow the highroad to (2 M.) Ollon; above the village, the road to the left; after 1 min., where the track divides, follow that to the extreme right; at (40 min.) *La Pousaz* the path to the left, by the second fountain, in the middle of the village; 35 min. *Huemoz* (3307′; '*Wems*'), charmingly situated; 40 min. *Chesières* (3970′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Chamossaire, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvédère, pens. 5-10 fr.), with beautiful view; 20 min. **Villars** (4166′; **Grand Hôtel,* R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 7-13 fr.;

**Grand Muveran*, patronised by the French, pens. 7-10 fr.; **Bellevue*, a little higher up, R., L., & A. 2½-4, pens. 6½-13 fr.; *Pens. Victoria*, 5-6 fr.; *Engl. Church*). Pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety of walks, with benches at the best points of view and shady spots. The air is mild but bracing, and there is no N. or E. wind. Magnificent view of part of the Diablerets, the Grand and Petit Mœveran, the Dent aux Favres, Tête Noire, Dent de Morcles, the N. spurs of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier du Trient, the Dent du Midi, Rhone valley, etc. The finest excursion is the ascent (2½ hrs.; without guide) of the **Chamossaire* (6940'), which commands a most picturesque view of the Bernese Alps, the Weisshorn, the Diablerets, Grand Mœveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc, Dent du Midi, Valley of the Rhone, and Sepey. The route is by a cart-track to the (1½ hr.) saddle of *Bretaye* (5845'; inn), and then by a path to the left to the (1 hr.) stone signal on the summit. — From the saddle of Bretaye a somewhat rough path (guide desirable) leads viâ the chalets of *Morgex* and *Crettaz*, the *Lac de Bretaye* (5820'), the small *Lac Noir* (5605'), and the charming *Lac des Chavonnes* (5470'; inn) to (1½ hr.) *La Forclaz* (4144'), and, crossing the *Grande-Eau*, to (½ hr.) *Le Sepey* (p. 265). We may return to Villars the same day by carriage, viâ Aigle; or the next day on foot by *Au Pont*, *Plambuit*, *Les Ecovets*, and *Chesières* (p. 258). — Shorter excursions may be made from Villars to (¼ hr.) *Les Closalets*, with a fine view of the Rhone valley and of Mont Blanc; to the (1¼ hr.) *Montagne de la Truche* (5230'; fine view), viâ Chesières, etc. — From Villars to *Ormont-Dessus* over the *Col de la Croix* (5690'), 4 hrs.; guide (6 fr.) unnecessary, if we are shown the beginning of the route (comp. p. 264). — From Villars by *Arveye* to *Gryon* (p. 263), 1 hr.; to *Les Plans* (p. 260), 2 hrs.

From Aigle a road leads by *Yvorne* (p. 258) and *Vers-Cort* to (2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 9, two-horse 16 fr.) **Corbeyrier** (3045'; **Hôt.-Pens. Dubuis*, 5-6 fr.), a village in a sheltered situation, with fine views. The signal on *Mont Champillon* (¼ hr.) overlooks the Rhone Valley from St. Maurice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view, particularly of the Tour Sallières and Dent du Midi, from the plateau of the *Agittes* (4997'; road, 1¾-2 hrs.). The *Tour de Mayen* (7628'), from Corbeyrier by the *Alp Luan* and *Alp Ai* in 3½-4 hrs., and the *Tour d'Ai* (7657'; 4 hrs.) are easy and attractive ascents.

From Aigle to Leysin (p. 265), road by Le Sepey in 3½ hrs. (carriage in 3 hrs., with one horse 15 fr., two horses 25 fr.), direct footpath viâ *Veyge* or *Ponty* in 2½-3 hrs. — From Aigle to the Ormonts, see p. 265; diligence to Le Sepey twice daily in 2¾ hrs., to Ormont-Dessus in 5½ hrs.

Near (65 M.) *Ollon-St-Triphon*, on the left, rises a wooded hill with an ancient tower. The village of *St. Triphon* lies on the E. slope of a hill, 1 M. from the line; *Ollon* is on another hill, to the N.E. (Road to Villars 2½ hrs., see p. 258.) To the left tower the Grand Mœveran and the Dent de Morcles.

68 M. **Bex.** — *Grand Hôtel des Salines, with salt and other baths, hydropathic establishment, etc., in a fine sheltered situation, 2 M. from the station, R., L., & A. 2½-6, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 7-12, omnibus 1 fr. (in August the visitors are almost exclusively French); adjacent, *Hôt.-Pens. Villas des Bains, pens. 5 8 fr.; in the village, *Grand Hôtel des Bains, R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3-4, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Crochet, 5-7½ fr.; *Union, pens. from 5 fr.; Pens. des Mûriers; Pens. Sous-Vent. At *Chièire* near Bex: *Pens. Moesching, 4-4½ fr. — *English Church*, opposite the Gr. Hôt. des Bains.

Bex (1427'; pop. 3379; pron. *Bay*), pleasantly situated on the *Avançon*, and affording many beautiful walks, lies ¾ M. from the station (electric tramway). It is a favourite resort in spring; and in autumn it is frequented by patients undergoing the 'grape-cure'.

Fine view from *Le Montet*, a hill to the N. (1/2 hr.), from the *Buet*, and from the *Tour de Duin*, a ruin on a wooded hill (3/4 hr. to the S.E.). — The **Salt Works** of *Devens* and *Bévieux*, 3 M. to the N.E., reached by a shady road of gradual ascent (electric tramway, 30 c.), may be visited in half-a-day (guide 5 fr.). The salt mine (*Au Bouillet*), the saliniferous anhydrite of which is treated by soaking in fresh water, is reached on foot from the salt-works in 3/4 hr. The brine, containing 27 per cent of salt, is led in pipes to the salt-works. The visit takes 2-3 hrs. (guide 4-5 fr.). In the wood at the back of the salt-works are two huge erratic blocks.

To Les Plans de Frenières and Pont de Nant, a very interesting excursion (from Bex to Les Plans 8 1/2 M., diligence in summer twice daily in 2 3/4 hrs.; one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 24 fr.). The road skirts the left bank of the Avançon, past the Hôtel des Salines (p. 259), diverges to the right from the (1 M.) Bévieux and Gryon road (p. 268), and ascends, at first with fine views of the Dent du Midi, and farther on through wood, to the chalets of *Véneresse* (2550'), situated on a broad meadow, and belonging, with the adjoining chalets of (6 1/2 M.) *En-les-Outraz* (2857'; plain inn), to the village of *Frenières* (2815'; inn), on the right bank of the Avançon. (To Gryon 1 1/2 hr., see p. 268.) Our road continues on the left bank, where it soon enters the wood, and reaches (8 1/2 M.) **Les Plans de Frenières** (3610'; **Pens. Tanner*, *Pens. Marletaz*, 5-7 fr.), a health-resort in a sheltered situation on the right bank, with excellent spring water. — The road follows the left bank through a wooded ravine to (1 1/2 M.) **Pont de Nant** (4110'; small *Café-Restaurant*), finely situated at the entrance of the *Vallée de Nant*, with view of the glaciers of the Dent de Morcles and of the Grand Mœveran. Near it, on the rock, is an inscription in honour of the Vaudois poets Eugène Rambert (1830-86) and Juste Olivier (1807-76), and of the botanist Jean Muret (1789-1877). Adjacent is an Alpine botanic garden, belonging to the University of Lausanne.

Excursions from Les Plans (guides, *Phil. Bernard*, *Felix Cherex*, *Ad. Fontannaz*, *Pierre-David* and *Jean-Louis Marletaz*, *H. F. Moreillon*, *Charles*, *Jules*, and *Vincent Veillon*). To the **Glacier de Plan-Névé**, 3 1/2 hrs. from Pont de Nant, interesting (guide, desirable, 3 fr.); the imposing cirque is surrounded by the *Sex Percia* (8260'), *Grand Mœveran* (ascent from this side very difficult, see below), *Le Pascheu* (9195'), and **Tête à Pierre Grept** (9545'); the latter, which commands a splendid view, may be ascended hence by experts over the *Col des Chamois* (8745'; a pass to the Glacier de Paneyrossaz and to Anzeindaz), in 2 1/2 hrs. with guide (15 fr.). — To the **Croix de Javernaz**, 3 1/2 hrs., also interesting (guide 6 fr., needless). Diverging to the left from the Bex road, we ascend by a cart-track to the (2 1/4 hrs.) chalets of *Javernaz* (5515'), and thence by a bridle-path to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Croix de Javernaz* (6910'; no cross), where we enjoy a beautiful view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. The descent may be made to (2 1/4 hrs.) *Morcles* and (1 1/2 hr.) *St. Maurice* (comp. p. 261). — **Dent de Morcles** (9775'), 7 1/2 hrs. with guide (15 fr.), very interesting, and not difficult for experts. From (1/2 hr.) *Pont de Nant* we ascend the desolate *Vallée de Nant* to the (50 min.) chalets of *Nant* (4960'; milk); then, to the right, we mount steep grassy slopes and debris, finally skirting the *Glacier des Martinets*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Col des Martinets* (8015'), between the *Pointe des Martinets* (8694'), on the right, and the *Roc Champion* (9050'), on the left. Fine view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. Thence round the *Petite Dent de Morcles* (9640'), over rocky ledges and by a steep couloir, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) top of the *Grande Dent de Morcles*, which commands a most imposing view. The descent may be made to (4 hrs.) *Morcles* (p. 261). — **Grand Mœveran** (10,040'), 7 1/2 hrs. with guide (15 fr.), toilsome, but highly interesting for experts. From (1/2 hr.) *Pont de Nant* we ascend to the left, past the *Chalet de la Larze*, to the (4 hrs.) *Cabane Eugène Rambert* of the Swiss Alpine Club on the *Frête de Sailles* (8365'), between the Petit and Grand Mœveran (a pass to the Rhone valley; descent to Ardon 3 hrs.), whence the top of the Grand Mœveran is reached in 2-2 1/2 hrs. Splendid view. — The **Diablerets** (10.650'), viâ *Anzeindaz* in 8 hrs., toilsome (guide 15, with descent viâ Sanetsch to Sion 20, to Ormonts 18 fr.). Comp. p. 264. — *Dent*

aux Favres (9600′; 7 hrs.; 15 fr.); *Pointe d'Aufallaz* (8973′; 6 hrs.; 10 fr.); *Petit Moeveran* (9250′; 6 hrs.; 15 fr.). — FROM LES PLANS TO ANZEINDAZ OVER THE COL DES ESSETS, 4 hrs., with guide (6 fr.). From (1/2 hr.) *Pont de Nant* a bridle-path ascends to the N.E., past the chalets of (50 min.) *Le Richard* and (40 min.) *La Varraz*, and along the E. base of the *Argentine*, to the (3/4 hr.) **Col des Essets** (6690′), with view of the Diablerets; descent to (1 1/2 hr.) *Anzeindaz* (p. 252). From the Chalets du Richard the *Lion d'Argentine* (7485′) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; not difficult), and the *Pointe d'Argentine* (7980′) in 3 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 8 fr.).

From Bex to *Gryon*, and over the *Pas de Cheville* to *Sion*, see R. 69.

To *Chesières* and *Villars* (by *Devens*, 3 hrs.), see p. 258.

The train crosses the Avançon and the Rhone, joins the line on the S. bank (p. 274), and passes through a curved tunnel.

71 M. **St. Maurice** (1377′; pop. 1666; *Hôt. Grisogono*, in connection with the *Rail. Restaurant*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, moderate), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the Roman *Agaunum*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Thebaic legion, who, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302 (near the Chapelle de Véroilley, see below). The abbey, probably the most ancient on this side of the Alps, supposed to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore, is now occupied by Augustine monks, and contains some curious old works of art (shown by special permission only): a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a crozier in gold, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice (p. 229), and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the venerable abbey-church are Roman inscriptions. — On the rocky slope, to the W. of the station, is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex* (sax, *i.e.* rock), to which a narrow path has been hewn. Farther to the N., above the mouth of the tunnel, is the *Grotte des Fées*, an interesting stalactite cavern with a pond and a waterfall (from the station and back 1 hr.; tickets and guides at the rail. restaurant).

Travellers descending the valley change carriages at St. Maurice for Bouveret, where steamers (far preferable in fine weather) correspond with the trains. Comp. pp. 244, 270.

The **Baths of Lavey** (1377′; **Etablissement Thermal*, R. 2-5, lunch 2 1/2, D. 2 1/2, board 7, omnibus 3/4 fr.), 1 1/2 M. above St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), discovered in 1831, impregnated with sulphur and common salt, rises in a pump-room on the bank of the Rhone, 8 min. from the hotel. — A narrow road (one-horse carr. 11 fr.) ascends through wood in zigzags, to the E. of the baths, to (2 1/2 hrs.) **Morcles** (3822′; *Pens. Cheseaux;* guides, *Ch. Buillat* and *Jul. Cheseaux*), prettily situated at the foot of the Dent de Morcles. Ascents (guides, Ch. Buillat, Jul. Cheseaux): *Croix de Javernaz* (6910′), from Morcles viâ *Planhaut* in 3 hrs. (guide 5 fr., with descent to Les Plans 8 fr.); *Pointe des Martinets* (8660′; 4 1/2 hrs.; 8 fr.); *Dent de Morcles* (9775′), 6 1/2 hrs. (guide 13, with descent to Les Plans 15 fr.); bed of hay if required on the *Haut de Morcles* (5740′), 1 1/2 hr. from Morcles (comp. p. 260).

Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the *Chapelle de Véroilley*, with rude frescoes. Opposite, on the right bank, are the *Baths of Lavey* (see above). The line approaches the Rhone and passes a

scene of devastation caused in 1835 by huge mud-streams from the Dent du Midi. 75 M. *Evionnaz*. Before us rises the pointed Mont Catogne and the mountains near the Great St. Bernard. Near *La Balmaz* railway and road skirt a jutting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the ***Pissevache**, a beautiful cascade of the *Salanfe* (p. 274), which here falls into the Rhone Valley from a height of 215′ (1/2 M. from Vernayaz; best light in the forenoon). A path ascends on the right side, and passes behind the waterfall (adm. 1 fr.).

77 M. **Vernayaz** (1535′; **Grand-Hôtel des Gorges du Trient*, 3/4 M. from the station, finely situated at the entrance of the Gorge, first-class, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-7, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Hôt. Victoria et des Alpes*, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1 1/2, D. 3-4 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*, at the station, with veranda, unpretending), the starting-point of the routes to Chamonix viâ Salvan (p. 294) and viâ Gueuroz (p. 294; guide to the Tête-Noire 6 fr.).

On the right, beyond Vernayaz, are the bare rocks at the mouth of the ***Gorges du Trient**, which may be ascended for nearly 1/2 M. by a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the torrent. Tickets (1 fr.) at the Grand Hôtel; guide needless.

The view at the entrance to the gorge is imposing. The rocks approach so closely at every turn, that the gorge almost resembles a huge vaulted cavern. Where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40′ deep; at the end of the gallery it forms a fall, 30′ high. — The interval between two trains suffices for a visit from Vernayaz to the Pissevache and the Gorges du Trient.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the right, stands **La Batiaz** (1985′), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected in 1260, and dismantled in 1518. The tower (ascent from the Drance bridge in 1/4 hr., adm. 30 c.) commands a splendid view. — The train crosses the *Drance* (p. 295).

81 M. **Martigny.** — *Hôtel Clerc, R., L., & A. 3-5, lunch 3 1/2, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôtel du Montblanc, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 4 1/2, pens. 7-12 fr. — Aigle, R., L., & A. 2 fr., B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6 fr.; *National, R. from 1 1/2, D. 2 1/2 fr., unpretending; Grand St. Bernard, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôtel-Restaurant de la Gare, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2 fr.; the last two at the station, 1/3 M. from the town.

Martigny-Ville (1560′; pop. 1552), the Roman *Octodurum*, is a busy little town in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 77), over the Col de la Forclaz (RR. 73, 74) to Chamonix, and for the Val de Bagnes (R. 78). The market-place, planted with trees, is adorned with a bronze bust of Helvetia by Courbet. A large Roman building has recently been excavated at Martigny. — Above Martigny lies (1 M.) *Martigny-Bourg* (*Trois Couronnes), the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *Lamarque*, known to the Romans).

Excursions (guide, *Ant. Farquet*). Near *Branson*, on the right bank of the Rhone, 3 M. to the N.E. of Martigny, is the rocky hill of *Les Follaterres*, famed for its flora.

Ascent of the ***Arpille** (6830′; 4-5 hrs., guide 6 fr.). The bridle-path ascends beyond *La Batiaz* (see above) through vineyards to the hamlet of

Sommet des Vignes; then past the hamlets of *Ravoire*, through wood, to the chalets of *Arpille* (5965′) and the top. Superb view. Descent to the S., through wood, in 1 hr. to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 295).

The ***Pierre-à-Voir** (8123′), a peak of the limestone range which separates the Rhone Valley from the valley of the Drance, is ascended from Martigny, Saxon (p. 316), Sembrancher (p. 308), or Chable (p. 313; guide from Martigny 8, with descent to Saxon 10 fr.). A new road ascends from Martigny through wood, with views of the Drance valley, to the (10 M.; a walk of 5, a drive of 3½ hrs.) ***Grand Hôtel de la Pierre-à-Voir** (R., L., & A. 3½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.), on the *Col du Len* (5250′), with beautiful view, a large natural park, and rich flora (Engl. Ch. Serv. in July). Hence a narrow path (steady head and guide desirable) leads to (3 hrs.) the summit, which commands a magnificent view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, and of the Rhone, St. Bernard, and Bagnes valleys, with the imposing Grand-Combin.

**Gorges of Durnant* (3-4 hrs. from Martigny, there and back), see p. 307.

67. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

32 M. Diligence from Saanen to Aigle daily in 9⅓ hrs. (from Aigle to Saanen 8½ hrs.); 11 fr. 15, banquette 14 fr. 95 c. Walk from Saanen to Gsteig 2¾ hr.; viâ the Col de Pillon to Ormont-Dessus 3 hrs., to Sepey 2½ hrs., to Aigle 2½ hrs. (from Aigle to Sepey 7 M., to Ormont-Dessus 13 M.). One-horse carr. from Saanen to Gsteig 8, two-horse 15 fr., to Ormont-Dessus 20 and 38, to Aigle 40 and 70 fr. and fee; from Aigle to Sepey 10 and 18, to the Hôt. des Diablerets 15 and 25 fr.

Saanen (3382′), see p. 214. The road leads to the S. through the broad and smiling *Gsteigthal* to *Ebnit* and (1¾ M.) **Gstad** (3455′; *Bär*), at the mouth of the *Lauĕnen-Thal.*

A road ascends on the right bank of the *Lauibach*, crossing the *Turbach* after ½ M., to (4 M.) **Lauĕnen** (4130′; *Cerf*, rustic; guides, Jacob and Gottfried Schwitzgebel), the chief place in the valley, beautifully situated. The picturesque *Lauenen-See* (4557′), 1 hr. higher up, is best surveyed from the *Bühl*, a hill on the E. side. To the S. the brooks descending from the *Gelten* and *Dungel* glaciers form fine waterfalls ('Dungelschuss') on both sides of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9304′). The **Lauenenhorn* (8133′) is easily ascended from Lauenen in 3 hrs., with guide; splendid view from the top. The *Gifferhorn* (8343′; 4 hrs., with guide) is another fine and easily accessible view-point — From Lauenen to Lenk over the *Trüttlisberg*, and to Gsteig by the *Krinnen*, see p. 211. Over the *Gelten Pass* (*Col du Brozet*, 9270′) to *Sion* (to *Zanfleuron*, see below, 8 hrs., with guide), toilsome. — The *Wildhorn* (10,710′) may be ascended from the Gelten Pass in 3 hrs. (from Lauenen 8 hrs., guide 25 fr.; comp. p. 211).

6¼ M. **Gsteig,** Fr. *Châtelet* (3937′; *Ours*, well spoken of), finely situated. To the S., the *Sanetschhorn* (9665′) and *Oldenhorn* (10,250′).

To Sion over the Sanetsch, 9-10 hrs., attractive on the whole (guide 13 fr., not indispensable in fine weather; horse 25 fr.). The path crosses the (20 min.) *Sarine*, and ascends steeply over pastures, and afterwards through the *Rothengraben*, in windings partly hewn in the rock, to the (2½ hrs.) dreary *Kreuzboden* (6565′); thence 1 hr. to the pass of the **Sanetsch** (7330′), on this side of which there is a cross (*La Grande Croix*). Descent (passing the large *Zanfleuron Glacier* on the right) to the (½ hr.) *Alp Zanfleuron* (6775′; Hôt. Theiler, plain), with fine view of the Alps of the Valais. From this point the *Oldenhorn* (p. 264) may be ascended in 4 hrs., the *Wildhorn* (p. 211; difficult) in 4½ hrs., and the *Diablerets* (p. 264) in 5-6 hrs. (ascent of the latter easiest from this side). The *Sublage* (8973′), 2½ hrs. from the hotel, affords a magnificent view of the valleys and mountains of the S. Valais as far as Mont Blanc. Then by a winding path down to the *Alp Glary* (4920′) and through the wild ravine of the *Morge* to the bold *Pont Neuf*, whence a road leads to (3 hrs.) *Chandolin*, and by

Granois and *Ormona* to (1½ hr.) *Sion* (p. 316). Ascent from Sion to the pass 6, descent thence to Gsteig 3 hrs.

The road here turns to the S.W., and ascends the valley of the *Reuschbach* through woods and pastures, in view of the precipices of the *Oldenhorn* (see below) and the *Sex Rouge* (9767′), to (5 M.) the **Col de Pillon** (5085′), at the S. foot of the *Palette* (see below). In descending (passing the *Cascade du Dard*, above us on the left) we soon obtain a view of a valley bounded by fine wooded mountains, and thickly studded with houses and chalets known collectively as **Ormont-Dessus.** To the left is the *Creux de Champ* (see below), the numerous brooks falling from which form the *Grande-Eau.* We first reach (3 M. from the Col) **Le Plan des Iles** (3815′; **Grand-Hôtel des Diablerets*, with baths, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr., opposite the post-station for Ormont-Dessus; *Pens. Bellevue, du Chamois, du Nouveau Chalet;* English Church); about 1½ M. farther on, beyond the prettily-situated **Hôtel Pillon*, lies **Vers l'Eglise** (3650′; *Pens. Mon Séjour; Pens. Busset; Hôtel de l'Ours*, all unpretending), with the church of the upper part of the valley.

Excursions from Le Plan. (Guides: *Mollien, V. Gottraut, Fr. Berruex, Moïse Pichard.*) To the (1 hr.) **Creux de Champ** (4275′), a grand rocky basin at the N. base of the Diablerets, with waterfalls on every side. A good survey of the Creux de Champ, the Oldenhorn, etc., is obtained from *La Layaz* (5340′), 1½ hr. to the S. of Plan. — Ascent of the **Palette* (7133′; guide 5 fr., unnecessary for experts; horse 12 fr.), easy as far as the (2¼ hrs.) chalets of *Isenaux;* thence, without path, and rather rough, ¾ hr. more to the top; view of the Bernese Alps from the Diablerets to the Jungfrau and of the Dent du Midi to the S.W.; at the N. base of the mountain lies the pretty *Lac d'Arnon.* Or we may ascend from the *Col de Pillon* in 1½-2 hrs., past the small *Lac de Rettau.* — **Pointe de Meilleret** (6404′), 2½ hrs. from Vers l'Eglise, easy; view extending to Mont Blanc. We may descend to (40 min.) the *Col de la Croix* (see below). — **Pare de Marnex** (8343′; 4 hrs.; guide, 7 fr., not indispensable for adepts), not difficult, viâ *Le Lavanchy* and the pastures of *Marnex.* The **Tête de Moine** (7707′; 4 hrs.; 7 fr.) gives more trouble and less satisfaction. — **Pic Chaussy** (7798′), 4 hrs. (guide, 7 fr., not required by experts provided with Siegfried's map), see pp. 265, 268. The descent may be made to *La Comballaz,* or past the pretty *Lac de Lioson* to *Les Mosses* (p. 268). — The **Oldenhorn** (10,250′), Fr. *Becca d'Audon,* a superb point of view, is ascended by experts from Gsteig in 7½ hrs., or from the Col de Pillon viâ the *Glacier du Sex-Rouge* in 5¼ hrs. (guide 10 fr.). Travellers from Ormont spend the night in the chalet of *Pillon* (4563′); those from Gsteig on the *Upper Oldenalp.* — The **Diablerets** (10,650′), from the Hôtel Diablerets by the *Glacier* and *Col de Prapioz* (9268′) in 7 hrs., or from the (1 hr.) *Col de Pillon* by the *Glacier du Sex Rouge* and the *Zanfleuron* and *Diableret Glaciers* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 13 fr.; difficult). Descent to *Anzeindaz* steep and difficult (guide 18 fr.); over the *Zanfleuron Glacier* to *Sanetsch* and *Sion* comparatively easy (guide 25 fr.; comp. p. 263). In favourable snow-conditions the Diablerets and the Oldenhorn may both be vanquished in one day.

To Villars (4 hrs.) or Gryon (4½ hrs.) by the Col de la Croix, a fine route (or over the Col de la Croix and the Chamossaire to Villars 6½ hrs.); guide, 7 fr., not indispensable. From the Hôtel des Diablerets we ascend the valley of the Grande-Eau for 1¼ M., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of 1¾ hr., with almost uninterrupted views of the Diablerets, we reach the **Col de la Croix** (5690′), 5 min. to the N. of the hamlet of *La Croix.* View of the Dent du Midi; at *Ensex* (5965′), 25 min. to the W., also of the Mont Blanc (travellers need not hence return to the col, but may descend

Ormont dessous
Ormont
Malatrait
1922
Noirmont
Vuadens
Tour de Mayen
2323
Tour d'Aï
Luissel
1978
Corbeyrier
Leysin
Yvorne
Fontaine
AIGLE
Panex
Ollon
Huemoz
Villars
Chesières
Plantour
St Triphon
Antagne
Bex
Massongex
Frenières
les Plans
Gryon
Plan Sepey
Chamossaire
2118
Pic Chaussy
2377
Pointe de Meilleret
1951
Argentin
Lion d'Argentine
Sex Percia
2518
Dent Rouge
Gd Châtillon
Gd Mœveran
Rochers du Vent
Chaux Ronds
2022
Tête à Bosset
Bovonnaz
Conches
2027
Chaux Ronds
Sodoleuvroz
Tavey annaz
Coufin
Plan Sava
Plan d'Essort
Les Ecovets
Les Closalets
Les Planches
Les Granges
Exergillod
Plambuit
Salins
Plan Sepey
Fontannaz
Selaz
Les Devens
Le Chêne
Le Montet
692
Les Collatels
Les Monts
Javernaz
Le Buet
Le Châtel
Ausannaz
Pont de Nant
Les Avolaz
Les Chavonnes
Perche
Encex
Col de la Croix
Cheresaulaz
Sonnaz
Durchaux
Lacoula
Le Mont
2235
Pierre du Mouette
Fanelon
2158
Lac Pourri
Lac de Nervau
Argni-aulaz
Aux Agittes
Luan
Vers Cort
Aux Larrets
Verge
Pontif
Fayday
Vers Chiez
Plan d'Essort
Les Ecovets
Les Crêtes
Aux Joux
Derrière la Pierre
Aux pet. Antaines
Aux gr. Antaines
La Jointe à la Charbonière
La Lecherette
1381
Branlez
1983
Les Mosses
Vers l'Hongrin
La Gr. Lioson
Lioson
Sous la Barmaz
Averne
Noirmont
Vuadens
Cruaux
Monthey
Rhône
Geograph. Anstalt von
St Maurice

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English Miles

Kilometer

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

straight down into the valley). The path descends on the right bank of the *Gryonne*, and after 1¼ hr. divides: to the left to *Arveye*, 10 min.; to the right to *Villars*, 20 min. (p. 258). — The path to *Gryon* descends to the left a little above Arveye, crosses the Gryonne and the *Col de la Barbouleuse* (3983′), and reaches Gryon in 40 min. (p. 268). This route is 1 hr. longer, but preferable (on account of the fine view) to the path which crosses the Gryonne, ½ hr. from the pass, by the *Pont de Coufin* (4737′), and follows the left bank, viâ *Sodoleuvroz* and *Praz-Hudry* to (1½ hr.) Gryon.

Adjoining Ormont-Dessus are the houses of the middle part of the valley, known as **Ormont-Dessous.** About 4½ M. from Vers l'Eglise the road joins that from Château-d'Œx (p. 268); to the S. rises the Dent du Midi. 1½ M. **Le Sepey** (3210′; **Hôt. du Mont d'Or; Cerf*, moderate; *Hôt. des Alpes;* Engl. Ch. Serv. at the Mont d'Or in summer), the chief village in the lower valley.

Excursions. **Pic Chaussy** (7798′), 4½ hrs., not difficult (pp. 264, 268). Walkers can follow a good path (view) from Ormont-Dessous direct to (2½ hrs.) *Les Mosses* (comp. p. 268); hence to the summit 2½-3 hrs. — Ascent of the **Chamossaire* viâ *Bretaye* (3½-4 hrs.), see p. 259. — A road, with fine views (diligence from Aigle twice daily in 4 hrs.; one-horse carr. 12-15, two-horse 25-30 fr.), leads from Le Sepey by *Les Crêtes* to the lofty village of (2½ M.) **Leysin** (4150′; **Grand Hôtel Sanatorium*, 650′ above the village, in a sheltered situation, with splendid view towards the S., visited by consumptive patients, pens. 7-15 fr.; **Hôtel du Mont-Blanc*, pens. from 6 fr.; **Pens. Cullaz & du Chalet*, 5-6 fr.; *Pens. de l'Espérance*, in the village, well spoken of). Pretty walks near the hotel; excursions to (¾ hr.) *Prafondaz*, with view of the Lake of Geneva, and to the *Lac d'Aï* (6300′; 2½ hrs., fatiguing), at the foot of the Tour d'Aï (p. 259). From Leysin to *Aigle* a good path, mostly through wood (1½ hr., ascent 2½-3 hrs.). — Footpath to (1½ hr.) *Corbeyrier* (p. 259).

The road turns suddenly to the right in a fine wooded valley. Far below, the *Grande-Eau* forms several falls; to the left rises the *Chamossaire* (p. 259). Near Aigle we cross the Grande-Eau.

Aigle, 7 M. from Le Sepey, see p. 258.

68. From Bulle to Château-d'Œx and Aigle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 316, 264.

41 M. Diligence thrice daily to (18 M.) Château-d'Œx in 3½ hrs. (5 fr. 70 c.); thence to (23 M.) Aigle daily in 5⅓ hrs. (8 fr. 90 c.). One-horse carr. from Bulle to Château-d'Œx 15, two-horse 30 fr.; two-horse from Bulle to Aigle 75-80 fr.

Bulle (2487′; pop. 2797; **Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Union; Cheval Blanc; *Hôtel de la Ville & Poste*, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr.), a busy little town, the chief place in the *Gruyère*, is the terminus of the Romont and Bulle railway (p. 228). The rich pastures in the environs are famed for Gruyère cheese and the melodious 'ranz des vaches'. The natives speak a Romanic dialect, known as 'Gruérien'.

At the base of the Moléson, 3 M. to the S. (one-horse carr. 3, two-horse 6 fr.), lie the sulphur-baths of **Montbarry** (2712′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Moléson*, pens. 6-7 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.). Charming view. Ascent of the Moléson hence by an easy path, viâ *Les Clefs* and *Le Petit-Plané*, in 3½ hrs.

Ascent of the Moléson from Bulle, 4 hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary. We follow the Châtel St. Denis road (see p. 266) for ¾ M., and diverge to the left by a saw-mill. The path gradually ascends by the brook *La*

Trême, which it crosses by a (20 min.) mill, to the (1/2 hr.) red-roofed buildings of *Part-Dieu* (3133′), formerly a Carthusian monastery, and follows the W. slope (guide-posts) of the mountain, crossing several brooks. We pass (1/2 hr.) the *Gros-Chalet-Neuf;* (1 hr.) *Gros-Plané* (4855′; a rustic inn in a large pasture); the *Petit-Plané;* and (1 hr.) the chalet of *Bonne Fontaine* (5945′; good spring). Thence by a steep path to the top in 1/2 hr. more.

The ***Moléson** (6580′) is a bold rock, precipitous on every side, surrounded with meadows and forests, and rich in flora. The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d'Oche, the Dent du Midi, and the Mont Blanc chain, of which the summit and the Aiguille Verte and Aiguille d'Argentière are visible. To the left of the latter, nearer the foreground, rises the Dent de Morcles, the first peak of the Vaudois Alps, which culminate in the Diablerets, and extend to the heights of Gruyère at our feet. Most of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps are concealed. To the extreme left, the Titlis. To the W., the Jura.

Ascent of the Moléson from Albeuve (see below; 3-3 1/2 hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path, marked with red, white, and red, crosses the *Marivue*, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and follows a well-shaded slope to a small chapel. Here we cross the stream, recross it 1/2 hr. farther on, and reach (5 min.) the first chalet. Towards the N.N.W. the ridge separating the Moléson from the Little Moléson is now visible. The path continues to the vicinity of the highest chalet, which we leave on the left. Thence a climb of 1 1/4 hr. to the arête, which is easily found, and to the summit, which rises before us, in 10 min. more.

From Bulle through the *Jaunthal* to *Boltigen* in the Simmen-Thal, p. 213. (Diligence in summer daily in 6 1/4 hrs.) — From Bulle diligence every afternoon, by *Vuadens*, *Vaulruz*, and *Semsales*, to (2 1/2 hrs.) **Châtel St. Denis** (2670′; *Hôt. de la Ville; Hôt. des Treize Cantons*), a small town prettily situated on the *Veveyse*. (The Moléson is ascended hence, by *Alp Tremettaz*, in 4 hrs.) From Châtel St. Denis a diligence plies thrice a day in 50 min. to stat. *Palézieux* (p. 228); another every morning in 1 hr. 40 min. to *Vevey* (p. 251).

The road to Château-d'Œx leads past (3/4 M.) *La Tour-de-Trême*, with its picturesque tower, to (1 1/2 M.) *Epagny* (2390′; Croix Blanche). On a steep rocky hill to the right lies the little town of **Gruyères**, Ger. *Greierz* (2723′; **Fleur de Lys*, plain), with an old castle of the Counts of Gruyères, who became extinct in the 16th century. The castle, now restored, contains frescoes, a collection of old weapons, etc. (fee).

We enter the pretty valley of the *Sarine* or *Saane*. At (1 1/2 M.) *Enney* (2410′) we see the tooth-like *Dent de Corjeon* (6460′) in the background; on the right are *Les Vadalles* (5207′), spurs of the Moléson. At the mouth of a ravine opposite (2 1/4 M.) *Villard-sous-Mont* lies the large village of *Grand-Villard* (Hôt.-Pens.). Passing *Neirivue*, we reach (1 M.) **Albeuve** (2487′; **Ange*, moderate; *Pens. Mussy*), cross the *Hongrin* (below, to the left, is a picturesque old bridge), and arrive at (3 M.) **Montbovon** (2608′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Jaman*, unpretending).

From Montbovon over the Jaman to Montreux (6 hrs., to Vevey 7 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 fr., unnecessary; horse to the pass 15, to Les Avants 20, to Montreux or Vevey 25 fr.), a most interesting excursion. From the Hôt. du Jaman we follow the road for 30 paces, and then ascend to the right; 25 min., we turn to the right by a house; 35 min., bridge over the *Hongrin;* 1/4 hr., church of the scattered village of *Allières* (3300′); 1/4 hr., *Croix de Fer Inn.* (A direct route from Albeuve to this point follows the Montbovon road for 1/2 M., and diverges to the right by a path to *Sciernes* and Allières, 1 3/4 hr.; beyond Sciernes we take the path descending a little to the left.) The path now ascends gradually, then more rap-

idly over pastures (several sign-posts) and past the chalets of *Les Cases* (4070′) to the (1½ hr.) ***Col de Jaman** (4974′), where a beautiful prospect is suddenly disclosed, embracing the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, and the long range of the Savoy and Valais Alps. To the S. is the *Dent de Jaman* (6165′), which may be ascended (steep) from the col by the N. side in 1½ hr. A better route ascends on the S. side from the *Jaman* station, on the Glion-Naye railway, which may be reached from the col in ½ hr. by a path skirting the S. side of the Dent, above the small *Lac de Jaman* (see p. 255). The top of the **Rochers de Naye* (6730′; *View) is reached from Jaman by railway in ¼ hr. or on foot in ¾ hr. (comp. p. 255). From the Col de Jaman to Montreux the path is distinct; after 12 min. we turn to the right and soon reach the new road; 25 min. a bridge over the Baye, or brook of Montreux; then, where the path divides, we descend to the left through wood and over meadows to (½ hr.) **Les Avants** (3188′; p. 255). Thence to (2 hrs.) *Montreux*, see p. 256.

From Montbovon over the *Col de la Tinière* to *Villeneuve*, see p. 257.

The valley turns to the E. We enter a wooded ravine, the Sarine flowing far below in a deep rocky bed. At the (½ hr.) end of the ravine the road forks. The old road keeps to the 'shady side', on the left bank of the Sarine. The new road (diligence) crosses to the right bank and runs viâ *Perreys* (rustic inn) to (3 M.) **Rossinière** (3025′; **Hôt.-Pens. Grand-Chalet*, pens. 5-6 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Hôt. de la Sarine*), a large village, attractively situated at the foot of *Mt. Cray* (see below) and visited as a summer-resort. At *Chaudanne*, about 1 M. above Rossinière, the road returns to the left bank and rejoins the old road. At (¾ M.) *Les Moulins* the Aigle road diverges to the right (see below). We cross the Sarine at (¾ M.) *Le Pré* (2930′), and ascend to (1 M.) —

18 M. **Château-d'Œx.** — *Hôt. Berthod, in an open situation, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr., patronized by English visitors; *Ours, in the village, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1½, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. de Ville; *Pens. Rosat, Bricod, de la Cheneau, Martin, du Midi, Morier, Villa d'Œx, etc., pens. from 5 fr. — *Turrian*, confectioner, ices, also a few rooms, opposite Berthod. — *Engl. Church Service* in summer.

Château-d'Œx, Ger. *Œsch* (3150′; pop. 2691), is a scattered village and summer-resort in a green valley, with delicious air. The church, situated on a hill, commands a good view. To the E. rise the jagged *Rüblihorn* (7500′) and the *Gumfluh* (8074′).

Excursions. Pleasant walk to the *Chalets de la Pierreuse* (4986′), situated 2 hrs. to the S.E. at the foot of the Gumfluh. — **Laitemaire** (5535′), 2¼ hrs. to the N.E., easy and repaying; view of Mont Blanc and the Bernese Alps. — ***Mont Cray** (6805′), 3 hrs. (guide, 5 fr., not necessary for experts with Siegfried's map), not difficult. The route leads viâ *Perisset*, *Cray-Dessous*, and *Cray-Dessus*. The view embraces the Alps from the Wetterhorn to Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel to the N. — **Gumfluh** (8074′), by the valley of the Pierreuse in 6 hrs., or viâ *Etivaz* in 6½ hrs. with guide (9 fr.), toilsome; splendid view.

From Château-d'Oex to (2½ hrs.) *Saanen*, see p. 214.

From Château-d'Œx to Aigle (23 M.; diligence daily in 5⅓ hrs.). The road diverges from the Bulle road at (1¾ M.) *Les Moulins* (see above) to the left, and ascends the valley of the *Tourneresse (Vallée de l'Etivaz)* in long windings. (Walkers follow the old road, diverging at *Le Pré*, just beyond the Sarine bridge.)

The road runs high above the valley, affording picturesque views of the deep rocky bed of the brook. At (3¼ M.) *Au-Devant* the road enters a more open tract, and its continuation is seen on the hill to the right, but it remains in the valley as far as (2 M.) *L'Etivaz* (3865′; Auberge du Chamois), where it turns, crosses the Tourneresse, and quits the ravine. (Pedestrians avoid this long bend by a rough, stony path ascending to the right by a saw-mill in the valley, and rejoining the road much higher up.) About ½ M. above L'Etivaz are the *Bains de l'Etivaz* (4100′; *Hôtel-Pension, 4 fr.), with sulphur-springs, in a wooded district. The road ascends for about 2 M. more and then passes to the S.W. from the valley of the Tourneresse to that of the *Hongrin*, which it crosses above (½ M.) *La Lécherette* (4530′; inn). It then ascends again over the **Col des Mosses**, the watershed between the Rhine and the Rhone, to (1¼ M.) *Les Mosses* (4744′; *Hôt. des Alpes, plain), where we gain a sudden view of the Dent du Midi. The road now descends the valley of the *Raverette* to (2 M.) **La Comballaz** (4475′; **Couronne*, pens. 5-8 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), charmingly situated, and noted for its mineral spring and its pure air. (*Pic Chaussy*, 7798′, an easy ascent of 3 hrs. from here or Les Mosses, see pp. 264, 265.) Beyond this the road overlooks a picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (2¾ M.) *Le Sepey* (p. 265) and (7 M.) *Aigle* (p. 258).

69. From Bex to Sion. Pas de Cheville.

Comp. Map, p. 264.

12 hrs. From Bex to Gryon 7 M. (diligence daily in 3½ hrs., 2 fr. 75 c.; one-horse carr. 12, descent 8, two-horse 22 fr.); then a bridle-path. Guide to Aven desirable (*L. P. Amiguet* and *Henri Aulet* at Gryon, *F. Fontannaz* at Anzeindaz; from Gryon to Sion 18 fr.). Horse 25 fr. — This route, cutting off the right angle formed by the Rhone Valley at Martigny, presents a series of wild rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side, and afterwards commands the Rhone Valley.

Bex, see p. 259. The road leads to the N. to *Bévieux* (p. 260), crosses the *Avançon*, and ascends in zigzags (which the old path cuts off), passing the villages of *La Chêne*, *Fenalet*, and *Aux Posses*. Fine view of the Dent du Midi to the S.W., the Vallée des Plans and Grand Mœveran to the S.E., and the Diablerets to the N.E.

7 M. **Gryon** (3770′; **Hôt. de la Poste*, pens. 5 fr.; **Pens. Morel*, 5-5½ fr.) is a considerable village on a fine site. (To *Villars*, see pp. 259, 265; electric tramway under construction.)

Bridle Path. At (10 min.) *En Rabou* (3765′), at the N.E. end of Gryon, we follow the path to the right, and (¼ hr.) where the path to *Frenières* (1¼ hr.; p. 260) diverges to the right, we go straight on. Before us rise the peaks of the *Diablerets*. We skirt their steep S. slopes in the valley of the Avançon. On the right rise the *Argentine* (7980′) and the *Grand Mœveran* (10,040′). Above

the (3/4 hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4245′) we cross the Avançon, and for a short way traverse a pine-forest on the abrupt limestone slopes of the Argentine, which glitter like silver in the sunshine. Crossing the Avançon again, and passing the (3/4 hr.) chalets of *Solalex* (4810′), we ascend a stony slope in a long curve, and reach the chalets of (1 1/2 hr.) **Anzeindaz** (6220′; *Chalet Guyon*, with 9 beds, open from the middle of July to Sept. only). To the S. lies the *Glacier de Paneyrossaz*, descending from the *Tête à Pierre Grept* (9545′), adjoined on the E. by the *Tête du Gros-Jean* (8567′). To the N. rise the rugged and riven limestone cliffs and peaks of the *Diablerets* (highest peak 10,650′; ascent from Anzeindaz over the *Col du Refuge*, 4 1/2 hrs., difficult; comp. p. 264). Our path ascends gradually to (3/4 hr.) the **Pas de Cheville** (6720′). In the distance, to the E., are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the Weisshorn. We descend to the (5 min.) boundary wall between Vaud and Valais, and to the (1/2 hr.) *Chalets de Cheville* (5710′). Here we cross the brook, follow the slope to the right, and then descend in zigzags, passing the chalets of *Derborence* (5213′), to (1/2 hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4698′), in a gloomy basin formed by a fall of rocks from the Diablerets in 1714. To the N., high above us, lies the large *Zanfleuron Glacier* (p. 263). To the S., at the head of the valley of the Derbonère, rises the *Haut de Cry* (9743′), a grand point of view, which may be climbed by proficients in 5 hrs. (guide).

We cross the *Derbonère*, skirt the S. side of the lake, and traverse the debris on the right bank of the *Lizerne*. We then (3/4 hr.) cross this stream, follow its left bank, and, passing the chalets of *Besson*, descend the *Val de Triqueut*, high above the gorge of the Lizerne. The path *(Chemin Neuf)*, protected in part by a low stone wall, gradually descends to (1 3/4 hr.) the *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3530′), at the end of the gorge, where an extensive view of the Rhone Valley is suddenly disclosed. We descend to the left to (20 min.) *Aven*, surrounded by fruit-trees, follow the slope to (20 min.) *Erde* and (25 min.) *St. Séverin*, a thriving village belonging to *Conthey*, one of the chief wine-growing places in the Rhone Valley, which extends to the (1 1/2 M.) bridge over the *Morge*. From this point by the highroad to (2 1/4 M.) *Sion*, see p. 316. Instead of following the dusty road, we may cross the vine-clad hill of *Muraz* from St. Séverin by a path commanding a fine view.

A shorter route (shady in the afternoon) on the right bank of the Lizerne diverges to the right 5 min. before the Lizerne bridge (see above). It crosses debris at first, and is not easy to trace. Beyond the (10 min.) huts of *Mottelon* we ascend to the right and pass above the chalets of *Servaplana* (4075′; milk) to (1 hr.) those of *L'Airette*. Then nearly level, with fine views of the Rhone Valley; lastly a zigzag descent to (1 1/2 hr.) *Ardon* (Hôtel du Pont), 1/2 M. from the station of that name (p. 316).

70. From Geneva to St. Maurice viâ Bouveret. Lake of Geneva *(South Bank)*. Val d'Illiez.

Comp. Maps, pp. 244, 272.

STEAMBOAT to Bouveret along the S. Bank four times daily, in 4¾-5 hrs. (fare 6 or 3 fr.). Stations: *Cologny*, *Belotte*, *Bellerive*, *Corsier*, *Anières*, *Hermance*, *Tougues-Douvaine*, *Nernier*, *Yvoire*, *Sciez*, *Anthy-Séchex*, *Thonon*, *Amphion*, *Evian*, *Tourronde*, *Meillerie*, *St. Gingolph*, and *Bouveret*. See p. 244. — RAILWAY viâ *Annemasse* to (42 M.) *Bouveret* in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 40 c.). Stations: 3½ M. *Annemasse* (p. 278); 7½ M. *St. Cergues*; 10 M. *Machilly*; 12½ M. *Bons St. Didier* (ascent of the *Voirons*, see p. 244); 16 M. *Perrignier*; 18 M. *Allinges* (see below); 22½ M. *Thonon-les-Bains* (see below); 26½ M. *Amphion-les-Bains* (p. 271); 28 M. *Evian-les Bains* (p. 271); 28½ M. *Bains d'Evian*; 31½ M. *Lugrin-Tour-Ronde* (p. 271); 34½ M. *Meillerie* (p. 272); 38½ M. *St. Gingolph* (p. 272); 42 M. *Bouveret* (p. 272).

Geneva, see p. 232. On leaving the quay the steamer affords a fine survey of the grand-looking town with its villas. It touches at *Cologny* (a village on the hill above, p. 244), *La Belotte* (for *Vésenaz*, p. 244), *Bellerive* (for *Collonge*), *Corsier*, and *Anières*. At *Hermance* (*Pens. Gillet, with pleasant garden, 5 fr.) the brook of that name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the canton of Geneva and Savoy (France). Then *Tougues* and *Nernier*. Beyond *Yvoire*, with its old castle on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (8¼ M.). In a large bay to the S. lies *Excenevrex*. Stations *Sciez* and *Anthy-Séchex*.

Thonon-les-Bains (1400′; pop. 5780; **Grand Hôtel des Bains*, at the W. end, with lake-view; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace; *Hôtel du Léman*, plain), rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of the province of *Chablais*, possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper town, the site of a palace of the Dukes of Savoy which was destroyed by the Bernese in 1536. (Cable-tramway from *Rive*, the lower part of the town, in 1½ min.; fare 10 c.). Near the railway-station is a new bath-house, with mineral springs.

Railway to *Bouveret*, see above. — To the S. of Thonon (3 M.) is the village of *Les Allinges*, with a ruined castle (2335′; ascent ½ hr.; fine view). At the top are a convent and chapel of St. Francis de Sales (rfmts.). ₰

FROM THONON TO TANINGES VIÂ LES GETS, 32 M. The road ascends the pretty **Valley of the Drance** to (7½ M.) *Pont de Bioge* (2214′), at the mouth of the *Brevon*. It then follows the left bank of the *Drance de Morzine*, here joined by the *Drance d'Abondance* (p. 272), and at the village of *La Baume* crosses by the (12 M.) *Pont de Gys* to the right bank, along which it runs to *Le Biot* and (16 M.) **St. Jean d'Aulph** (2760′; *Hôt. de la Balance; Hôt. de la Vallée d'Aulph*), with the ruins of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1103. About 3 M. farther on, near the village of *Montriond* (high up, to the left), the road returns to the left bank and ascends in windings (to the left a branch road to *Morzine*, see below) to the (26 M.) village of *Les Gets*, near the **Col des Gets** (3845′). We then descend through the picturesque ravines of the *Arpettaz* and *Foron* to (32 M.) *Taninges* (p. 281). — To SAMOËNS OVER THE COL DE JOUPLANE, an attractive expedition. At the fork beyond the bridge of Montriond (see above), we diverge to the left to (21 M.) **Morzine** (3215′; *Hôtel des Alpes*), a prettily situated village and summer-resort. From Morzine a bridle-path ascends through wood and over meadows to the (2½ hrs.) **Col de Jouplane** (5635′; view), whence we descend, high above the wooded valley of the *Valentine* and passing

several chalets, to (2 hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 282). — A road leads from Morzine up the Drance valley to (4½ M.) *La Mouillette*, at its head, whence bridle-paths lead to the S. over the *Col de Jouplane* or the *Col de la Golèse* (5482′) to (4 hrs.) *Samoëns*, and to the E. over the *Col de Coux* to (5 hrs.) *Champéry* (p. 273). A somewhat longer, but very attractive route to Champéry ascends to the left near the Montriond bridge (1 hr. from St. Jean d'Aulph, see above) to the (1 hr.) beautiful blue *Lac de Montriond* (3410′; small inn), whence we proceed past the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Lyndaret* to the (2 hrs.) **Pas de Chésery** (6575′), between the *Pointe de Chésery* (7380′) and the *Pointe de Mossettaz* (7493′; each ascended from the col in 1 hr.). From the col we descend either to the left (N.E.) through the wooded valley of the *Vièze de la Tine* to (1¾ hr.) *Morgins* (p. 273), or to the right (S.E.) viâ *Lac Vert* and the *Porte du Lac Vert* to *Crosey* and (2½ hrs.) *Champéry* (p. 273).

From Thonon to Morgins viâ Abondance, 28 M. The road diverges to the left from that to St. Jean d'Aulph at (7½ M.) *Pont de Bioge* (see above) and ascends on the right bank of the *Drance d'Abondance* through a romantic gorge. To the left, above, lies (13 M.) *Vacheresse*. Farther on we repeatedly cross the Drance. 19½ M. **Abondance** (4050′; *Hôt. du Mont de Grange*), the capital of the valley, with an old church. The *Pointe de Grange* (7998′; view) is ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide). The valley now expands. From (23 M.) **La Chapelle** (3310′; *Croix; Union*) the *Cornettes de Bise* (8000′) are scaled in 5 hrs. Over the *Col de Vernaz* to *Vouvry* (7 hrs.), see p. 272. The road then winds up through wood, passing (25 M.) *Châtel* (3720′; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Châtel, 5-7 fr.), with mineral springs, and *Vonne*, to the *Pas de Morgins* (4510′; Swiss frontier), whence it descends to (28 M.) *Morgins* (p. 273).

The steamer passes the ancient château of *Ripaille*, a little to the N. of Thonon, once the seat of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy. The long promontory round which we now steer has been formed by the deposits of the *Drance*, which falls into the lake here. To the E. in the bay lie the baths of *Amphion* (Grand Hôtel; Hôt. des Bains), with a chalybeate spring, in a chestnut-grove (omnibus from Evian 50 c.).

Evian-les-Bains. — **Hotels.** *Splendide Hôtel, finely situated above the town; *Gr. Hôt. des Bains, on the E. side of the town, with garden and view, R. 3-8, L. & A. 2, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 5, pens. 12-15, omn. 1 fr.; *Grand Hôt. d'Evian, with garden, R., L., & A. from 4½, D. 5 fr.; Hôt. de Fonbonne, on the lake; Hôt. de Paris, all first class, with corresponding charges. — *Hôt. de France, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, lunch 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. Beaurivage; Hôt. de la Paix; Hôt. des Etrangers, pens. 8 fr.; National; Hôt. des Alpes; Hôt. du Nord. — **Restaurant* at the Casino, lunch 3, D. incl. wine 3½ fr.

Evian-les-Bains, a small town (2830 inhab.), picturesquely situated, is frequented mainly by French visitors. On the lake is the *Bath House* (water containing bicarbonate of soda). On the lake-promenade are the *Theatre* and the *Casino*.

Railway to *Bouveret* and *Geneva*, see above. Two stations: *Evian-les-Bains* and *Bains-d'Evian*. ½ M. to the W., 3 min. from the Gr. Hôt. des Bains. — The **Dent d'Oche** (7200′) is often ascended from Evian. Road to (7 M.) *Bernex* (2920′), whence a bridle-path ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Chalets d'Oche*, on the S. side of the mountain. From the chalets a steep footpath leads to the arête and the (2 hrs.) summit. Fine view (see p. 272).

On the lake, near station *Tour-Ronde-Lugrin*, is the old château of *Blonay*. Opposite lies Lausanne (p. 248), picturesquely situated on the hillside. The hills of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become steeper and higher. In a romantic situation close to the lake

is **Meillerie,** with extensive quarries, where the railway is carried through a tunnel. Beautiful view near *Les Vallettes.*

St. Gingolph (**Hôtel Suisse; Lion d'Or; *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*), on a promontory opposite Vevey (p. 251), belongs half to Savoy and half to Valais, the boundary being the *Morge*, which flows through a deep ravine. The grotto of *Viviers*, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

Interesting walk on the left bank of the Morge to (1¼ hr.) *Novel* (3200'; *Inn), whence we may ascend the **Blanchard** (5085'; with guide, 1¾ hr.; rfmts. at a chalet near the top), and return by the right bank of the Morge through beautiful forest to St. Gingolph. — Ascent of the **Dent d'Oche** (7300'; 5 hrs.; with guide), from Novel, interesting, viâ (1½ hr.) *Les Granges* and the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets d'Oche* (p. 271). — The ***Grammont** (7135'; see below) is an easy and attractive ascent of 4 hrs. from St. Gingolph, viâ the chalets of *Fritaz* and *La Chaumeny*, then over grassy slopes, and finally over rough rocks. Ascent from Novel (4 hrs. with guide) more fatiguing. From Vouvry, see below. — To the E. of Novel a bridle-path leads round the W. and S. sides of the Grammont, and past the lakes of *Lovenex* and *Tanay*, in 7½ hrs. to *Vouvry* (see below).

Bouveret (*Hôt. de la Tour*, pens. 6 fr.; **Hôt. du Chalet de la Forêt*, well situated ½ M. from the lake, with extensive grounds, R. 2, D. incl. wine 3 fr.) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the *Rhone*, which has converted the adjoining land into a marsh. Its strong current, '*La Battaillière*', may be traced for more than a mile in the lake. — Railway to *Annemasse* and *Geneva*, see p. 270.

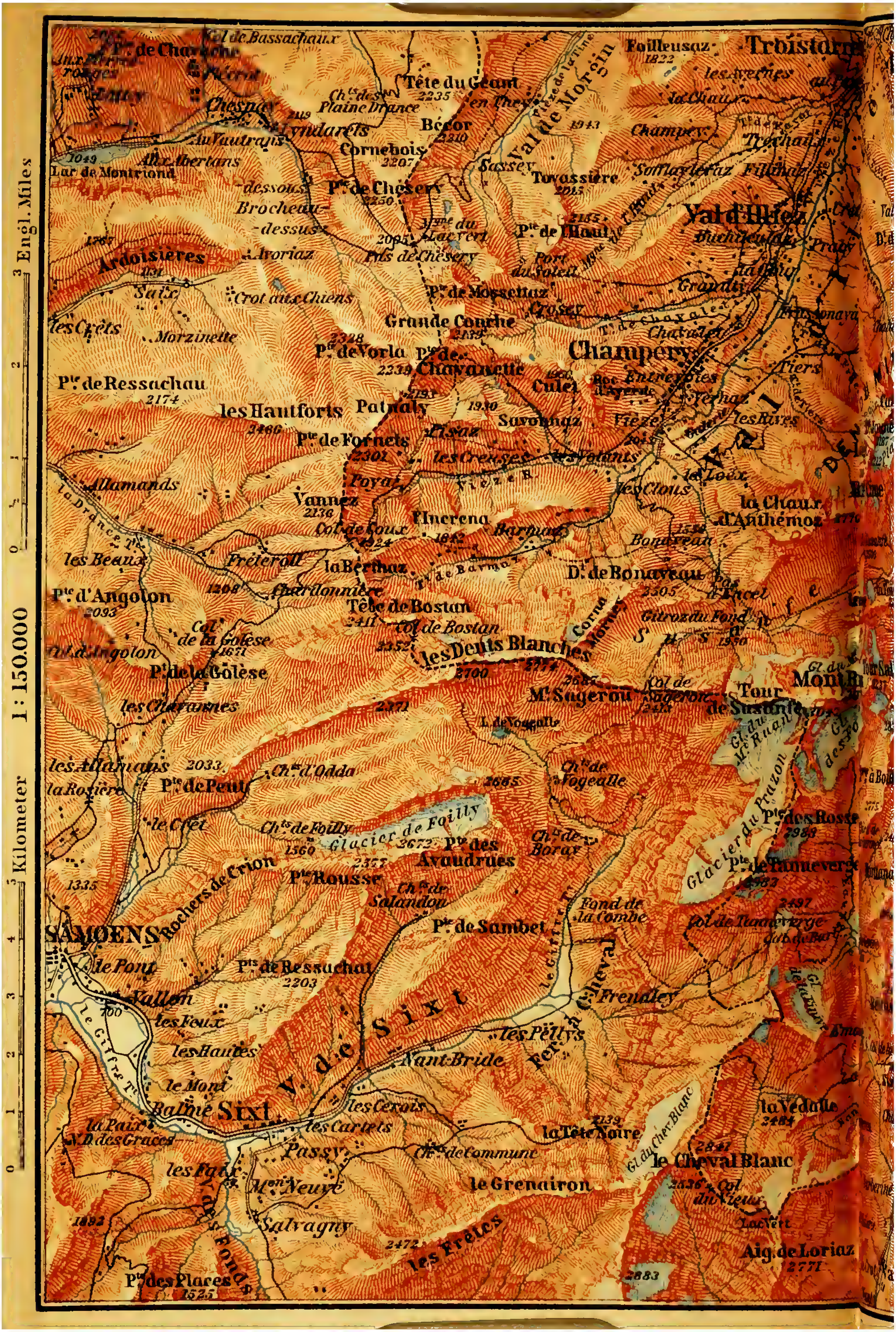
The RAILWAY enters the Rhone Valley, to the S.E., and follows the left bank. At the foot of a rocky hill to the right lies *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, once on the lake, but now 1½ M. inland. Near the defile of *La Porte du Sex* (1290'), once fortified, the rock so abuts on the river as scarcely to leave room for the road. A wooden bridge crosses to *Chessel* on the right bank. To the right rises the Dent du Midi (p. 273).

4 M. **Vouvry** (1280'; *Poste*, plain, D. 2½ fr.), on the right, is the first station; beautiful view by the church. The Rhone is joined here by the *Stockalper Canal*, begun a century ago by a family of that name, but never finished.

The ascent of the ***Grammont** (7135'; 5 hrs.; guide not necessary for adepts) from Vouvry is very attractive. A bridle-path (horses at Vouvry) ascends viâ *Miex* (3210'; inn) to (3½ hrs.) *Tanay* (4660'; inn, pens. 4-7 fr.), at the W. end of *Lac Tanay;* thence in 1½ hr. to the summit, which commands a magnificent view; from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn and the Jungfrau and over the Lake of Geneva. Descent to *St. Gingolph*, see above.

The * **Cornettes de Bise** (8000') may be ascended from Vouvry in 6 hrs. (guide 10 fr.). The route ascends viâ *Miex* (see above) to the (4½ hrs.) *Col de Vernaz* (5970'), then crosses the ridge to the (¼ hr.) chalet of *La Callaz*, about 1½ hr. below the top, which affords a superb view. Descent to *Lovenex* or *Tanay* (see above), or to (2 hrs.) *La Chapelle d'Abondance* (p. 271).

To the right are the villages of *Vionnaz* and *Muraz*, at the foot of the hills. Opposite the former lies Yvorne (p. 258), to the right of which rise the Diablerets and the Oldenhorn. We next pass *Colombey*, with its nunnery (fine view). A suspension-bridge, 70 yds. long, crosses the Rhone here to Ollon-St-Triphon (p. 259).


Engl. Miles
1 : 150.000
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Col de Bassachaux
Pte de Chavache
Chesnay
Lyndarets
Au Vautraus
Aux Abertans
Lac de Montriond
Tête du Géant
Plaine Drance
Bécor
Cornebois
Pte de Chésery
Val de Morgin
Sassey
Tovassière
Pte de l'Haut
Foilleusaz
Troistorrents
les Neyres
la Chaux
Champey
Trechau
Val d'Illiez
Grandin
dessous
Brocheau
dessus
Ardoisières
Avoriaz
Pas de Chésery
Port du Soleil
Saix
Crot aux Chiens
Pte de Mossettaz
Grande Couche
Crosey
Champéry
les Crêts
Morzinette
Pte de Vorla
Pte de Chavanette
Culet
Pte de Ressachau
2174
les Hautforts
Patnaly
Savonnaz
Pte de Fornets
les Creuses
Allamands
Vannez
Col de Coux
Encrena
Barmaz
la Chaux d'Anthémoz
Bonaveau
les Clous
les Beaux
Préterail
la Berthaz
Dt de Bonaveau
Pte d'Angolon
2093
Chardonnière
Tête de Bostan
Col de Bostan
Col de la Golèse
Col d'Angolon
Pte de la Golèse
les Dents Blanches
Mt Sagerou
Col de Sagerou
Tour de Susanfe
Mont Ruan
les Chavannes
L. de Vogealle
Chts de Vogealle
les Allamans
2033
la Rosière
Pte de Pelu
Chts d'Odda
le Crêt
Chts de Foilly
Glacier de Foilly
Pte des Avaudrues
Chts de Boray
Pte des Rosses
Glacier du Prazon
Pte de Tenneverge
Rochers de Crion
Pte Rousse
Chts de Salandon
Pte de Sambet
Fond de la Combe
Col de Tenneverge
Samoëns
le Pont
Pte de Ressachat
2203
Vallon
les Feux
V. de Sixt
Fer à Cheval
Frenaley
les Hautes
les Pellys
Nant-Bride
le Mont
Balme
Sixt
les Cerats
les Cartets
la Tête Noire
la Vedalle
2484
la Paix
N.D. des Grâces
Passy
Chts de commune
Gl. du Cheval Blanc
le Cheval Blanc
les Faux
Mtns Neuve
le Grenairon
Col du Vieux
Lac Vert
Salvagny
les Fretes
Aig. de Loriaz
2771
Pte des Places
1525
2883

Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

10 M. **Monthey** (1380′; **Cerf*; **Croix d'Or* or *Hôt. des Postes*, both moderate), with an old château and glass-works. In a chestnut-grove 20 min. above it, among a number of boulders, is the huge *Pierre-a-dzo*, balanced on a space of a few square inches.

To the S.W. of Monthey opens the **Val d'Illiez*, 15 M. long, noted for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, and stalwart inhabitants. (Diligence from Monthey in summer twice daily in 3¼ hrs., 2 fr. 90 c.; one-horse carr. from Monthey to Trois-Torrents 6, two-horse 10, to Champéry 10 & 20, to Morgins 12 & 24 fr. and fee.) Near Monthey the new road ascends on the left bank of the *Vièze* through vineyards, and afterwards for 2 M. through a chestnut-wood, in windings (cut off by the old paved bridle-path, following the telegraph-posts, the beginning of which had better be asked for at Monthey). Beautiful view, looking back over the valley of the Rhone, Bex and Aigle, the Diablerets, and the Grand Mœveran. About ¾ M. above Monthey the old path joins the road, which we now follow to the left where the telegraph-wires turn in that direction, and do not again quit. (The track to the right ascends to Morgins.) We next reach (1½ M.) the prettily situated village of *Trois-Torrents* (2500′; Hôt.-Pens. des Trois-Torrents), with a good fountain near the church. [Here, to the W., opens the VAL DE MORGINS, in which a circuitous road ascends to (3 hrs. from Monthey) the **Baths of Morgins** (4405′; *Grand Hôtel des Bains et Hôt.-Pens. du Géant*, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Chalet*, 8-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Forêt*, 8-10 fr.), with chalybeate springs much frequented by the French. Hence viâ the *Porte du Soleil* to (4 hrs.) *Champéry*, see below; over the *Pas de Morgins* to *Abondance* (*Thonon*), see p. 271.

The road in the Val d'Illiez gradually ascends, in view of the Dent du Midi all the way, to (2½ M.) *Val d'Illiez* (3125′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Repos) and (2 M.) **Champéry** (3450′; **Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*, R., L., & A. 3-4½, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8½ fr.; **Hôtel des Alpes*, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Berra*, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1 fr. 20 c., lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Champéry*, pens. from 5 fr.; **Croix Fédérale*, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5½-8 fr.; **Pens. du Chalet*, 5 fr.; *Pens. du Nord*), the highest village in the valley, beautifully situated. *English Church*, with regular services in summer.

EXCURSIONS FROM CHAMPÉRY. (Guides, ***Maur.*** and *Pierre Caillet*, the brothers *Grenon*, *Ant. Clément*, *Ed.* and *Prosper Défago*, *V. Gex-Collet*, *E. Joris*, etc.) To the (20 min.) **Galleries:* we descend to the Vièze and cross it, passing a saw-mill, to the passage constructed along the sheer cliffs opposite the village, which commands a charming survey of the valley as far as Trois-Torrents (adm. 50 c.). — The *Chalets d'Ayerne* (1 hr.) afford a good survey of the environs. To the N.W. viâ *Crosey* to the (3 hrs.) *Porte du Soleil* (6443′; descent to *Morgins* 2 hrs.), and then to the right to the (1 hr.) **Pointe de l'Haut** (7070′), affording a grand view of the Dent du Midi (guide 6 fr.). — The **Culet* (6450′; 3 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., not essential) commands a splendid view, especially of the Dent du Midi. We follow the path to the Col de Coux (p. 274) for ¾ hr., turn to the right by a small shrine where the path divides, pass a large chalet on the left, and another on the right, farther up; then through pine-wood, and by a narrow path to the cross on the top. Frequent opportunities of asking the way.

***Dent du Midi** (highest summit or *Cime de l'Ouest*, 10,696′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 20, with descent to Vernayaz 27, to Salvan 25 fr.). The previous night is spent in the chalets of (2 hrs.) *Bonaveau* (5103′; good quarters); thence by the *Pas d'Encel* (6105′), the *Col de Susanfe* (8202′), and the *Col des Paresseux* (10,043′), to the E. of the small *Plan-Névé Glacier*, to the summit 5-6 hrs., the last 3 hrs. very fatiguing, but without danger to the sure-footed. Late in summer the path is almost free from snow, and there is no glacier to cross. The view of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais and Bern is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiné and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey. We may descend to Salvan (5¾ hrs.); at first a toilsome descent over debris to (3¼ hrs.) the pastures of the upper *Salanfe Alp* (6395′; Hôt. de la Dent

du Midi), then across the Alp and past the picturesque falls of the *Salanfe* or *Sallanche*, by a bridle-path to (1½ hr.) *Van d'en Haut* (milk), where we cross the Salanfe. The path now skirts the S. side of the valley (affording a view of Mont Blanc as the corner of the *Col de la Matze* is turned), and then descends to (1 hr.) *Salvan* (p. 294). — The other peaks of the Dent du Midi are more difficult: *Dent Noire* or *Cime de l'Est* (10,434'; guide 40 fr.), *Cathédrale* (10,386'; 40 fr.), *Dent Jaune* (10,457'; 50 fr.), and *Doigt* (10,539'; 50 fr.).

Tour Sallières (10,588'; 10-11 hrs.; guide 35 fr.; night spent at Bonaveau, see p. 273), a difficult and fatiguing ascent, crossing the *Glacier du Mont-Ruan*. Better from the *Barberine Club Hut* (p. 293). — **Dents Blanches** (9100'), ascended by the *Barmaz Alp* in 6 hrs., without danger for proficients (guide 14 fr.).

PASSES. FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SAMOËNS OVER THE COLS DE COUX AND DE LA GOLÈSE, 7-8 hrs.; guide (14 fr.) unnecessary. The bridle-path ascends the left bank of the *Vièze* to the (1 hr.) hamlet of *Autrevenaz* (4550'). We then cross the *Seumon* (descending from the right) and ascend the green valley of *Les Creuses*, passing several chalets and looking back on the imposing Dent du Midi, to the (3 hrs.) **Col de Coux** (6313'; *Inn*), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which towards the W. overlooks the valley of the Drance. The saddle to the left is the Col de la Golèse. We descend through the upper part of the Drance Valley by a new path above the wood, avoiding the paths leading to the right to Morzine (p. 270). Beyond the (1¼ hr.) **Col de la Golèse** (5482'; fine view) we descend past the chalets of *Les Chavannes*, leaving the hamlet of *Les Allamands* to the left, then by the valley of the Giffre, to (1¾ hr.) *Samoëns* (p. 282). A good road leads thence to (5 M.) *Sixt* (p. 282).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SIXT OVER THE COL DE SAGEROU, 9-10 hrs., toilsome, for adepts only (guide, necessary, 18 fr.). From the Hôtel de la Dent du Midi we descend a narrow road, towards the head of the valley, to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it, at (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the *Vièze*, we cross another bridge, and avoid the path to the left. After 10 min. more we take the path to the left, ascending rapidly for 1 hr., and passing the *Chalets de Bonaveau* (p. 273); thence we ascend gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Encel* (6105'), where a little climbing is necessary (caution required). In ¼ hr. more the path to the Col de Susanfe diverges to the left (see below). Our route now ascends slowly over the pastures of the *Susanfe Alp*, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook (½ hr.), and then mounts a very steep path to the (1 hr.) **Col de Sagerou** (7917'), a sharp arête descending abruptly on both sides, between the (r.) *Mt. Sagerou* (8815') and (l.) *Mt. Ruan* (10,099'; 4½ hrs. from the pass; difficult; better from the Barberine Hut, p. 293). We descend thence to the (¾ hr.) chalets of *Vogealle* (6115') and (½ hr.) *Boray*, and along an almost perpendicular cliff into the (½ hr.) valley of the *Giffre*. In 1¼ hr. we reach *Nant-Bride*, and in 1¼ hr. more *Sixt* (p. 282).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO VERNAYAZ over the **Col de Susanfe** or **Clusanfe** (7940'; 10 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), fatiguing. Beyond the *Pas d'Encel* (see above) we ascend to the left to the col, between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallières, and descend through the *Salanfe Valley* (see above) to *Salvan* and *Vernayaz*. — Or we may ascend to the right from the *Salanfe Alp* (see above), 1 hr. beyond the Col de Susanfe, and cross the **Col** or **Chieu d'Emaney** (7960'), lying between the Tour Sallières and the Luisin (p. 294), to the valley of the *Trièye*, *Emaney*, and (5-6 hrs.) *Triquent* (p. 293). Or from Emaney we may cross the **Col de Barberine** (8136') to the *Barberine Club Hut* in the valley of the *Eau Noire* (p. 293). From the Salanfe Alp a bridle-path leads to the E. over the **Col du Jorat** (7293') to (3½ hrs.) *Evionnaz* (p. 262), in the Rhone valley.

The train crosses the *Vièze*, which descends from the Val d'Illiez, and at *Massongex* approaches the Rhone. At (14½ M.) *St. Maurice* (p. 261) our line is joined by that of the right bank.

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i. Viâ Cluses.

55 M. Railway from Geneva (*Eaux-Vives* station) to (43 M.) *Le Fayet-St-Gervais* in 2½-3 hrs. (7 fr. 65, 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 20 c.); thence to (12 M.) *Chamonix* Omnibus in 2½ hrs. (5 fr.). Through-fares from Geneva to Chamonix, 12 fr. 80, 10 fr. 35, 8 fr. 45 c.; return-tickets 19 fr. 75, 16 fr. 50, 13 fr. 50 c. (66 lbs. of luggage free). Tickets obtainable in Geneva at Grand Quai 10, as well as at the station, and in Chamonix at the Bureau des Messageries, next the Hôtel Impérial. Cook's tickets also are offered at the hotels in Geneva (to Chamonix and back, or viâ Chamonix and the Tête-Noire or Salvan to Martigny and Vernayaz, etc.). For the journey from Chamonix to Martigny it is advisable not to take tickets till Chamonix is reached. — At Eaux-Vives (reached by tramway from Place Molard; cab 2 fr.) the railway-time is 55 min. behind that of Geneva. For the drive from Le Fayet to Chamonix an open carriage is preferable to the omnibus (15 fr., with two horses 25 fr.). Luggage is not examined at the French frontier, as the department of Haute-Savoie is free of customs.

Geneva (*Eaux-Vives* station; Pl. F, 8), see p. 232. The train ascends, through a tunnel, and traverses a plateau, with the Salève on the right and the Jura chain on the left. At (2½ M.) *Chêne* (1385′), a large village belonging to Geneva, Mont Blanc appears on the right, between the pyramidal Môle and the Pointe d'Andey (p. 279). We now cross the *Foron*, the French frontier, to (3¾ M.) **Annemasse** (1420′; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. de la Gare; Hôt. de la Paix; Hôt. du Montblanc*), junction for the Bellegarde and Bouveret line (p. 270) and the steam-tramway to Samoëns (p. 281). The train backs out, describes a wide curve through the little town, and crosses the *Arve* at *Etrembières* (*Salève Tramway*, see p. 243). Fine view to the left, with Mont Blanc in the distance. 5½ M. *Monnetier-Mornex*. The charmingly situated village of *Mornex* (p. 243) lies above us to the right, and the deep gorge of the Arve to the left. The train crosses the *Vaison* by a handsome viaduct, ascends through meadows and orchards, in view of the Arve valley, and crosses the *Foron* to (9⅓ M.) *Reignier* (Hôt. du Montblanc). Beyond (11 M.) *Pers-Jussy-Chevrier* is —

13½ M. **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1905′; *Hôt. de la Croix Blanche*), junction for Annecy (see *Baedeker's South-Eastern France;* change carriages for Chamonix). To the left is the village with its ruined castle, picturesquely situated high above the Arve valley.

The train crosses the Foron and one of its tributaries. A short tunnel. To the right tower the cliffs of the Pointe d'Andey, to the left the Môle. We descend through a wooded region into the Arve valley. Beyond (18 M.) *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly* we cross the *Borne*, and then the Arve, and skirt the town to the station of —

20½ M. **Bonneville** (1457′; pop. 2271; *Balance*, *Couronne*, etc.), picturesquely situated among vine-clad hills. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve*, on the N. bank of which, on the right, is a monument to the Savoyards who fell in the campaign of 1870-71. On the S. bank rises a monument, 73′ high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia. — Steam-tramway, to the N., to *Bonne*, see p. 281.

The ***Môle** (6132′), to the N.E. of Bonneville, is ascended in 3½ hrs. (guide, 10 fr., not indispensable) by the chalets of *Bovère* and the *Petit Môle* (4981′; small inn, ¾ hr. from the summit). Magnificent view of Mont Blanc. — Ascent from St. Jeoire (4 hrs.), see p. 281.

The **Pointe d'Andey** (6165′), to the S. of Bonneville, is ascended in 3¾ hrs. either by (1 hr.) *Andey* or by (1¾ hr.) *Brison* (inn; road thus far, viâ *Vougy*) and (1 hr.) *Solaizon*, ¾ hr. from the top. Splendid view, partly obstructed by the *Rochers de Leschaux*. Rich flora.

The train runs in a straight line up the broad valley of the Arve, bounded by lofty mountains. Crossing the *Giffre* we reach (25 M.) *Marignier* (1530′; Inn; steam-tramway to *Pont du Risse*, see p. 281). To the right rise lofty limestone hills. We follow the right bank of the Arve to (27½ M.) *Le Nanty* and (29 M.) *Cluses* (1590′; Hôtel de la Gare), a small town of watchmakers.

A winding road ascends hence to the N. viâ the *Col de Châtillon* (2828′; view) to (6 M.) *Taninges*, on the line from Geneva to Samoëns (p. 281); and another new road, hewn in the rock, leads to the right to (2 M.) *Nancy-sur-Cluses*.

The railway penetrates the *Pointe de Chevran* (4030′) by a tunnel and runs to the S. through the narrowing gorge of the Arve *(Vallée de Magland)*, on the right bank. Beyond (31½ M.) *Balme-Araches* (1624′; café-restaurant), in the bluish-yellow limestone rock to the left, 750′ above the road, is the entrance to the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalactite-cave hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.). 33½ M. *Magland*, at the foot of a steep cliff. Then, to the right, the *Pointe d'Areu* (8097′) and the *Pointe Percée* (9029′; p. 280), and to the left, the *Aiguille de Varens* (8163′). Beyond (36 M.) *Oex* we cross the Arve. To the left is the *Cascade d'Arpenaz* (165′ high), fine after rain.

The valley expands. To the S.E. there is now revealed a superb *View of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks, towering majestically at the head of the valley, seem to annihilate the intervening distance of 15 M. The Aiguille du Goûter appears first; then, from right to left, the Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc itself, Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, Aiguille du Midi, and Aiguille Verte.

39 M. **Sallanches** (1790′; pop. 2064; *Hôt. du Montblanc; Hôt. des Messageries*), a straggling little town, with a fountain com-

memorating the centenary of the French Revolution, adorned with a statue of Peace, by Cambos (1890).

The **Pointe Percée** (9029′; 5-5½ hrs.; with guide; easy for experts), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc, is ascended hence by the (2½ hrs.) *Praz-ès-Ros* and the (2 hrs.) *Col des Verts*. The *Pointe d'Areu* (8097′; 6 hrs.), the *Aiguille de Varens* (8163′; 6 hrs.), and the *Pointe du Colloney* (8832′; 6½ hrs.) are more difficult (with guides).

The railway next leads by (41 M.) *Domancy* to (43 M.) **Le Fayet-St-Gervais** (1860′; *Hôtel des Alpes; Hôt. de la Paix; Café-Restaurant de la Gare; Railway Buffet*, dear), by the bridge over the *Bon-Nant*.

In a wooded ravine of the *Vallée de Montjoie*, ½ M. from Le Fayet, lies **St. Gervais-les-Bains** (2075′; **Grand Hôtel des Bains;* S.B.G.H.), a sulphur-bath, which was totally destroyed by a burst of the Glacier de Tête-Rousse (p. 297) in July, 1892, but has been rebuilt in a higher and safer position. A shady path leads in 20 min. from the baths (road from Le Fayet in ¾ hr.) to the village of **St. Gervais** (2680′; **Hôt. du Mont Joly;* **Hôt. du Montblanc;* **Hôt. des Etrangers; Hôt. de Genève;* several pensions), a health-resort, finely situated. About ¾ M. below the village (4 min. from the footpath to the Baths) is the **Cascade de Crépin*, a fall of the Bon-Nant. From St. Gervais a road leads viâ *Bionnay* to (6 M.) *Contamines* (p. 298). — The *Mont Joly* (8290′) is ascended without difficulty from St. Gervais in 5 hrs. (comp. p. 298).

Walkers may leave the diligence at Le Fayet and cross the **Col de la Forclaz** (5105′), between the *Tête-Noire* (5800′) and the *Prarion* (6460′), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr.). A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) is from St. Gervais over the *Pavillon du Prarion* (6100′) and the *Col de Voza* (p. 297).

An attractive route (8-9 hrs.; guide) for mountaineers leads from Le Fayet to *Sixt* viâ the *Escaliers de Platé*, the *Chalets de Platé* (p. 282), and the **Portettaz** (7820′). Fine view; better from the *Pointe de Platé* (8375′; 1 hr.). We descend to the chalets of *Salles* (6200′) and through an imposing ravine with fine waterfalls *(La Pleureuse, Cascade du Rouget)* to *Salvagny* and *Sixt* (p. 282).

From Le Fayet a road crosses the Arve to Chedde and Servoz (see below). The Chamonix road on the left bank of the Arve ascends gradually, with the torrent almost directly below it, and leads through a cutting into the wooded valley of (47 M.) *Le Châtelard* (inn). Through the opening of the valley appear the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210′) and the jagged *Aiguille du Midi* (12,608′). Beyond the inn is a short tunnel, which passes an ancient Roman gallery. The road returns to the Arve for a short way. On the left is a road to (1 M.) *Servoz*, crossing the *Pont Pélissier*.

From *Servoz* (*Hôt.-Pens. Diosaz; Hôt. à la Fougère, well spoken of) we may visit (1 hr. there and back) the ***Gorges de la Diosaz** (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. Access to the gorge is afforded by a gallery, ½ M. long, attached to the rocks. — From Servoz to Sixt over the **Col du Derochoir** (7340′), 7½ hrs. (guide), toilsome but interesting.

At the (48½ M.) *Hôt. des Montées* another road diverges to (1½ M.) Servoz. Farther on (½ M.) the old road ascends to the right to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* (p. 297), while the winding new road follows the wild ravine of the Arve, crossing the stream by the **Pont Ste. Marie* (fine view of the gorge), and again higher up. The glaciers gradually become visible: first the *Glaciers de Griaz*

and *de Taconnaz;* then the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 287), near the village of *Les Bossons*, extending farthest into the valley, and apparently the largest. Farther on, the road crosses the Arve by the *Pont de Perrolataz* (3330′), and 1¾ M. beyond it reaches —

55 M. *Chamonix* (p. 283).

ii. Viâ Sixt.

RAILWAY from Geneva to (3¾ M.; 13 min.) *Annemasse.* STEAM TRAMWAY from Annemasse to *Samoëns*, 27¼ M., in 3 hrs. (3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 20 c.). OMNIBUS from Samoëns to *Sixt* (5 M.; 1 hr.). From Sixt to *Chamonix*, BRIDLE PATH (10-11 hrs.) over the Col d'Anterne and Col du Brévent (guide, 18 fr., needless in good weather), rather fatiguing, as we have to traverse both passes, with the ascent and descent between them, during the heat of the day. Splendid views of Mont Blanc. Provisions should be taken, as nothing but milk is to be had on the way.

From Geneva to (3¾ M.) *Annemasse*, see p. 278. At the N. end of Annemasse the line turns E. (right), leaving the hill of *Monthoux* to the left (stations, *Malbrande*, *Bas-Monthoux*), and skirts the foot of the *Voirons* viâ *Borly* to (8 M.) *La Bergue* (1680′).

The **Pralaire** (4630′), the S. peak of the *Voirons* (p. 244), may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ (¾ hr.) *Lucinges* and *Les Gets.*

9½ M. *Bonne*, on the *Menoge*. Branch-line to (8 M.) *Bonneville*, see p. 279. — From (10½ M.) *Pont de Fillinges* (1784′; inn) a diligence runs twice daily to (4½ M.) *Boëge* (Hôt. des Allobroges; Balance), the best starting-point for the *Voirons* (2 hrs.; p. 244). — Then through the valley of the *Foron* to (13½ M.) *Viuz-en-Sallaz*. To the left is the *Pointe des Brasses* (4940′), to the right the *Môle* (see below).

16 M. St. Jeoire (1925′; pop. 1750; *Couronne; Hôt. des Alpes*, plain; *Restaurant Chalet du Môle*, at the station; **Restaurant Blanc*, at the E. end of the main street), a little town, with the château of *Fléchère* and a statue of *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, who was born here.

The **Môle** (6132′), which commands the Arve valley and Mont Blanc, is ascended in 4 hrs. from St. Jeoire, by *Montrenaz* and the chalets of *Char*. A somewhat shorter route leads by *La Tour*, the chalets of *Bovère*, and the *Petit-Môle* (4980′; inn, ¾ hr. below the top). The ascent from Bonneville (p. 279) is still shorter.

The road ascends a narrow gorge, and then enters the valley of the *Giffre*, to the left. From (17½ M.) *Pont du Risse* a tramway leads in ½ hr. viâ *Le Breuillet* to *Marignier* (p. 279). 20 M. *Mieussy* (2225′), at the W. base of the *Pointe de Marcelly* (see below). In front rise the Buet and Mont Blanc. The line rounds the conical *Roc de Suets* (3002′) and reaches —

24¼ M. **Taninges** (2103′; *Balances*), a busy little town with the old abbey of *Mélan*, now a school. Route to Cluses, see p. 279.

The **Pointe de Marcelly** (7105′) may be ascended hence in 4½ hrs. by a steep path viâ *Les Pontets* and the chalets of *Grand Planay*, or from Mieussy (see above) in 5 hrs., with guide. — From Taninges viâ *Les Gets* to *St. Jean d'Aulph* and *Thonon*, in the valley of the Drance, see p. 270. Diligence daily from Taninges to Morzine in 3¼ hrs.

We ascend the valley of the *Giffre*, by *La Palud*, *Jutteninge*, *Verchaix-Morillon*, *Les Chenets*, and *Le Bérouze*, to —

31 M. **Samoëns** (2490′; pop. 2540; **Croix d'Or*, moderate; *Commerce*), a little town prettily situated at the base of the *Rochers de Criou* (7380′). Fine view from the chapel above the church (10 min.).

From Samoëns to (7 hrs.) *Champéry* in the Val d'Illiez, over the *Col de la Golèse* and *Col de Coux*, see p. 274; over the *Col de Jouplane* (5635′) or the *Col de la Golèse* to (4 hrs.) *Morzine*, see p. 270.

Beyond Samoëns the road enters the defile of *Les Tines*, in which the Giffre forms a fall, 160′ high. As the valley expands we see before us the precipices of the Buet, to our right the Pointe de Salles and the Pointe des Places, and to our left the Pic de Tanneverge (see below).

36 M. **Sixt** (2484′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Fer à Cheval*, in an old monastery, R. & L. 3, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 5 fr., unpretending) is locally known as *L'Abbaye*.

Environs. In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting snow, the environs of Sixt abound in fine waterfalls, there being no fewer than thirty in the upper part of the valley alone, which is called from its shape **Vallée du Fer à Cheval.** In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles to five or six. An attractive excursion may be taken, through the debris of a landslip of 1602, to the (3 hrs.) *Fond de la Combe* (3274′), at the head of the valley, with a waterfall.

Fine views from the *Collet d'Anterne* (5900′), 3 hrs. to the S., and from the *Croix de Commune* (6340′), 3½ hrs. to the S.E. — The **Pic de Tanneverge** (*Pointe des Rosses*, 9784′; 9 hrs.; with guide), by the *Col de Tanneverge* (8454′), is difficult, but commands a splendid view. The descent from the col may be made to the *Barberine Club Hut* (6230′), then down the *Eau Noire* to *Emosson*, and over the *Col de la Gueula* to *Finhaut* (p. 293). — The **Tête Pelouse** (8120′), ascended by the *Lac de Gers* in 6 hrs., offers no difficulty; fine view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made over the stony slopes ('lapiaz') of the *Désert de Platé* to the *Chalets de Platé*, and then over the *Escaliers de Platé* to *Le Fayet* (p. 280; dizzy path, recalling the Gemmi). — The **Pointe de Salles** (8183′), from the (4 hrs.) *Chalets of Salles* (p. 280) by the S.W. side in 2 hrs. (with guide), not difficult. The ascent by the E. side takes skilful climbing.

From Sixt to Chamonix over the Buet, 12-13 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary; 23 fr., incl. return). To the *Chalets des Fonds*, see below. Then to the left to the (2½ hrs.) couloir of *Beaux Près*, close to the *Col de Léchaud* (7490′), and to the N. over turf, loose stones, and snow to the S.W. arête, the small *Cabane Pictet* (9970′), and the (2½ hrs.) top of the **Buet* (10,200′). Magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Jungfrau and Finsteraarhorn, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the Alps of Dauphiny. A toilsome descent leads to (2 hrs.) the *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (6330′; small inn), and through the *Vallée de Bérard* (p. 292) to *Argentière* and (5-6 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

From Sixt to *Champéry* over the *Col de Sagerou*, see p. 274; to *Le Fayet* or *Servoz* by the *Portettaz* and *Escaliers de Platé*, or over the *Col Derochoir*, see p. 280.

The bridle-path to the Col d'Anterne (to Chamonix 11 hrs., fatiguing) ascends the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., past a picturesque waterfall on the right, to (½ hr.) *Salvagny* (in view of the beautiful Pointe de Salles, see above), beyond which it zigzags up a grassy hill to the left, past the *Cascade du Rouget* (p. 280), to

the (1½ hr.) *Chalets des Fonds* (4530′; small inn), and 'Eagle's Nest', the summer-seat of Sir Alfred Wills, at the foot of the *Buet* (p. 282). About 5 min. farther on, beyond the bridge, we ascend to the right (path to the left to the Col Léchaud, see p. 282), passing the ruined huts of *Grasses-Chèvres* (5600′) in a wide bend, to (1 hr.) the *Signal* or *Bas du Col d'Anterne* (6810′). We then traverse the undulating *Plateau d'Anterne* (the chalets of which lie to the right), and skirt the *Lac d'Anterne* (6693′) to (1½ hr.) the ***Col d'Anterne** (7425′), where a stupendous view of the Mont Blanc chain is suddenly revealed. We descend to the left (path to the right to *Ayer* and Servoz, 2½ hrs.), passing the chalets of *Moëde*, into the valley of the *Diosaz*, which we cross after 1½ hr. by a wooden bridge (5530′). We then ascend to the (1½ hr.) **Col du Brévent** (6975′), which also affords a superb view of Mont Blanc. Descent, chiefly through wood, viâ *Planpraz* and *Les Chablettes* (p. 287) to (2 hrs.) *Chamonix.*

72. Chamonix and Environs.

Hotels. *Hôtel-Pension Couttet, frequented by the English, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt. de Londres et d'Angleterre, with garden, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr.; *Gr. Hôt. Royal et de Saussure, with annex and garden, similar charges; *Gr. Hôt. Impérial et Métropole, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. du Montblanc, R., L., & A. 2½-5, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes, R., L., & A. from 3, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôtel Beau-Site, in an open situation at the S. end of the village, R. from 2, lunch 2, D. 3½, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôtel de France et de l'Union, R. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-8, in the dépendance 5-6 fr.; Hôt. de l'Europe, opposite the post-office, R., L., & A. 2½ fr., well spoken of; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, on the Geneva road, pens. 5-6½ fr.; *Hôt. Suisse, R 2, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 3½, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix, R., L., & A. from 1½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Mer de Glace, on the Martigny road, pens. 6 fr.; Hôtel Villa Beauséjour; *Hôt. Beau-Rivage, in an open situation, on the left bank, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. from 6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. de la Terrasse, with café-restaurant, R. from 2, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. de Chamonix, Place de l'Eglise, well spoken of; *Croix Blanche, R., L., & A. from 1½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the *Montanvert*, the *Flégère*, the *Brévent*, the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, and the *Pierre Pointue*. The paths are so minutely described in these pages that they can hardly be mistaken, and opportunities of asking the way are frequent. Visitors to the *Chapeau* need only take a guide across the Mer de Glace to or from the Chapeau (p. 285). — The guides at Chamonix form a society under a *Guide-Chef*, who assigns them to applicants in rotation; but travellers may choose their own guides. Full pay must be given for an ordinary tour if more than half completed, but given up at the traveller's desire; when less than half has been completed, two thirds of the tariff must be paid (special tariff for Mont Blanc, see p. 289). The guides are bound on 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage not exceeding 26 lbs.; on 'courses extraordinaires', 15 lbs. only. — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: *Michel* and *Fréd. Payot; Ed.* and *Aug. Cupelin; Henri, Joseph Albert*, and *François Devouassoud; Jules Bossoney; Michel Folliguet; Ben. Simon*, surnamed *Benoni; A. Tournier; Jules* and *Joseph Adolphe Simond* of Les Praz; *Franç., Alfred*, and *Joseph*

Simond of Lavancher; *Gasp.* and *Joseph Simond* of Les Mossons; *Armand Couttet; Michel Savioz; Franç. Meugnier; Antoine Ducroz; Albert Tissary*, etc.

Horses and Mules. Except for the excursion to the Montanvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montanvert for a visit to the Jardin, and back to Chamonix in the evening (9 fr.), the charges are the same as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much more is charged for the attendant.

The **Collection of Pictures** of *M. Gabriel Loppé*, the painter of Alpine scenery, situated behind the Hôtel Royal, on the way to the Montanvert, is worth seeing. Admission gratis (small fee to the attendant). — *Alpine Library* (guide-books, photograkhs, etc.) near the Hôt. Impérial. — The best *Telescope* for a view of Mont Blanc is that of *M. Louis Donat* (diameter 10 inches), in a court at the W. end of the village. — The *Revue du Mont-blanc*, issued in summer weekly, gives information as to the state of the snow, records of ascents, and so on.

Points of Interest. The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, but those who have one day only at command should ascend the MONTANVERT (p. 285) in the morning (2½ hrs.), cross the MER DE GLACE (p. 285) to the (1½ hr.) CHAPEAU (p. 285), descend to (1 hr.) *Les Tines* (p. 286), ascend the FLÉGÈRE (p. 286; 2½ hrs.), and descend thence in 2 hrs. to Chamonix. Early in the morning the path to the Montanvert is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère partly so; and by this arrangement we reach the Flégère at the time when the light is best for the view of Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montanvert) for the inexperienced is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Riders send their mules round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone takes 5 hrs., and that to the Montanvert or the Chapeau about the same time. — Those who come from the E., and have slept at *Argentière*, may leave the road near *Lavancher* (p. 291), take a guide there, and go by the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace, and Montanvert to Chamonix. The Flégère may also be reached from *Le Joux* (p. 291), on the right bank of the Arve; but the path is bad and unsuitable for riding, and cannot be found without a guide (boy 1-1½ fr.).

On a cloudy afternoon, when no distant views are obtainable, the GLACIER DES BOSSONS (p. 287) is the best object for a walk (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the CASCADE DE BLAITIÈRE, on the hillside to the E. of Chamonix, ½ hr. (adm. ½ fr.). — The PLAN DE L'AIGUILLE (p. 288), 3-3½ hrs., or, incl. the *Lac de Blaitière*, 4 hrs. (there and back, with stay, 7 hrs.). — To the PAVILLON DE LA PIERRE-POINTUE (p. 288) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, including the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Echelle, a whole day. — Ascent of the BRÉVENT (p. 287) and back, 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

English Church (p. 285), with regular services during the season.

The ***Valley of Chamonix** (3415′; pop. about 3400), or *Chamouny*, 12 M. long, ½ M. wide, watered by the *Arve*, runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the *Mont Blanc* chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the *Glaciers du Tour, d'Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, and *des Bossons;* and on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent*. The valley was first brought into cultivation by a Benedictine priory in the 12th cent., but it remained practically unknown until the 18th cent., when it was visited by the English travellers Pococke and Windham (1741) and the Genevese naturalists De Saussure (1760) and Bourrit (1769). It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

In front of the Hôtel Royal rises the ***Saussure Monument,**

Vallorcine
Martigny
Mont Buet
Mt Oreb
le Chantet
le Couteraz
le Nant
Col de Balme
Zerbazière
Zennepi
Fardelet
Ch. des Frassettes
Ch. des Fonds
Vallée des Fonds
Ch. de Grasse Chèvre
Aig. de Salenton
Col de Salenton
Eau Noire
Vallée de Bérard
la Payaz
l'Aiguillette
les Grandes Autannes
Ch. de Charamillon
Pte de Salles
Ch. d'Anterne
Col des Fonds (Léchaud)
Pierre à Bérard
Aig. de Bérard
Col des Montets
Montroc
le Tour
Pte de Bron
Gl. des Grands
Pte des Grands
le Pissoir
Pte d'Orny
Col des Grands
Aig. du Tour
Plateau du Trient
Col d'Orny
Tête à l'Ane
L. d'Anterne
Ch. de Villy
Col de Bérard
Trélechamp
les Frasserands
Buisme
Glacier du Tour
Belvédère
Argentière
Col du Tour
Aig. Dorées
Fenêtre de Saleinaz
Gde Fourche
Col d'Anterne
Ch. d'Ecuelle
Ch. de Barme
Aig. de la Floriaz
Aig. du Passon
Fenêtre du Tour
Aig. du Chardonnet
Gl. de Saleinaz
Rochers des Fiz
Ch. de Moède
Aiguilles Rouges
Chamonix
les Chozalets
Grassonnay
Pav.
Ch. de Lognan
les Iles
la Glière
la Joux
Col du Chardonnet
Aig. d'Argentière
Col du Tour Noir
L. de Pormenaz
Ch. d'Arleve
Aig. Pourrie
Pte Noire de Pormenaz
la Flégère
Lavancher
Ch. de la Pendant
Glacier de Lognan
Gl. des Rognons
Aig. de la Neuvaz
Ch. de Chavanne
Ch. des Planes
Ch. de la Ravire
Ch. de Chavanoz
les Tines
le Chapeau
Aig. à Bochard
Aig. d'Gds Montets
Jardin d'Argent.
Le Tour Noir
Ch. de Pormenaz
Ch. des Praz
les Bois
Col des Gds Montets
Col d'Argentière
le Mont
les Moulins
Gorges de la Diosaz
le Vieux Ch.
le Chable
les Praz
Aig. Verte
les Droites
Aig. Rouges
Servoz
le Bouchet
le Brévent
Plan des Chablettes
Aig. du Dru
Montanvert
Le Cardinal
Mt Dolent
Montvauthier
CHAMONIX
les Couvercles
les Moulins
l'Évêque
Col Dolent
l'Aiguillette
Plan Bel-Achat
la Mola
les Mossoux
les Pèches
les Praz Conduits
les Barats
les Tsours
les Pèlerins
Chailloud
Sallanches
Aig. du Moine
le Jardin
Aig. de Triolet
Glacier de Talèfre
Aig. de Leschaux
Aig. du Plan
Aig. du Tacul
Aig. de l'Éboulement
Aig. de la Tour
le Gros Bechar

MONT BLANC
Mt Blanc du Tacul
Mt Maudit
Dôme du Goûter
Aig. de Bionnassay
Aig. du Goûter
Aig. du Midi
Aig. du Plan
Aig. de Blaitière
Aig. du Tacul
Aig. de l'Eboulement
Aig. de Leschaux
Mt Gruetta
Ptes Jorasses
Gdes Jorasses
Mt Mallet
Aig. de Rochefort
Aig. du Géant
Aig. de l'Evêque
Aig. Marbrées
Gd Flambeau
Col du Géant
La Tour Ronde
Mt de Brenva
Mt Fréty
Glacier du Géant
Glacier de Leschaux
Glacier de la Brenva
Aig. Blanche de Péteret
Aig. Noire de Péteret
Rocher du Mt Blanc
Aig. Grise
Dôme de Miage
Tête Carrée
Aig. de Béranger
Aig. de Trélatête
Pt Mt Blanc
Aig. de Combal
Aig. de l'Allée Bl.
Aig. des Glaciers
Aig. d'Estellette
Mt du Brouillard
Aig. du Châtelet
Mt Rouge
Mt Chétif
Dolonne
Courmayeur
Entrèves
La Saxe
Aig. de Chambave
Tête de Licone
Tête Rumiano
M. Cormet
Verrand
Palésieux
Pré St Didier
Tête de Crammont
Tête d'Arp
Col de Youla
Mt Berio Blanc
Tête des Jeunes
Mt Fortin
Mt Percé
A. des Chavannes
Col de la Seigne
V. de l'Allée Blanche
Val Véni
Val Ferret
Morgex
Les Houches
le Fouilly
la Griaz
Mgne des Faus
le Gros Béchar
Mt Lachat
les Rognes
Ch. de Tricot
Col de Tricot
Aig. de Tricot
les Gds Mulets
Pt Plateau
Gd Plateau
St Gervais
Orsières
Aoste
Petit St Bernard
0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilomètres
1:150,000
0 1 2 3 English Miles
vé et impr. par Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

unveiled in 1887, on the centenary of the first ascent of Mont Blanc. The bronze group (by J. Salmson), on a granite pedestal, represents Saussure conducted by Balmat (p. 289): 'à H. B. de Saussure Chamonix reconnaissant'. A small monument to Balmat stands in front of the church.

The ***Montanvert** or *Montenvers* (6267′; 2½ hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary; horse and attendant 12 fr.), a height on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest basins of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches *(Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Leschaux*, and *Glacier de Talèfre)*, and descends into the valley in a huge ice-cataract, 4½ M. long and ½-1¼ M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace* above the Montanvert, and the *Glacier des Bois* below it. The bridle-path leads to the left by the Hôtel Royal, passes the little *English Church*, and crosses the meadows (to the left of the cemetery wall) to the (¼ hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles*. We ascend (just before the solitary cottage) through pine-wood to the right (again turning to the right after ¼ hr.), past the (10 min.) *Chalets des Planaz*, to (40 min.) *Le Caillet* (4900′; rfmts.), a spring by the wayside. Farther on (12 min.) a bridle-path to the left descends to Les Bois (p. 286). Our path ascends gradually, at first through wood, to the (1 hr.) *Hôtel du Montanvert* (R., L., & A. 3-4, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 9-10 fr.), at the top of the hill, commanding the **Mer de Glace* and the mountains around it: opposite us rises the huge *Aiguille du Dru* (12,320′); behind it, to the left, is the snow-clad *Aiguille Verte* (13,540′) and lower down the *Aig. d Bochard* (8767′), to the right the *Aig. du Moine* (11,198′); farther distant are the *Grandes Jorasses* (13,797′), the *Mont Mallet* (13,085′), and the *Aig. du Géant* (13,170′); and immediately to our right tower the *Aiguilles des Charmoz* (11,293′) and *de Blaitière* (11,550′).

From the Montanvert travellers usually cross the **Mer de Glace** to the (1¼-1½ hr.) *Chapeau*, opposite. A path descends the left lateral moraine to (¼ hr.) the glacier. The passage of the glacier presents no difficulty (¼ hr.; guide from the Montanvert, unnecessary for experts, 3 fr., or to the Chapeau 6 fr.; woollen socks to draw over shoes unfurnished with nails, 1 fr.). On the opposite side we ascend over debris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine (6065′; rfmts.), skirting which we descend to the giddy '*Mauvais Pas*', where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks, and the (40 min.) Chapeau. Guides for this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be found at the Chapeau; if required, they should be brought from the Hôt. Beau-Séjour at Lavancher (6 fr.; p. 286).

The ***Chapeau** (5279′; *Inn*), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the *Aiguille d'Bochard*, is much lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Chamonix Valley.

In the background, *Mont Mallet* (13,085′) and the *Aiguille du Géant* (13,170′); to the right, the *Aiguilles des Charmoz* (11,293′), *de Blaitière* (11,550′), *du Plan* (12,050′), and *du Midi* (12,608′), the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950′), the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210′), and the *Aig. du Goûter* (12,610′).

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Aiguille du Dru, and then through pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour* (p. 291). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Lavancher*, to the left to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 271). The route to the Flégère crosses the Arve at the inn 'à la Mer de Glace', then leads to the left through wood and pastures to (20 min.) the foot of the zigzag path (see below). A shorter path, rough and unfit for riding, diverges from the path to Les Tines (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left, and descends the moraine (passing the *Source of the Arveyron* below on the left) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (p. 291).

The *Jardin (9830′; guide necessary, 14 fr.) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montanvert, where the night is passed, we skirt the somewhat dizzy rocks of *Les Ponts* to the right to the *Angle;* here we take to the Mer de Glace, and ascend its moraine, and then the moraines of the Glaciers du Tacul, de Leschaux, and de Talèfre (containing numerous crystals), to the foot of the *Couvercle*. We now ascend rapidly to the left by a good path (2 hrs. from the Angle) and skirt the rocks of the Aig. du Moine, above the *Séracs de Talèfre*, till we are opposite the huge rock of the Jardin. The *Glacier de Talèfre* is then crossed to the foot of the Jardin (1½-2 hrs.). Around us tower the Aig. du Moine, the Aig. Verte, the Droites, the Courtes, the Aig. de Triolet, the Aig. de Talèfre, and other snow-peaks. We descend to the (½ hr.) refuge-hut on the *Pierre à Béranger* (8110′) and return to the Montanvert in about 3 hrs. This excursion introduces us to the grand icy wilds of the Mont Blanc group, and presents no difficulty to good walkers. Provisions necessary.

The **Aiguille Verte** (13,540′), the highest peak between the Mer de Glace and the Glacier d'Argentière, is ascended by good climbers from the Montanvert in 10-12 hrs. (difficult, guide 100 fr.). Follow the Jardin route as far as the *Couvercle* (see above), ascend the Glacier de Talèfre, and by a long snow-couloir to the ridge between the Aig. Verte and les Droites; hence to the left to the top. — The **Aiguille du Dru** (*Grand Dru* or *Pointe Est* 12,320′, guide 90 fr.; *Petit Dru* or *Pointe Charlet* 12,245′, guide 130 fr.), the **Aiguille de Blaitière** (11,550′; guide 80 fr.), and the **Aiguilles des Charmoz** (11,293′; guide 80 fr.) are all difficult and fit for firstrate climbers only.

The ***Flégère** (6158′; 3 hrs.; guide, 7 fr., unnecessary; horse and attendant 14 fr.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floriaz* (9475′), a peak of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. We follow the Argentière road (p. 291) to (1½ M.) *Le Chable*. The direct footpath diverges to the left just on this side of the Arve bridge, leading in 12 min. through pastures, very marshy at places, to the foot of the ascent. [The bridle-route, a few minutes longer, crosses the Arve to *Les Praz* (p. 291), diverges to the left at the last house (guide-post), crosses the Arve, and is joined by the path mentioned above.] We now ascend the stony slope in long zigzags. After 35 min. we

LA CHAINE DU MONT BLANC VUE DE LA FLEGÈRE. (1806 m)

enter the wood to the right, pass (35 min.) the *Chalet des Praz* (rfmts.), and in 1 hr. more reach the *Croix de la Flégère* (Inn, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.). The *View (comp. panorama) embraces the Mont Blanc chain, from the Col de Balme to beyond the Glacier des Bossons. Opposite us lies the basin of the *Glacier des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, enclosed by sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left, the *Aiguille du Dru* and the huge snow-clad *Aiguille Verte;* to the right, the *Aiguilles des Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan*, and *du Midi*. The summit of Mont Blanc is distinctly seen, but is less striking than the nearer peaks. The jagged pinnacles of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular appearance. Evening-light most favourable.

From the Flégère the bridle-path goes on to (1 hr.) the *Chalet de la Floriaz* (rfmts.), from which we may ascend the *Aiguille de la Glière* (9353′; 2½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), the *Aiguille de la Floriaz* (9475′; 3 hrs.; 20 fr.), or the **Belvédère* (9730′), one of the highest peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges, affording a magnificent view (for adepts only; 4 hrs.; 20 fr.). — Those bound from the Flégère to Argentière or to the Chapeau may descend direct to *Le Joux* (comp. p. 284; path hardly to be mistaken on the descent).

The ***Brévent** (8285′), the S.W. prolongation of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, affords a similar but finer view. While from the Flégère the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille Verte are the chief features, Mont Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the right of the Buet we see the Bernese Alps, and to the S.W. the Dauphiny Alps. The bridle-path (4½ hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary) leads to the W. from Chamonix, passing the hamlets of *La Molaz* and *Les Mossoux*, ascends through wood to (1½ hr.) *Plan Lachat* (5160′; rfmts., dear), an admirable point of view, and then in numerous zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) *Plan Bel Achat* (7067′; Restaurant, bed 2, D. 4 fr.), on a saddle to the S.W. of the summit. Thence, passing the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, to the (1½ hr.) top (unpretending restaurant).

Or we may ascend the 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' past the *Restaurant des Chablettes*, to (3 hrs.) *Planpraz* (6772′; *Hôt. Planpraz, pens. 6-7 fr.); then mount rather steeply to the left, and lastly through the '*Cheminée*' to the (1¼ hr.) summit (guide 10 fr.). Iron bars are fixed in the chimney to assist climbers, and steps are cut in the rock; some of the former have, however, been torn away, so that a guide is advisable for novices, especially in descending. — The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the Flégère path, 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and undulates along the hillside, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, to the (2 hrs.) *Hôt. Planpraz.*

To the ***Glacier des Bossons** an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back). We follow the Geneva road (p. 281) past the small *Pension du Lac*, cross the Arve by the (1½ M.) *Pont de Perrolataz*, diverge to the left at the hamlet of *Les Bossons* by a good path, and ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Pavillon* on the left moraine (about 4430 ft.; rfmts.). Fine view of the huge glacier, which has begun to advance of late, overshadowed by the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940′). On the left rise the *Aiguilles du Midi* (12,609′) and *du Plan* (12,050′). We descend to the grotto hewn in the glacier (85 yds. long, interesting; adm. and lights 1 fr.) and cross the glacier (guide, necessary,

2, from Chamonix 6 fr.; woollen socks to prevent slipping 1 fr.) to the (1/2 hr.) top of the right lateral moraine (rfmt. hut). We now descend over debris and through wood viâ *Les Tissours* (see below) to (1 hr.) Pierre-Chamonix.

The interesting excursion to the ***Plan de l'Aiguille** (7227′) takes 3 hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 9 fr.; horse 9 fr.). Above (20 min.) *Les Tissours* (see below; finger-post) we ascend to the left through wood by a good bridle-path, affording fine views of the Chamonix valley and (farther up) of the Glacier des Bossons, the Aiguille and Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc, Aig. du Midi, and Glacier des Pèlerins. Beyond a refreshment-hut we ascend over pastures to the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Chalet du Plan de l'Aiguille* (restaurant, with beds). From this point a footpath ascends over a stony tract, commanding a grand view of the whole Mont Blanc chain, with the Glaciers des Bossons, des Pèlerins, de Blaitière, and others, and of the Tarentaise Mts. beyond the Col de Voza. In 25 min. we reach a clear bluish-green lake at the foot of the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Blaitière*, dominated by the *Aiguilles du Midi*, *du Plan*, and *de Blaitière*.

Experts (guide 10 fr.) may go from the Plan de l'Aiguille viâ the moraine and the crevassed end of the *Glacier des Pèlerins* to the (1 hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue*, or they may descend (guide 12 fr.) below the *Glacier de Blaitière* and the *Glacier des Nantillons* to the (3 hrs.) *Montanvert* (p. 285).

The ***Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue** (6723′; bridle-path, 3 hrs.; horse 8 fr.; guide, 8 fr., unnecessary) is another favourite point. On the left bank of the Arve we pass the hamlets of *Les Praz Conduits*, *Les Barats*, and (by the upper path, to the left; 20 min.) *Les Tissours*; here we turn to the left, ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (cantine), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. (After 10 min. the path to the Glacier des Bossons diverges to the right; see above.) We ascend to the left in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant Blanc* dashes over rocks, to the (3/4 hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (5265′; rfmts.) and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (restaurant, déj. 3 1/2 fr.), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc.; also a superb view to the N. and W.

An interesting point is the **Aiguille de la Tour** (7566′), which commands the best survey of the Glacier des Bossons (3/4 hr., guide desirable; ascend to the left by the pavilion). — The **Pierre à l'Echelle** (7910′) is another fine point (1 1/4 hr.; guide advisable). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see p. 289) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them, the Aiguille du Goûter, the Dôme du Goûter, the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the foreground are the *Grands-Mulets* (see p. 289), 2 1/2 hrs. distant (guide necessary). — The **Aiguille du Midi** (12,608′) may be ascended from the Pierre-Pointue viâ the Pierre à l'Echelle and the *Col du Midi* (11,660′; refuge-hut) in about 8 1/2 hrs. (guide 60 fr.); difficult. The *View is very fine. The descent may be made viâ the *Vallée Blanche* and the *Glacier du Géant* to the *Col*

du Géant (p. 290). — From the Pierre-Pointue to the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (see p. 288) 1¼ hr., fatiguing, guide necessary (10 fr.).

Mont Blanc (15,782′), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,215′, Finsteraarhorn 14,025′, Ortler 12,800′; the Pic de Néthou, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,170′), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of granite, and is shrouded with a stupendous mantle of perpetual snow. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure, with eighteen guides; in 1825 by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. In summer the ascent is now made almost daily, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have frequently occurred. The view from the summit is unsatisfactory in the ordinary sense. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather we can only descry the outlines of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines.

According to the regulations of the guides at Chamonix, one traveller ascending Mont Blanc requires two guides (100 fr. each) and one porter (50 fr.), each additional member of the party one guide more; but for experts one guide and one porter suffice. When the 'hotel bill' on the Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person. On the first day we ascend by the *Pierre-Pointue* (p. 288) and the *Glacier des Bossons* to the (6 hrs.) **Grands-Mulets** (10,030′). The *Hotel* (9908′), at the W. base of the rocks, contains eight rooms (bed, L., & A. 12, B. 3, D. 6, vin ordinaire 4 fr.; D. for guide 2½ fr., incl. wine, bed free; food and wine often poor). [Travellers crossing Mont Blanc from the Italian side should go on to the (2½ hrs.) Pierre-Pointue or to (2 hrs. more) Chamonix.] — On the second day we proceed by the *Petit-Plateau* to the (4 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,900′), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the *Col du Dôme* to the left of the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (1½ hr.) *Refuge Vallot* (14,312′; shelter-hut, with beds), near the *Vallot Observatory* (both erected by Mr. Vallot of Paris), and thence by the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950′) and the *Tournette* (15,325′) to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit (*Calotte*). Another route leads to the left from the Grand-Plateau by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, the *Rochers Rouges* (with the *Cabane Janssen*, 14,774′), and the *Petits-Mulets* (15,390′) in 3-4 hrs. On the top of Mont Blanc is the *Observatory* of *Dr. Janssen*, built in 1893, which rests entirely upon the snow, as borings failed to find the rock even at a depth of 40 ft. (adm. to the Vallot and Janssen Observatories, and the Cabane on the Rochers Rouges, only by permission of the proprietors).

From St. Gervais (p. 280) we ascend by a new bridle-path viâ the *Pavillon de Bellevue* (p. 280) and *Mt. Lachat* (6925′) to the *Tête-Rousse* (10,300′), beyond which we pass through a long couloir (step-cutting necessary; falling stones dangerous) to the (8-9 hrs.) Cabane (12,530′) on the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,610′); thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (2 hrs.) *Refuge Vallot* (see above). — From Courmayeur (p. 300) about 14 hrs.: from the *Combal Lake* (p. 300) across the *Glacier de Miage* to the (7½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Cabane du Dôme* of the Italian Alpine Club (ca. 10,500′), at the foot of the *Aiguille Grise;* thence across the *Glacier du Dôme* and the W. arête of the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (5-7 hrs.; acc. to the season and number of crevasses) *Refuge Vallot* and the (1½ hr.) summit. — Another route leads from the Combal Lake across the *Glacier de Miage* and *Glacier du Mont-Blanc* to the (8½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Rifugio Quintino Sella* (10,194′), on the *Rocher du Mont-Blanc*, whence the top is attained in 6-7 hrs.;

but in the middle of the day this route is exposed to stone avalanches and should be avoided as a descent. — The ascent by the *Glaciers du Brouillard* and *du Fresnay* as well as the direct ascent by the *Glacier de la Brenva* are very difficult and dangerous. — The **Aiguille du Goûter** (12,610'; 3 hrs.; guide from Chamonix 40 fr.) and the *Dôme du **Goûter** (14,210'; 4½ hrs.; guide 60 fr.) may be ascended from the Grands-Mulets without serious difficulty.

Tour du Mont Blanc, see R. 75.

FROM CHAMONIX TO COURMAYEUR OVER THE COL DU GÉANT, 12-13 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but highly interesting, and for adepts not difficult (guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the *Hôtel du Montanvert* (p. 285) we traverse the upper part of the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du Tacul* or *du Géant*, the jagged 'séracs' of which must be crossed with the necessary precaution. On the right we pass the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940'), and on the left the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,170'; p. 301), and in about 6 hrs. reach the **Col du Géant** (11,060'), between the *Grand Flambeau* (11,660') on the right and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,615') on the left, with the *Rifugio Torino* (inn in summer) of the Ital. Alp. Club and a splendid view towards Italy. We then descend almost perpendicular rocks on the S. side to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (p. 301) and (1½ hr.) Courmayeur. — Other PASSES OVER THE MONT BLANC RANGE from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for trained adepts only): the **Col de Triolet** (12,110'), at the head (S.E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aig. de Triolet* and the *Punta Isabella* (guide 50 fr.); the **Col de Talèfre** (11,730'), also at the head (E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, but farther to the W., to the E. of the *Aig. de Talèfre* (guide 50 fr.); the **Col de Pierre-Joseph** (11,410'), to the S.W. of the *Aig. de Talèfre* (60 fr.); the **Col des Hirondelles** (11,370'), between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses* (60 fr.); and the **Col de Miage** (11,165'), to the S.W. of the *Aig. de Bionnassay* (60 fr.). — *Col Dolent*, see p. 291; *Col de Trélatête*, see p. 298. — To ORSIÈRES over the *Col du Chardonnet* and the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz*, or over the *Col d'Argentière*, see p. 291; *Col du Tour*, see p. 291.

From Chamonix to *Sixt* over the *Col du Brévent* and the *Col d'Anterne*, see p. 283. Over the *Buet*, see p. 282.

73. From Chamonix to Martigny over the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz viâ Triquent and Salvan.

Comp. Maps, pp. 284, 272.

TWO ROADS and a BRIDLE PATH connect the Chamonix Valley with the Valais. Road from Chamonix by Argentière and Valorcine to (4¼ hrs.) Châtelard, whence one road to the right leads by the Tête-Noire, Trient, and the Col de la Forclaz to (4¼ hrs.) Martigny, and the other to the left to Finhaut, Salvan, and (4 hrs.) Vernayaz. The bridle-path diverges at Argentière to the right from the road, crosses the Col de Balme, and rejoins the road at the Col de la Forclaz. Of these routes the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny, which is practicable for four-seated carriages, is the most frequented, but is less interesting than that to Salvan and Vernayaz, which affords finer and more varied views. The path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, commands a superb view of the Chamonix Valley and Mont Blanc, which are not seen to advantage from the other routes, and is recommended to travellers from Martigny approaching Mont Blanc for the first time (comp. p. 296).

a. From Chamonix to Martigny viâ the Tête-Noire.

8½ hrs. OMNIBUS (with 3-4 seats) from Chamonix to Martigny, or vice versâ, 16 fr. and fee of ¾-1 fr. to the driver (office of the 'Messageries' at Chamonix near the Hôtel Impérial, at Martigny in the Rue des Hôtels). Carriages are changed at the Tête-Noire or at the Col de Forclaz. — CARRIAGE and pair between Chamonix and Martigny for 1-2 pers. 40, 3 pers.

50, 4 pers. 60 fr. The drivers generally exchange passengers with those coming the other way either at the Tête Noire or the Col de Forclaz; and tourists who object to this should stipulate for the retention of the same carriage all the way to the railway-station of Martigny. — WALKERS (guide superfluous) may send their luggage by diligence.

The road ascends the valley and crosses the *Arve* between *Le Chable* (ascent of the Flégère, see p. 286) and (1 1/2 M.) *Les Praz d'en-haut* (*Chalet-Hôt. des Praz, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. National, R. 1 1/2, pens. 4 1/2-5 fr.). The village of *Les Bois* and the *Glacier des Bois* remain on the right. At (1 1/2 M.) *Les Tines* (*A la Mer de Glace; Au Touriste) a path to the Chapeau diverges to the right (p. 286). The road ascends through a wooded defile to (3/4 M.) *Lavancher* (3848'; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, 10 min. above the road); to the Chapeau, see p. 286. About 1/2 M. farther a bridge crosses the Arve to *Le Joux*, situated to the left, behind a hill. (Ascent of the Flégère, see p. 286.) We next pass the hamlets of *Les Iles*, *Grassonay*, and (1 M.) *Les Chazalets*, cross the Arve, and reach (3/4 M.)—

6 M. **Argentière** (4100'; **Couronne*, R., L., & A. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Bellevue*, well spoken of), a considerable village, where the huge glacier of that name descends between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540').

Glacier d'Argentière.* Bridle-path (guide 5, mule 6 fr.) from Argentière to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Lognan* (6703'; Devouassoud's Inn); 1/4 hr. higher we obtain a splendid survey of the grand 'séracs' of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In 1/2 hr. more (guide necessary, usually to be found at the inn) we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses (*Mer de Glace d'Argentière*). The middle of it affords a striking view of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noir, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Droites, Aig. Verte). We may then ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the *Jardin d'Argentière* (8805'), a rocky 'islet' at the base of the Aiguille d'Argentière, with fine flora in summer. — EXCURSIONS from the Pavillon de Lognan. *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540'; 7 hrs.; guide from Chamonix 65 fr.) and *Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,819'; 8 hrs.; guide 65 fr.), two difficult ascents. — To ORSIÈRES over the **Col du Chardonnet (10,909'; 11 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), difficult, but very interesting. We ascend the steep Glacier d'Argentière and the Glacier du Chardonnet to (5 1/2 hrs.) the col, between the Aiguille du Chardonnet and the Aiguille d'Argentière; then cross the *Glacier de Saleinaz* to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane de Saleinaz* (p. 308), and descend to (4 hrs.) *Orsières* (p. 308). — To Orsières over the **Col d'Argentière** (11,536'; 12 hrs., guide 60 fr.), very difficult. The pass, which commands a fine view, lies between the *Tour Noir* (12,585') and the *Aiguilles Rouges du Dolent* (12,110'). The dangerous descent leads across the *Glacier de la Neuva* to the chalets of *La Folly* in the *Val Ferret* (p. 302). — To COURMAYEUR over the **Col Dolent** (11,625'; 14 hrs. with guide), between *Mont Dolent* (12,543') and the *Aiguille de Triolet* (12,715'), another difficult expedition. The descent leads by the *Glacier du Pré de Bar* to the chalets of that name in the *Val Ferret* (p. 301). — To THE MONTANVERT over the **Col des Grands-Montets** (10,634'; 8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), laborious but very fine. The pass lies between the *Petite Aiguille Verte* (11,457') and the *Aiguille des Grands-Montets* (10,827'; easily ascended from the col in 1/2 hr.), at the head of the steep *Glacier des Rognons*. — From the Pavillon de Lognan we may return to the chalets of *Lognan* and *Pendant*, and follow the Chapeau route to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Les Tines* (see above).

FROM ARGENTIÈRE TO ORSIÈRES over the **Col du Tour** (10,762'), 12-13 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), toilsome, but not really difficult for experts. We diverge to the left from the Col de Balme route at (35 min.) *Le Tour* (p. 296) and

ascend over the moraine of the *Glacier du Tour*, and farther on over the glacier itself, to the col, between the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,615′) and the *Tête Blanche* (11,253′), both of which are easily climbed from the pass. We descend to the névé of the *Glacier du Trient*, where we either take to the right over the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710′) to the *Glacier de Saleinaz* and the *Cabane* of that name (p. 308); or we cross the *Col d'Orny* (10,230′) to the left to the *Cabanes d'Orny* (p. 308).

Beyond the village the Tête-Noire road ascends to the left in bold windings. Beyond (25 min.) *Trélechamp* (4593′; Hôt. des Montets) we look back at the Glacier du Tour and the magnificent Aiguille Verte. The (1/4 hr.) *Col des Montets* (4740′) is the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve.

The road now turns to the W. side of the valley and gradually descends. 20 min. *Hôtel du Buet* (4386′). About 2 min. farther on, at a cantine, is a finger-post which indicates the way to the left to the (25 min.) picturesque **Cascade à Bérard* or *à Poyaz*, in a wild ravine, a digression to which adds 1/2 hr. to the walk (adm. 50 c.). Through this ravine, the *Vallée de Bérard*, runs the route to the *Buet* (10,200′), the top of which is visible in the background (see p. 282; guide from Chamonix 15 fr.).

Our road crosses the (1/4 hr.) *Eau-Noire* (to the waterfall from this point, 1/4 hr.). We traverse a lonely valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8655′). In 10 min. more we reach the first houses of the scattered village of **Valorcine** (pop. 640). At a (20 min.) *Cantine*, looking back, we obtain our last view of the summit of Mont Blanc. The valley contracts. The road descends to the Eau-Noire, which dashes over the rocks, and (5 min.) crosses it. The (1/4 hr.) *Hôtel de Barberine* (closed) stands at the confluence of the two branches of the Eau-Noire. The main branch (l.) forms a fall here, and a finer one *(Cascade de Barberine)* 1/2 hr. higher up (to *Emosson* and the *Barberine Hut*, 4 1/2-5 hrs., toilsome, comp. p. 293). — We cross (5 min.) the Eau-Noire by a bridge (3684′), the boundary between France and Switzerland, pass the *Hôt. Suisse au Châtelard*, and reach (6 min.) the Hôtel Royal du Châtelard (burned in 1886), where the two routes to the Rhone Valley separate: to the right the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny; to the left the road viâ Salvan to Vernayaz (see p. 293).

From Le Châtelard to Martigny (4 1/4 hrs.). The road passes through a cutting and crosses the (8 min.) Eau-Noire. The once dangerous *Mapas (mauvais pas)* descends to the left, while the new road leads high above the deep and sombre valley, being hewn through the rocks of the (40 min.) **Tête-Noire** or *La Roche-Percée*. We next reach (10 min. from the tunnel; 3 hrs. from Argentière) the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003′). A wooden belvedere, which we pass 2 min. before the inn, overlooks the wild gorge of the Eau-Noire.

A steep path descends by the inn to the left to the (20 min.) **Gouffre de la Tête-Noire**, a ravine of the *Trient*, with a waterfall and a natural bridge (*'Pont Mystérieux'*). Tickets at the inn (1 fr., incl. guide). The

steep ascent back to the hotel takes 25-30 minutes. — A path leads direct from the ravine across the Eau-Noire to Finhaut (see below).

The road here turns to the right into the pine-forest of Trient, skirting the base of the Tête-Noire. In the valley, far below, is the brawling *Trient*, which joins the Eau-Noire a little farther down. In 1/2 hr. we reach the village of **Trient** (4240′; **Hôt. du Midi; Hôt.-Pens. du Glacier de Trient*), a little beyond which the road is joined by the path from Chamonix over the Col de Balme (p. 295). At the end of the valley rises the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,615′), with the fine *Glacier du Trient* (p. 295).

From Trient the road ascends in steep curves to the (40 min.) **Col de la Forclaz** (4987′; see p. 295). View limited, but 1/2 hr. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the Rhone Valley as far as Sion. At our feet lies *Martigny*, reached in 2 1/4 hrs. by the road (p. 295), or in 1 1/2 hr. by the steep old path. — 6 M. *Martigny*, see p. 262.

b. From Chamonix to Vernayaz by Finhaut and Salvan.

From Chamonix to Vernayaz diligence 16 fr. Carr. for 1-2 pers. 45; from Vernayaz to Chamonix and back by Salvan or the Tête-Noire in two days 50 fr., in three days 65 fr. Light vehicle from Vernayaz to Salvan, 1 pers. 8, 2 pers. 10 fr.; to Finhaut 15 and 18 fr.

To *Le Châtelard*, see p. 292. The narrow road ascends to the left from the ruins of the Hôtel Royal, partly by zigzags, for 40 min.; it turns to the right at a cross, and leads at nearly the same level, commanding the valleys of the Eau-Noire and Trient, and then the Glacier du Trient and the Aiguille du Tour, to (3/4 hr.; 1 hr. 25 min. from Le Châtelard) **Finhaut** or **Fins-Hauts** (4060′; **Grand-Hôt. Finshauts*, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Beauséjour*, 6-6 1/2 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Bel-Oiseau*, 6-7 fr.; **Hôt. du Perron*, from 4 1/2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Montblanc; **Pens. de la Croix Fédérale*, plain), charmingly situated and much frequented. Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer.

A narrow path (the beginning of which should be asked for) leads hence direct to the (1 hr.) Tête-Noire Inn. It descends steeply to a wooden bridge over the Eau-Noire, crosses it, ascends to the right, and passes several houses, where, if needed, a boy may be found as a guide to the Hôtel de la Tête-Noire (p. 292). — From Finhaut a good path ascends to the W. to the (2 hrs.) **Col de la Gueula** (6380′), to the S. of the Bel-Oiseau (see below), where we enjoy a splendid view, across the Barberine Valley, of Mont Blanc, the Glacier du Trient, etc., and of the Bernese Alps to the E. The view is still better from the rocky knob of *Six Jeur* (6746′), 20 min. to the S.E. of the col. We may descend into the Eau-Noire Valley to (1/2 hr.) the chalets of *Emosson* and cross the shoulder of the *Perron* (8890′) by a fatiguing path leading to the (3 hrs.) *Barberine Inn* (p. 292; closed). — About 1/2 hr. above Emosson, in a green valley surrounded by high mountains, lie the chalets of **Barberine** (6020′). A little farther up is the new *Barberine Club Hut* (6230′), the starting-place for the ascent of the *Pic de Tanneverge* (9784′; 4 1/2 hrs., viâ the *Col de Tanneverge*), *Mont Ruan* (10,099′; 5 1/2 hrs., viâ the *Glacier des Fonds* and the S.W. arête), and the *Tour Sallières* (10,588′; 7 hrs., viâ the S. arête; comp. p. 274). Over the *Col de Tanneverge* to *Sixt*, see p. 282; by the *Col de Barberine* to *Emaney*, see p. 274. — The *Bel-Oiseau* (8655′; from Finhaut 4 hrs., with guide), *La Rebarmaz* (8115′; 3 1/2 hrs., with guide), and the *Fontanabran* (8849′; 5 hrs., with guide), are interesting and not difficult.

Ascending a little, then level again, the road passes (1/4 hr.) a Cantine (fine view all the way), descends through wood in windings, and leads on the slope of the hill to the (1 hr.) hamlet of **Triquent** (3260′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Mont Rose*, pens. 4-5 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent-du-Midi*, pens. 3 1/2-5 fr.). About 1/4 M. farther on are the **Gorges du Trièg*e (restaurant at the bridge), with their picturesque waterfalls framed in rocks and dark pines (made accessible by wooden pathways; 1 fr.). The road crosses the stream, ascends gradually for 20 min., and then descends, between interesting marks of glacier striation, and past the **Hôt.-Pens. de la Creusaz* (pens. from 4 fr.), to (1/2 hr.) **Salvan** (3035′; *Grand-Hôt. de Salvan*, R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. des Gorges du Trièg*e, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hôt. Bellevue*, unpretending, R. 1-2 fr., B. 80 c., D. 2 1/2 fr.; *Union*, moderate; *Hôt.-Pens. Mon Repos*, 4-5 fr., well spoken of). In the village is a large erratic boulder; interesting prehistoric sculptures.

Excursions (guides, *Louis-Gaspar* and *Fréd. Coquoz*, *Louis* and *Pierre-Louis Délez*, *Joseph* and *Jean-Louis Fournier*, *Em. Revaz*). To the **Cascade du Dalley**, a fine fall of the *Salanfe*, a good path leads in 40 min. by the hamlet of *Les Granges* (Hôt. des Gorges du Dalley), on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Salanfe forms the Pissevache Fall (p. 262). — A fine view of Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, etc., is obtained from the **Mayens de la Creuse** (5790′; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), to which an attractive path (suited for riding) leads through wood. — A bridle-path leads viâ *Les Granges* and *Van d'En Haut* to the (3 hrs.) **Salanfe Alp** (6400′; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent du Midi*), an admirable point of view (ascent of the *Dent du Midi*, see below). — The **Luisin** (9140′; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). From Salvan we proceed viâ the (2 1/2 hrs.) chalets of *Emaney* (6070′; accommodation) to the (2 hrs.) *Col* or *Chieu d'Emaney* (7960′), and then ascend to the right by the arête to the (1 hr.) summit. Superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Valais, and Bern. Descent in 2 hrs. to the *Salanfe Alp*. — **Dent du Midi** (10,696′; 8 hrs.; guide 20, with descent to Champéry 25 fr.), a difficult but attractive expedition. From the (3 hrs.) *Salanfe Alp* (see above) we ascend to the *Col de Susanfe*, where our route is joined by that from Champéry (p. 274). Then by the S. arête to the *Col des Paresseux* (10,043′) and the (5 hrs.) W. and highest peak. The other peaks are more difficult (comp. p. 274). — **Tour Sallières** (10,588′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), viâ Emaney (see above) and the S.E. side, difficult (better from the Barberine Hut, p. 293).

From Salvan a good road (cable-tramway projected), shaded by chestnut and walnut trees and crossing the brook about fifty times, descends the steep slopes in many windings to (3/4 hr.; up 1 1/2 hr.) *Vernayaz* (rail. stat., p. 262).

Walkers have an agreeable alternative to the road by Salvan in the 'Nouveau Chemin', which leads on the right bank of the Trient from Vernayaz to the Tête-Noire (3 hrs.; guide advisable for novices). The path, beginning below the *Gorges du Trient* (p. 262), ascends the cliffs to the left to (1/2 hr.) *Gueuroz* (2200′), and continues through beech-woods to (1/4 hr.) *La Taillat*, whence a path diverges through the valley of the Trient to (1/2 hr.) Salvan, joining the Finhaut and Vernayaz road at the Maison de la Commune at Salvan. Thence the path mounts steeply to (3/4 hr.) the prettily situated *La Crête* (3385′; simple fare), and then runs level by *Plan à Jeur* (3670′) to (1 hr.) *L'Itroz* (3880′), lying high above the union of the Trient and Eau-Noire. We descend to the left into the valley of the Trient, cross the stream by a timber-bridge, and ascend to the road, reaching it a little above the (3/4 hr.) *Tête-Noire Hotel* (p. 292).

74. From Martigny to Chamonix. Col de Balme.

Comp. Maps, pp. 272, 284.

10½ hrs. From Martigny to the Col de Forclaz 3½, thence to the Col de Balme 3, to Chamonix 4 hrs. more. Road from Martigny to Trient, and from Tour to Chamonix. Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Luggage may be sent on by diligence (comp. p. 291). Horse or mule and attendant 24 fr. (to the Col de Forclaz 12 fr.), but from the Col de Balme to Tour the path is unfit for riding.

Martigny, see p. 262. We follow the Great St. Bernard road through the long village of *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 262) to the (1½ M.) *Drance Bridge* (1630′), and (4 min.) the hamlet of *La Croix*. A notice on a house here indicates the steep old road to Chamonix, ascending to the right. Beyond (¼ hr.) the village of *Le Brocard* we ascend gradually to the right, through vineyards, orchards, meadows, and wood. The road is often crossed by the old one, and the two sometimes coincide. 20 min. *Les Rappes;* 25 min. *La Fontaine;* 35 min. *Sergnieux* (2810′); ¼ hr. *Le Fay*. The road here ascends to the right in wide bends (short-cut by the old path). Looking back from the (¾ hr.) *Chalet de Bellevue* we enjoy a fine survey of the Rhone Valley. Then (20 min.) *Les Chavans* (tavern), and an ascent of 40 min. more to the **Col de la Forclaz**, or *Col de Trient* (4987′; **Hôtel Gay-Descombes*, R., L., & A. 2, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Restaurant Fougère*, 2 min. farther on, plain), 3½ hrs. from Martigny. To the right, about 150 yds. from the col, is a point commanding a good view of the Trient Valley.

From the pass a nearly level path, laid with rails for the transportation of ice, leads to the (1½ hr.) ***Glacier du Trient** (lower end 5560′), the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (good view from a point about ½ hr. up the left side). Over the *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8790′) to *Champex*, 5½-6 hrs., with guide, see p. 308. — Another attractive route leads from Forclaz to the S.E. viâ *La Giète* and over the N.E. shoulder of the (1¾ hr.) ***Pointe de Bovine** (7130′), commanding a grand view of the Bernese Alps and Grand Combin, to the (¼ hr.) chalets of *Bovine*. We then descend to the right in steep zigzags, past *La Guraz* (5310′), across the *Durnant*, and through wood to the *Plan de l'Eau* (4365′), and then across the *Champex* to (2 hrs.) *Mariotty*, on the way from Martigny to the (1 hr.) *Lac de Champex* (p. 307). — **Arpille* (6830′), ascended in 1½ hr. from the Col de la Forclaz, see p. 262. Fine view also from the (2 hrs.) *Croix de Prelayes* (7770′), to the S. of the col; grander from the *Pointe Ronde* (8710′; 4 hrs.; guide).

After a descent of ¼ hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road (p. 293), and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (p. 293). We ascend the meadows to the left (with the *Glacier du Trient* to the left, see above) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir* ('nant', from *natare*, being the Savoyard for torrent), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, passes (¼ hr.) the *Chanton de l'Arole* (6233′) and (¼ hr.) the chalets of *Zerbazière* (6820′), and (½ hr.) reaches

the ***Col de Balme** (7221′; *Hôtel Suisse*, R. 3 fr., well spoken of), 6 hrs. from Martigny, the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, des Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Goûter; also of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the snow-clad Buet, the Aiguilles Rouges, and the Brévent. In the opposite direction, over the Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland.

A still finer *View is obtained from *La Balme* (7590′), the second height to the right, with a wooden cross, about ½ hr. to the N.E. of the inn, at the foot of the *Croix de Fer* or *Aiguille de Balme* (7645′), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc looks still grander; to the N.E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps; to the E., at our feet, lies the Tête-Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it. The descent may be made direct from this point to the Tour path. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is fit for experts only (1 hr., with guide).

From the Col de Balme to the Tête-Noire (2½ hrs.; no guide needed in fine weather), fatiguing, but interesting to the traveller who desires to visit both these points in one day either from the Rhone Valley or from Chamonix. The views are less striking in the reverse direction. To the W. of the col, behind the above-mentioned height with the cross, a narrow path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Tête-Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. We turn to the right (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few minutes until a number of heaps of stone become visible, to the right of which the path reappears. The chalets of *Catogne* (6560′) are left to the right as we descend. The path next crosses the stream, and descends abruptly along the right bank to a lower plateau, then bends to the N.E., and reaches (40 min.) the chalets of *Grangettes*. By the northernmost chalet, beyond the stream, are two boulders, conspicuous by their light colour, between which the path descends to the N., steep and stony at places, but easily traced, to the scattered chalets of *Les Jeurs* and (1¼ hr.) the *Tête-Noire* (p. 292).

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine flowers (often marshy in wet weather). On the right flows the *Arve* (p. 284), which rises on the Col de Balme. We cross several small brooks, pass to the right of (¾ hr.) the chalets of *Charmillon* (5965′), and reach (½ hr.) **Le Tour** (4695′), where the carriage-road begins. To the left is the fine *Glacier du Tour*. (Over the *Col du Tour* to Orsières, see p. 291.) Carr. and pair from Tour to Chamonix for 1-3 pers. 15 fr.; those who intend to drive should take a carriage here if possible. The fragments of slate brought down by the Arve are carefully collected by the peasants, who cover their fields with them in spring, thus causing the snow under them to melt several weeks earlier than it otherwise would. Beyond Le Tour (¼ M.) we cross the *Buisme*, which drains the Glacier du Tour, and (1 M.) the Arve, and soon reach (¼ M.) *Argentière* (p. 291).

75. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 284, 308.

BRIDLE PATH. Three days: 1st, by the Pavillon de Bellevue to Contamines 6 hrs. (or to Nant-Borrant, 7¾ hrs.); 2nd, to Mottets from Nant-Borrant, 5½ hrs. by the Col des Fours, or 6½ hrs. by Chapieux; 3rd, to Courmayeur 6½ hrs. — Or, omitting the Pav. de Bellevue, we may drive from Chamonix to St. Gervais (one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 25 fr.), in which case Mottets is easily reached on the first day and Courmayeur on the second. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather, but advisable over the Col des Fours) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr.; return-fee 16 fr. extra.

The **Tour of Mont Blanc**, as this route is called, is easy and interesting. To complete our circuit of Mont Blanc, we may return to Martigny over the Great St. Bernard or over the Col Ferret. Good walkers go from Aosta to Châtillon, and cross the Théodule Pass to Zermatt. (In the opposite direction, from Zermatt, the route is less interesting.) Note that the Italian and French custom-house officers sometimes ask for passports.

We follow the Geneva road (p. 281) from Chamonix to (3½ M.) the hamlet of *La Griaz*, turn to the left by an iron cross, and cross the deep bed of the *Nant de la Griaz* to (¾ M.) *Les Houches* (Hôt. du Glacier, poor), with a picturesquely situated church. Beyond the church and the brook (guide-post) a tolerable path (hardly to be mistaken) diverges to the left, enters the (½ hr.) wooded ravine to the right, and ascends in 1½ hr. to the **Pavillon de Bellevue** (5843′), a rustic inn on a saddle of *Mont Lachat* (see below), affording a superb *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Balme, the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by the Dôme du Goûter), and the Arve Valley.

Another path (easier at first, but disagreeable after rain) diverges by a cross 18 min. beyond Les Houches, and ascends in 1½ hr. to the **Col de Voza** (5495′; inn closed; poor fare at the chalet), a depression between *Mont Lachat* (6926′) and the *Prarion* (p. 280), 20 min. to the W. of the Pavillon de Bellevue, with a fine view, but inferior to that from the Bellevue. Descent on the right bank of the Torrent de Bionnassay by *Bionnassay* to *Bionnay* (3190′), on the road from St. Gervais to Contamines.

From the Pavillon de Bellevue the path descends to the S. over pastures (the *Aiguille de Bionnassay*, 13,340′, rising on the left) and crosses the stream issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay*. The burst of the Glacier de Tête-Rousse which destroyed St. Gervais-les-Bains in 1892 (p. 280) descended by this valley. Beyond the *Chalets de la Pierre*, on the other side of the stream, our route, now a tolerable bridle-path, descends on the left side of the valley to (1¼ hr.) *Champel* and turns to the left by the fountain. We descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated *Montjoie Valley*, bounded on the W. by the slopes of *Mont Joly* (p. 298), with the *Mont Roselette* (7845′) in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (*Aig. de Tricot, de Trélatête*, etc.). Beyond (18 min.) *La Villette* the path joins (6 min.) the road from St. Gervais (p. 280), which we follow to the left, crossing the *Torrent*

de Miage just before the hamlet of *Tresse*. (To the right, on the slope of Mont Joly, stands the church of *St. Nicolas de Véroce*.) The road then ascends high on the right bank of the *Bon-Nant* to *La Chapelle*, *Champellet*, and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines sur St. Gervais (3927′; *Union*, *Hôt. du Bonhomme*, both very fair, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.), a large village with a handsome church.

Instead of descending through the valley of the *Bionnassay*, we may ascend to the right at the end of the Glacier de Bionnassay (p. 297) to the *Chalets de Tricot* and the (2½-3 hrs. from the Pav. de Bellevue) **Col de Tricot** (7000′; small inn), between the *Pointe de Tricot* and *Mt. Vorassay*. We then descend to the chalets of *Miage*, which afford a fine view to the S. of the *Glacier de Miage*, the *Dôme de Miage* (12,100′), the *Col de Miage* (p. 290), and the *Aig. de Bionnassay* (13,340′). Hence we follow the left bank of the Miage to *Tresse*, on the road to (2½ hrs.) *Contamines* (see above; guide from Chamonix 15 fr.).

The ***Mont Joly** (8290′) is ascended from *St. Nicolas* (see above) without difficulty in 4 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; auberge ¾ hr. from the top). Splendid view of Mont Blanc. — The *Pavillon de Trélatête* (see below) is more easily reached from Contamines than from Nant-Borrant (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above Contamines). From Contamines by the Pavillon de Trélatête to Nant-Borrant, 4 hrs., interesting.

Beyond Contamines the road descends to the Bon-Nant, and overlooks the valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. The valley contracts. At (1 hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre Dame de la Gorge* the road ends. The bridle-path now ascends to the left, passing a bridge (which is not to be crossed) and frequent traces of glacier-friction. Then through wood, past two waterfalls, and (½ hr.) across the deep gorge of the Bon-Nant; 10 min. **Chalets of Nant-Borrant** (4780′; *Inn*, R. & A. 3-4, D. 3 fr.). We cross the wooden bridge beyond them, and traverse the pastures on the left bank by a stony path. On the left the séracs of the large *Glacier de Trélatête* are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the Aiguilles de Varens (p. 279).

From Nant-Borrant (7 hrs.), or better from Contamines (see above; 8½ hrs.), we may reach Mottets or the Col de la Seigne by the **Col du Mont Tondu** (9500′); trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From Nant-Borrant we ascend to the left (fine waterfalls) to the (1½ hr.) *Pavillon de Trélatête* (6463′; inn, well spoken of), which overlooks the *Trélatête Glacier*, and skirt the stony slopes on the E. side of the glacier, finally crossing it to the pass, between *Mont Tondu* (10,485′) on the right and the *Pointe de la Lanchette* (10,130′) on the left (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right across the *Glacier de la Lanchette* to *Mottets* (p. 299), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the *Glacier des Glaciers* to the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 299). — Over the **Col de Trélatête** (11,424′), to the W. of the Aiguille de Trélatête, to the *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche* and *Combal Lake* (p. 300), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (50 min.) the **Chalet à la Balme** (5627′), a plain inn, situated at the head of the Montjoie Valley.

In doubtful weather, or late in the evening, a guide should be taken from this point to the top of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be had here, it is safer to engage one at Contamines (to the Col du Bonhomme 6-8, Col des Fours 6-8, Chapieux 8-10, Mottets 10-12 fr., the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day). If the guide be taken to the Col du Bonhomme only, his at-

tendance should be required as far as the highest point (Croix du Bonhomme, see below). Mule from Nant-Borrant to the Croix 8 fr.

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends wild, stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the (1/2 hr.) *Plan Jovet* (6437′), with a few chalets. (To Mottets over the Col d'Enclave, see below.) On the (1/2 hr.) *Plan des Dames* (6745′) rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said to have perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and (25 min.) reaches the shelter-hut on the **Col du Bonhomme** (7680′), whence we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*. Two curious rocks, the *Tête du Bonhomme* and the slightly lower *Femme du Bonhomme*, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles. Beyond these we follow the rocky slope to the left (path indicated by stakes), passing an excellent spring (good resting-place), and next reach (40 min.) the **Col de la Croix du Bonhomme** (8147′), with a stone shelter-hut and a fine view of the mountains of the Tarentaise, in the centre of which rises the beautiful snow-peak of *Mont Pourri* (12,428′). Here the path divides. In a straight direction the path descends, partly over debris, to (1 3/4 hr.) —

Les Chapieux or *Chapiu* (4950′; **Soleil; Hôt. des Voyageurs*, unpretending), in the *Val des Glaciers*, 1 3/4 hr. below Mottets.

From Chapieux to Pré St. Didier over the *Little St. Bernard* (11 hrs.; preferable to the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather). The new road to (9 1/2 M.) *Bourg-St-Maurice* (diligence in summer daily at 4 p.m. in 2 hrs., 1 fr. 50 c.) descends the narrow valley of the *Torrent des Glaciers*, between the precipices of the *Clavetta* (8610′) to the left, and the *Terrasse* (9480′) to the right, past *Le Crey* and (5 1/2 M.) *Bonneval-les-Bains*. From *Bourg-St-Maurice* to *Pré St. Didier*, see pp. 303, 302.

The direct route to Mottets (2 1/2 hrs.) ascends from the Croix du Bonhomme to the left, rarely free from snow (guide advisable for novices) to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8890′), to the right of which is the *Pointe des Fours* (8920′; 5 min.), a splendid point of view. Then a steep descent over slate-detritus and pastures to (1 1/4 hr.) a group of chalets (6573′) and the (20 min.) *Chalets des Glaciers*, where the path from Chapieux comes up from the right. We descend to the left, cross the bridge (5840′) over the Torrent des Glaciers, and ascend the left bank to (1/2 hr.) the houses of —

Les Mottets (6227′; *Veuve Fort's Inn*, R., L., & A. 4 1/2-5, B. 2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.; mule to the Col de la Seigne, 6 fr.), at the head of the *Val des Glaciers*. To the N.E. rises the *Aiguille des Glaciers* (12,580′), with the *Glacier des Glaciers*.

Over the *Col du Mont Tondu* to *Contamines*, see p. 298. Another route to Mottets (4 hrs. from Nant-Borrant; shorter, but trying) is from the *Plan Jovet* (see above), past the small *Lac Jovet* (7140′), and over the **Col d'Enclave** (8813′), between Mt. Tondu and the Tête d'Enclave.

A bridle-path ascends hence in zigzags to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Col de la Seigne** (8240′; shelter-hut), where a cross marks the frontier of Italy. *View of the **Allée Blanche**, a long Alpine valley, bounded on the left by the tremendous precipices of Mont Blanc.

To the left of the pass rise the *Aig. des Glaciers* (12,580′) and *Aig. de*

Trélatête (12,830′); then the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge rocky buttresses of the *Mont Brouillard* (13,298′), the *Aig. du Châtelet*, and the bold *Aiguilles Blanche* and *Noire de Pétéret* (13,482′ and 12,402′); the former ascended for the first time in 1885 by Mr. Seymour King. Farther to the right, in the distance, rise the *Mt. Vélan*, *Grand Combin*, etc. The view, to the W., of the Tarentaise Mts. is also fine, but cannot compete with the imposing scene just described.

Beyond the pass we descend over snow and debris, keeping to the left, then across pastures, to the (1/2 hr.) upper *Chalets de l'Allée Blanche* (7235′; occupied for a few weeks in summer only), and the (25 min.) lower chalets (7135′), at the end of a level stretch. We round the hill to the right, cross the brook, with a splendid view of the imposing *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche*, and descend to a second level reach of the valley, at the end of which (3/4 hr.) lies the green **Lac de Combal** (6365′), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire*, which issues from the lake, and descend the side of the moraine through a wild, rock-strewn ravine. After 40 min. the Doire is again crossed. The valley, now called *Val Veni*, expands. The *Cantine de la Visaille* (5423′), 5 min. farther on, commands a splendid survey of the valley, with the Jorasses and the Dent du Géant towering on the left.

The path descends through wood and pastures, passing (3/4 hr.) the *Chalets de Purtud* (4945′; cantine, on the left bank). On the left is the fine *Glacier de la Brenva*, which once filled the whole valley, but has receded greatly within the last few decades. Beyond the (20 min.) *Chalet de Notre Dame de Berrier* (4875′), a little below the exit from the wood, we survey the whole Brenva Glacier; on the left are the Aiguilles de Pétéret with the snowy summit of Mont Blanc towering above them; on the right, the pavilion on the Mont Fréty (p. 301) and the tooth-shaped Dent du Géant (p. 301). By the chapel of *Notre Dame de Guérison* or *de Berrier* (4710′), 5 min. farther on, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of *Entrèves* to the left, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret*, and then descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the little sulphur-baths of *La Saxe* (1/2 hr.) we cross the Dora, pass the (1/4 hr.) *Hôtel du Montblanc*, and in 10 min. more reach —

Courmayeur. — *Hôtel Royal, Angelo, in both R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Union, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, D. with wine 4½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Mont Blanc, 1/2 M. to the N. of the village, R. & A. 2½, D. incl. wine 4 fr. — *Restaurant Savoye* (also rooms); *Café du Montblanc*. — Diligence to Aosta, see p. 302; one-horse carriage to Aosta 15, two-horse 25 fr. (return-vehicles cheaper). There is a society of guides here with regulations similar to those at Chamonix (see p. 283). *L.* and *Julien Proment*, *J. Petigax*, *J. Gadin*, *Al.* and *G. A. Berthod*, *L. Berthollier*, *F.*, *J.*, and *L. Croux*, *P.* and *L. Revel*, *Al. Fenoillet*, and *Ces. Ollier* are recommended. Arrangements should be discussed, not only with the Guide-Chef, but with the guides themselves.

Courmayeur (4015′; 600 inhab.), an important village, with mineral springs, finely situated at the head of the Aosta Valley,

is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix (by 600′), the climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer. Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the *Mont Chétif*, but is seen from the Pré St. Didier road, 1/2 M. to the S.

Excursions. From the hamlet of **Dolonne**, opposite Courmayeur, at the base of Mont Chétif, we obtain an excellent survey of the enormous precipices of the Jorasses and the glacier of that name. Pleasant walk thither, crossing the *Dora Bridge* (10 min.); then through the village, down to the Dora by a shady path at its N. end, and back by the left bank (1/2 hr.). — A bridle-path (guide unnecessary) leads from Dolonne to the W. to the (2 hrs.) **Col de Chécouri** (6430′), on the S.W. side of *Mont Chétif* (7685′; ascended in 1 hr. without serious difficulty), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc. We may descend to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Lac de Combal* and return by the Val Veni; see p. 300.

The ***Mont de la Saxe** (7735′; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being close to us. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, by *La Saxe* (p. 300) and *Le Villair*, to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6480′) and the (1 hr.) nearer peak. The descent may be made by the *Chalets du Leuchi* into the Val Ferret.

The **Crammont* (8980′), commanding a grand view of Mont Blanc, is best ascended from Pré St. Didier (see p. 302).

Ascent of *Mont Blanc* (guide 100 fr.), see p. 289. Guide for ascent of Mont Blanc, descent to the Grandes-Mulets or Pierre-Pointue, and return viâ Montanvert and the Col du Géant 130 fr. (porter 70 fr.). — The **Grandes Jorasses** (13,797′), 13-14 hrs., with 2 guides (70 fr. each), are difficult, and dangerous after fresh snow. We ascend on the right bank of the Doire, passing *Entrèves*, in the Ferret valley, and the chalets of *Mayen* (4944′), and then proceed through wood and over grassy slopes, snow, and rocks (extremely steep and difficult at last), to the (5 1/2-6 hrs.) *Cabane des Grandes Jorasses* of the I. A. C. (9200′), whence we reach the summit by the *Glacier de Planpansière* and the *Rocher du Reposoir* in 5-6 hrs.

To Chamonix over the Col du Géant (comp. p. 290), 11-12 hrs. (guide 40, porter 25, in two days 50 and 30 fr.; two guides, or a guide and a porter required). Interesting excursion (bridle-path, 2 1/2 hrs.) to the **Pavillon du Mont Fréty** (7130′; small inn; fine view); thence to the *Col du Géant*, Ital. *Colle del Gigante* (11,060′), with the new *Rifugio Torino* (inn in summer), a steep ascent of 3 1/2 hrs. (guide to the Pavillon, 6 fr., unnecessary; to the pass and back 15, in two days 20 fr.). The ascent of the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,170′), from the Col du Géant in 4-5 hrs., is very difficult (first ascended by the brothers Sella in 1882). Descent from the col to the Montanvert 4-5 hrs. (comp. p. 290).

From Courmayeur to Orsières over the Col Ferret (11-12 hrs.); cart-road to Gruetta, thence bridle-path (guide to the Chalets de Ferret advisable, 15 fr.). From Courmayeur we follow the road viâ *La Saxe* (p. 300) to the (1 3/4 M.) village of *Entrèves* and ascend the narrow **Val Ferret**, on the right bank of the Doire, past the chalets of *La Palus*, *Le Pont*, and *Prà Sec*. By the (1 hr.) chalets of *La Vachey* (5364′) we cross to the left bank of the stream. Farther up we pass the poor huts of *Feraché* (5795′), *Gruetta* (5782′), and *Sagivan* or *Saljoan* (6370′); to the left are the moraines of the *Glacier de Triolet*, and high up on the rocks of the *Monts Rouges* is the *Cabane de Triolet* of the I. A. C. (8478′; 6 hrs. from Courmayeur), the starting-point for the difficult *Aig. de Triolet* (12,727′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), the *Mt. Dolent* (12,540′; 6 hrs.), the *Col de Triolet*, *Col de Talèfre*, *Col de Pierre-Joseph*, *Col de Leschaux*, etc. (see p. 290). The last chalets are those of (2 1/2 hrs.) *Pré de Bar* (6756′; rfmts.), at the base of the glacier of that name (p. 291), which descends from *Mont Dolent* (12,540′). The bridle-path ascends to the right in numerous windings to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Col Ferret**, or *Col de la Peulaz* (8343′), the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, with a superb view of the Val Ferret and the S. side of the Mont Blanc

group with its huge glaciers, of the Jorasses, the Aiguille du Géant, and the Allée Blanche as far as the Col de la Seigne. [Another pass, called the *Col du Petit Ferret* or *Pas de Grapillon* (8166'), farther to the N., close to the foot of the precipices of Mont Dolent, is shorter, but more fatiguing and devoid of view.] We descend to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de la Peulaz* (6840'), below which we cross the *Drance* and (1/2 hr.) reach the Col de Fenêtre route. (From this point to the St. Bernard Hospice 4-4 1/2 hrs.; comp. p. 312.) The path then descends to the left to the (1/2 hr.) *Chalets de Ferret* (5565'; small inn, clean and moderate), whence a cart-road leads through the N. (Swiss) *Val Ferret* or *Ferrex* to (1/2 hr.) *La Folly* (5240'), with the *Glacier de la Neuva* above it, on the left (p. 291). Then (1/2 hr.) *La Seiloz* (4920'), (1 1/4 hr.) *Praz de Fort* (3660'; hence to the *Cabane de Saleinaz* 5-5 1/2 hrs., see p. 308), *Ville d'Issert*, *Som la Proz*, and (1 1/4 hr.) *Orsières* (p. 308). Good walkers starting from Courmayeur at 3 or 4 a. m. may catch the afternoon-diligence for Martigny at Orsières.

76. From Courmayeur to Aosta and Ivrea.

64 M. From Courmayeur to (23 M.) *Aosta* an Omnibus plies thrice a day in July & Aug. in 4 hrs. (in the reverse direction 5 hrs.; fare 5 fr., banquette 5 1/2 fr.; each large piece of luggage 1 fr.); one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 30 fr. — From Aosta to (42 M.) *Ivrea*, Railway in 2 1/2 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 40 c.). The railway is a triumph of engineering; the scenery very picturesque.

Courmayeur, p. 300. — The road to Aosta (23 M.; second half not interesting enough to walk) winds down to the Doire and follows its left bank through a wooded ravine. Passing (2 1/2 M.) *Palesieux*, we cross the *Doire* to (3/4 M.) **Pré St. Didier** (3250'; **Hôt. de l'Univers et de la Rose; Couronne*), a picturesquely situated village with baths, where the road to the *Little St. Bernard* diverges to the right. Near the hot springs (1/4 M. lower) the *Thuile* forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

Excursions. (Guides: *Jos. Barmaz*, and others.) The ascent of the **Tête de Crammont** (8980'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.) is highly interesting (riding practicable to within 1/2 hr. from the top). Following the St. Bernard road to the first tunnel (1/2 hr.; shorter footpath in 20 min.), we thence ascend to the right in numerous zigzags to the (2 hrs.) hamlet of *Chanton* (5970'), whence we reach the top in 1 1/2 hr. more. Splendid view of Mont Blanc and the Graian Alps. About 5 min. below the top is the *Cabane De Saussure*, a refuge-hut of the I. A. C. Another route (easier) diverges to the right from the St. Bernard road at *Elevaz*, 3 M. from Pré St. Didier, joining the above route at Chanton. Experts may dispense with a guide.

To Bourg-St-Maurice over the Little St. Bernard, 9 hrs., a route preferred by some to the Col de la Seigne (p. 299). Diligence from Courmayeur to the Hospice daily in summer in 5 1/2 hrs., from the Hospice to Bourg-St-Maurice every afternoon in 3 hrs. The fine new road ascends the valley of the *Thuile* viâ *Balme* to (2 hrs.) *La Thuile* (4726'; two small inns), where we have a view of the great glacier of the *Rutor* (11,435'), which may be ascended hence. [Interesting excursion viâ *La Joux* and past the beautiful **Rutor Waterfalls* to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Rifugio di Santa Margherita* (about 7940') on the *Lago del Rutor*; from the height 5 min. to the S.W. (8085') splendid *View of the whole chain of Mont Blanc, the Testa del Rutor with its neighbours, etc.] Thence the road ascends, passing (1 1/4 hr.) *Pont Serrand* (5415') and the *Cantine des Eaux-Rousses* (6140'), to the (3/4 hr.) pass of the **Little St. Bernard** (7176'). The boundary between France and Italy is on the S. side, 1/4 hr. beyond the summit, and near a *Hospice* (7080') affording fair quarters (simple fare free, better dishes at a fixed tariff). [The *Mt. Valaisan* (9453'), 3 1/2 hrs. to the S.E., the *Belvédère* (8665'), 1 1/2 hr. to the E., and the *Lancebranlette* (9605'), 3 hrs. to the W., all afford admirable views.] We now

descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère *(La Tarentaise)* and the Savoy Mts. the whole way, to *St. Germain*, *Séez*, and (12 M.) **Bourg-St-Maurice** (2805'; **Hôt. Mayet*, R. & A. 3½, D. 3 fr.), a small town on the Isère, whence a diligence runs twice daily in 4½ hrs. to (16 M.) *Moûtiers-en-Tarentaise;* see *Baedeker's South-Eastern France.* — From Bourg-St-Maurice to *Chapieux*, see p. 299.

Below Pré St. Didier we again cross the Doire, looking back to get a grand view of Mont Blanc, visible as far as Avise. We follow the lofty slope for some way, and then descend through vineyards into a broad and rich valley. To the S. appears the beautiful pyramid of the *Grivola* (13,018'). On a hill to the left of (2½ M.) **Morgex** (3017'; *Chêne Vert; Ange*) is the picturesque ruined château of *Châtelar* (3840'); farther on is *La Salle*, with the ruins of a castle. On the right bank is the pretty *Cascade de Derby*, in several leaps. The valley contracts. The road crosses to the right bank by the (4½ M.) *Pont d'Equilive* (2570'), and leads through a wild defile *(Pierre Taillée)* to *Ruinaz* (2580'; Croix, poor). Opposite lies *Avise*, with a ruin and an old church. Mont Blanc is now lost to view. The road traverses another rocky gorge, where the pyramidal Mt. Emilius comes in sight. Near the beautifully situated, but dirty village of (2½ M.) **Liverogne** (2395'; *Hôt. du Col du Mont*) we cross the deep gorge of the *Dora di Valgrisanche*, and see the first chestnut trees. Behind us is the snowy *Rutor* (11,435'); to the left, the church of *St. Nicolas* (3922'), on an abrupt rock. Beyond (¾ M.) *Arvier* (2545'; Croce Bianca) we descend rapidly and cross the *Savaranche;* to the right, on the hill, are the château and church of *Introd.* Then (3 M.) **Villeneuve** (2132'; *Cervo*), beautifully situated, and commanded by the ruin of *Argent* on a lofty rock.

Excursions from Liverogne and Villeneuve, see *Baedeker's N. Italy.*

We ascend a little on the left bank of the Doire, passing a massive old tower. Beautiful view, behind us, of the three-peaked Rutor, the Grivola with the Trajo Glacier, etc. Opposite *St. Pierre* (2168'), with its church and old castle on a rocky hill, opens the *Val de Cogne* on the S.; on the right bank lies *Aymaville*, with deserted iron-foundries and a château with four towers. The road passes the handsome royal château of *Sarre* (2154'), and traverses a broad shadeless valley to (6 M.) —

23 M. **Aosta.** — *Hôt. du Montblanc, to the W. of the town, R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1½, D. 5 fr.; *Hôtel Royal Victoria, at the station, R. from 2, L. & A. 1¾, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr. (both closed in winter). — Hôt. Paul Lanier, in the Hôt. de Ville in the chief piazza, good cuisine; Corona, opposite the last, Hôt.-Pens. Centoz, Piazza Carlo Alberto, both well spoken of. — **Caffè Nazionale*, in the Hôt. de Ville (variety performance in the evening); beer at *Zimmermann's*, near the Hôt. de Ville; *Rail. Restaurant*, poor. — One-horse carr. to Courmayeur 18 or 30 fr.; to St. Rhémy 15 or 25 fr. Omnibus to Courmayeur, see p. 302 (office in the market-place, with rooms, 3 fr. incl. L. & A.); to St. Rhémy, see p. 307.

Aosta (1913'; pop. 7376), the *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* of the Romans, and now the capital of the Italian province of Aosta, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Buthier* and the *Doire*

or *Dora Baltea*. Its antiquities testify to the importance of the place during the Roman period.

Near the railway-station, on the S. side of the town, stands a bronze **Statue of Victor Emmanuel II.*, 'roi chasseur', by Tortone, on a lofty rock pedestal. The ancient *Town Walls*, which are flanked with strong towers, enclosing a rectangle, 790 yds. long by 650 yds. broad, still exist in their entire circuit. On the S.W. side the flat coping and the cornice are still intact.

From the market-place, where the chief streets intersect, we see to the N.E., above the houses, the walls of the old *Theatre* and the arcades of the *Amphitheatre*.

The principal street, running to the E., passes through the ancient *Porta Prætoria to the (1/4 M.) *Triumphal Arch of Augustus, with its ten Corinthian pilasters, then crosses the Buthier, which has left its ancient channel, to the massy arch of a Roman *Bridge*, half sunk in the ground.

In the suburb is the church of St. Ours, the crypt of which is borne by Roman columns; in the choir are the tombstone of Bishop Gallus (d. 546) and finely-carved stalls. The cloisters of the abbey have interesting early-Romanesque columns (12th cent.). Adjoining the church is a 12th cent. *Tower*, built of Roman hewn stones. Opposite are portions of two antique columns in front of a chapel. — The *Priory of St. Ours*, in the same place, is a picturesque building of the 15th cent., with terracotta decoration, and an octagonal tower. Good wood-carvings and frescoes in the interior.

The Cathedral (14th cent.) has a gaudily-painted relief above its main portal, and in the interior two mosaics of the 10th cent., and early Renaissance carved stalls. The treasury contains two reliquaries of the 13th and 15th cent., a cameo of a Roman empress in a setting of the 13th cent., and a diptych of Probus (consul in 406) and the Emperor Honorius.

By the S. gate is the tower known as *Bramafam* (12th cent.) in which a count of Challant is said to have starved his wife to death; and on the W. wall is the *Tour du Lépreux* (described in one of Xavier de Maistre's tales), which witnessed the sufferings of a leper named Guasco (d. 1803) and his sister Angelica (d. 1791). In front of the Bramafam are the recently excavated remains of the *Porta Principalis Dextra*. — Cretinism is sadly prevalent in Aosta.

Excursions. The **Becca di Nona* (*Pic Carrel*, 10,305'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, 12 fr.; provisions necessary; tolerable nightquarters at the Comboé Alp, see below) is an admirable point of view. The bridle-path, dusty at first, crosses the Doire and mounts to the village of *Charvensod* (2445'; guides Grégoire and Gratien-Jos. Comé), traverses a wood, and goes on past the hermitage of *St. Grat* (5815') and the chalets of *Chamolé* to the (4 1/4 hrs.) ***Col de Plan Fenêtre*** (7300'). [The *Signal Sismonda* (7700'), to the S., 20 min. above the Col Plan Fenêtre, affords an excellent view of the Rutor and the Pennine Alps.] From the col we reach in 1/4 hr. the *Alp Comboé* (6960'), in a basin at the foot of the Becca di Nona, and in 2 1/2 hrs. more the top. A few yards below it is the ***Rifugio Budden*** of the I. A. C. Superb *View (panorama by Carrel), embracing the whole of the Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa chains,

and the Graian Alps to the S. — In descending we may, for variety, leave Comboé to the left, and go straight through the valley of the *Comboé*. Below the basin of Comboé there is a fine waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to *Charvensod*.

Mont Emilius (11,675′; for experts; guide 30 fr.) may be ascended from Comboé in 4½ hrs. We follow the Col d'Arbole route (a pass to *Cogne*) as far as the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (8200′); then turn to the left, passing a small glacier-lake. View more extensive than from the Becca.

Mont Fallère (10,045′; 7 hrs.; guide, needless, 10 fr.) is easily ascended from Aosta by a new bridle-path, viâ *Villie-sur-Sarre*. Splendid view of the Pennine and Graian chains. On the arête, ¼ hr. below the top, is a small refuge-hut of the I. A. C.

From Aosta to Zermatt (p. 344), interesting but fatiguing, through the *Val Pellina*, and over the **Col de Valpelline** (11,680′), in two days. To the chalets of *Prarayé* (p. 335) 9 hrs.; thence a difficult ascent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to the pass, to the S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,300′), and down the *Stock* and *Zmutt* glaciers to (10-12 hrs.) *Zermatt* (comp. p. 335). — From Bionaz (p. 335), 3 hrs. above Valpelline and 5 hrs. from Aosta, the **Becca di Luseney** (11,500′), a grand point of view, may be ascended in 7 hrs. (difficult, for experts only). — Several passes lead from the Val Pellina to the *Val St. Barthélemy* (see below): from Bionaz over the *Col de Vessona* (about 8860′), easy and attractive; over the *Col de Montagnaia* (9383′), easy; from Prarayé over the *Col de Livournea* (9353′), laborious.

From Aosta to *Evolena* over the *Col de Collon*, see p. 335; over the *Col de Fenêtre* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 316; over the *Great St. Bernard* to *Martigny*, see R. 77.

From Aosta to *Cogne (Graian Alps)*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

Leaving Aosta, the Railway crosses the *Buthier* and the *Bagnère*, and nears the *Dora*, with its numerous islands. As we look back, we enjoy a splendid view of the valley of Aosta, surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. rise the Becca di Nona and Mt. Emilius, to the N. the Grand Combin and Mt. Vélan, and to the W. the Rutor (p. 302). Near the station of (5 M.) *Quart-Villefranche* (1755′) is the château of *Quart* (2486′), on a hill to the left. The train crosses the Dora, and beyond (7 M.) *St. Marcel* it returns to the left bank. On the slope above St. Marcel is the pilgrim-resort of *Plou*. Near (8 M.) *Nus* (1755′; Croce d'Oro), with its ruined castle, the *Val St. Barthélemy* (see above) opens on the N. The line once more crosses and recrosses the Dora. To the right appears the picturesque château of *Fénis*, at the mouth of the *Clavalité Valley*, above which towers the snowy pyramid of the *Tersiva* (11,525′). We now intersect, near *Diemoz*, a large deposit of debris and traverse a tunnel to (12½ M.) *Chambave* (1623′), noted for its wine, where we obtain for the last time a retrospect as far as the Rutor.

The valley contracts. The train runs between river and cliff, through two tunnels, a deep cutting, and a deposit of debris, and crosses the *Matmoire* or *Marmore*, descending from the Val Tournanche.

15½ M. **Châtillon** (1805′; pop. 2900; **Hôt. de Londres*, R., L., & A. 3½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*, both in the village, near the bridge; *Caffé-Ristorante Alpino*, beyond the bridge; *Hôt. des Alpes*, at the station), with a castle of the ancient counts of Challant, is beautifully situated, 1 M. above the station (1480′), at the mouth of the *Val Tournanche*. The deep wooded gorge of the Matmoire,

picturesquely studded with houses, is spanned in the centre of the village by an imposing one-arched bridge. — To *Valtournanche* and over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*, see R. 87.

From Châtillon the train follows the left bank of the Dora. On a steep hill to the right is the old château of *Ussel*, once owned by the Challants. Beyond two short tunnels is (16½ M.) **St. Vincent** (1415′), the station for the baths of that name (1885′; **Lion d'Or; Corona*), situated 1 M. to the left, at the foot of *Mt. Zerbion* (8925′). We next enter the ***Montjovet Defile,** the most striking part of the journey. A series of tunnels and cuttings, with massive retaining walls and buttresses, carry us through the narrow rocky gorge, while far below rushes the foaming Dora in cascades. High above the exit of the pass, on the left, is the ruin of *Montjovet* or *St. Germain.* We cross the Dora by an imposing viaduct, and pass through a tunnel. Beyond (20 M.) *Montjovet* the valley again expands. Extensive vineyards appear; on the right rise lofty cliffs. Then, on the slope, the village of *Champ de Praz*, at the mouth of the *Val Chalame*, whose torrent has bestrewn the valley of the Dora with debris. The train crosses the Dora and the *Evançon* and reaches —

23½ M. **Verrès** (1207′). The village (1130 inhab.; *Italia; Ecu de France*), with a dilapidated château of the former counts of Challant, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Val Challant* (p. 360). *Issogne*, on the opposite bank of the Dora, has another old château of the same family. To the N.E. appears the rocky pyramid of the *Becca di Vlou* (9947′).

25½ M. *Arnaz* (1170′), with a ruined castle. The line traverses an extensive alluvial deposit and crosses the Dora. 28 M. *Hône-Bard*, in a superb situation. To the right, the *Val Champorcher*, with its picturesque rocky peaks; to the N.W., the *Becca di Luseney* (p. 305). On a steep rock on the left bank of the Dora rises **Fort Bard** (1250′), captured in 1242 after a long siege by Count Amadeus IV. of Savoy, and gallantly defended in 1800, before the battle of Marengo, by 400 Austrians against the French army. Beyond this point Italian only is spoken.

The train crosses the river and passes under the fortress by a tunnel of 650 yds. Then through a narrow rocky ravine to (30 M.) *Donnaz* (1056′; Rosa) and over the wild *Lys* torrent in a broad valley surrounded by imposing mountains to (31 M.) **Pont St. Martin.** The village (1030′; *Rosa Rossa; Cavallo Bianco*) occupies a most picturesque site, at the mouth of the narrow *Lys Valley*, with a ruined castle, foundries, and an ancient Roman bridge across the *Lys*. (Road to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*, 20½ M.; see p. 360.)

The railway again crosses and recrosses the Dora, which here forms a large island. On the slope to the left is the village of *Carema*, amidst vineyards and fruit-gardens. On the right bank is (33 M.) *Quincinetto*, on the left bank is the ruin of *Cesnola.* 35 M. *Tavagnasco* (918′). Opposite, at the foot of the *Colma di*

Mombarone (7773′), is the larger village of *Settimo Vittone*. The lower terraces of the hills enclosing the picturesque and highly cultivated valley are covered with vines; higher up are woods of walnut and chestnut trees, above which rise bare rocky peaks. We cross the Dora again at *Montestrutto*, pass (on the left) *Torrazza*, and reach (37½ M.) *Borgofranco* (840′), an ancient town of 1930 inhab., prettily situated 1¼ M. from the station.

The mountains recede. 39 M. *Montalto-Dora*, with a pinnacled ruin on a rocky hill. The train enters a tunnel, 1¼ M. long, under the hill of Ivrea, crosses the Dora, and stops at (42 M.) **Ivrea** (775′; pop. 10,090; *Scudo di Francia; Universo; Corona d'Italia*), a town picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Dora, with an ancient castle, several lofty round towers, and numerous churches. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

77. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

47 M. (18 hrs.). From Martigny to the Hospice 12, thence to Aosta 6 hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8, thence to Martigny 10 hrs.); new road to the hospice (30 M.), thence to (1½ hr.) St. Rhémy bridle-path; road again to Aosta (12½ M.). DILIGENCE daily from Martigny (station) to (13½ M.) Orsières in 3½ hrs. (back, in the afternoon, in 2½ hrs.; 2 fr. 70 c.). CARRIAGE to Orsières 15, with two horses 20, Bourg-St-Pierre 25 or 40, Great St. Bernard 50 or 60 fr. Travellers with luggage, who wish to cross the St. Bernard without stopping at the Hospice, should hire pack-animals for St. Rhémy at Bourg-St-Pierre. One-horse carr. from St. Rhémy to Aosta, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr. (from Aosta to St. Rhémy, 1-2 pers., 15 fr.). Omnibus from Aosta to St. Rhémy daily in 4 hrs. (5 fr.), returning in 2½ hrs.

The **Great St. Bernard Route**, though less attractive than most of the other Alpine passes, presents some very fine scenery, and is a direct and convenient approach to Italy (Aosta, Courmayeur) from the Rhone Valley. A visit to the Hospice is interesting. Those who do not intend going farther may return by the Col de Fenêtre (p. 312) and the Val Ferret.

From *Martigny* (p. 262) viâ *Martigny-Bourg* to the (1½ M.) bridge over the *Drance*, see p. 295. — Beyond the bridge lies the hamlet of *La Croix* (p. 295). The St. Bernard road leads through the deep ravine of the Drance, by *Le Brocard* (where the route to Chamonix diverges to the right; comp. p. 295) and *Le Borgeau*, to (3½ M.) *Les Valettes* (1978′; restaurant).

***Gorges of the Durnant** (from Martigny and back 4 hrs., one-horse carr. 7, two-horse 10 fr.). A road leads from Les Valettes to the right to the (1 M.) entrance of a rocky gorge, through which the *Durnant* is precipitated in 14 falls (made accessible by a wooden gallery ½ M. long; adm. 1 fr.; inn by the entrance). From the upper end of the gorge the path ascends to the bridle-path to Champex (see below). — Fine view from the hill of *Lombard* (2888′, see below), ascended to the left from the lower end of the gorge in ½ hr., by a shady path.

FROM LES VALETTES TO ORSIÈRES VIÂ CHAMPEX, 4 hrs., an attractive route. From Les Valettes the bridle-path ascends to the right (or we may go through the Gorges of Durnant), and ascends gradually through pastures and wood, viâ *Lombard* (see above), *Crettet*, *Les Grangettes*, and *Mariotty* (p. 295) to (2½ hrs.) the village of *Champex* (4485′; restaurant). Thence across the pass (4890′) to the (½ hr.) pretty **Lac de Champex** (4820′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, pens. 5-7 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Hôt.-Pens. du*

Glacier; ***Pens. D. Crettez***; *Pens. E. Crettez*; ***Pens. Biselx***), a frequented summer-resort, with a fine view of the Combin group, whence we descend either the road to the left by *Biollay* to (1 hr.) *Orsières*, or to the right by a direct path to (1 hr.) *Som la Proz*. — Excursions from Lac Champex (guides, F. Biselx, Joseph Capt, Alfred Joris of Orsières): to the *Grand Plan* (6560′; 2 hrs.); *La Breyaz* (7800′; 3 hrs.); *Catogne* (8527′; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.); *Clocher d'Arpette* (9248′; 2½ hrs.; 6 fr.); *Six Carro* (9278′; 3 hrs.; 8 fr.). More difficult are the *Pointe des Ecandies* (9440′; 5 hrs.; 15 fr.) and the *Pointe de Zennepi* (9468′; 3½ hrs.; 10 fr.). A bridle-path ascends through the monotonous *Val d'Arpette* to the (4 hrs.) *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8790′), to the N. of the Pointe des Ecandies, affording a survey of the beautiful *Glacier du Trient* (p. 295), whence we may descend to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 295; 2 hrs.). A more difficult route leads over the *Col des Ecandies* (9183′), to the S. of the Pointe des Ecandies (to Trient 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — From Lac Champex to the *Cabanes d'Orny* (see below) the shortest route is by the *Col de la Breyaz* (7900′; 4½ hrs.; guide 5 fr.; not difficult).

Beyond (¾ M.) *Bovernier* (2037′) the Drance traverses a wooded gorge, where its course is impeded by huge masses of rock, especially near the (2¼ M.) *Galerie de la Monnaie* (2362′), a tunnel 70 yds. long. In 1818 a great fall of rock was caused here by the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagnes* (p. 314). At (1½ M.) —

9½ M. **Sembrancher** (2360′; *Croix*) the *Drance d'Entremont* (see below) unites with the *Drance de Bagnes* (p. 313). On a hill stands a ruined castle. To the S.W. rises the abrupt *Catogne* (8527′).

From Martigny to Sembrancher, over the **Mont Chemin**, 4 hrs., interesting, especially in the reverse direction (fine views of the Rhone Valley). From Martigny-Bourg the road ascends to the left, through wood, by *Chemin d'en Bas* to *Chemin* (3786′; to the *Hôt. de la Pierre à Voir*, see p. 263), whence a bridle-path leads to the right past iron-mines to *Vence* (3701′), and descends in windings to Sembrancher.

The ***Pierre-à-Voir*** (8123′; guide 7 fr.) may be ascended from Sembrancher in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 263).

The road enters the *Val d'Entremont* to the S., crosses the Drance twice, and leads by the left bank viâ *La Donay* to —

13½ M. **Orsières** (2920′; *Hôt. des Alpes*, primitive), at the mouth of the *Ferret Valley* (p. 302), with a curious old tower.

From Orsières to *Courmayeur* over the *Col Ferret*, see p. 302. — Passes to *Chamonix* (*Cols du Tour*, *du Chardonnet*, *d'Argentière*, etc.), see p. 291. The **Cabanes d'Orny** (8819′) may be reached from Orsières through the uninteresting *Combe d'Orny* in 5 hrs. (guide 5-6 fr.). Excursions hence (guides, see above): to the *Pointe d'Orny* (10,742′; 2 hrs.; guide 6 fr.; not difficult); *Portalet* (10,975′; viâ the *Col des Plines* in 3½ hrs.; 12 fr.); **Aiguille du Tour* (11,615′), by the *Glacier* and *Col d'Orny* and *Glacier du Trient* in 4 hrs., not difficult for adepts and highly interesting (guide 12 fr.); *Grande Fourche* (11,844′; 5 hrs.; 20 fr.). Fine view from the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710′), between the *Petite Fourche* (11,506′) and the *Aiguilles Dorées*; 3 hrs.; not difficult; guide 6 fr., with descent across the *Saleinaz Glacier* to the *Cabane de Saleinaz*, 10 fr. — Over the *Col du Tour* to *Argentière* (5 hrs.; 15 fr.), see p. 291.

The **Cabane de Saleinaz** (8830′), 6 hrs. from Orsières (guide 7-8 fr.), is another excellent starting-point for mountain-tours. To reach it we follow the Ferret route to (1 hr.) *Praz de Fort* (p. 302) and here diverge to the right, along the left bank of the *Saleinaz*. We then cross to the right bank, traverse the moraine of the *Saleinaz Glacier*, and ascend a steep path to the left, which ascends round the rocky towers of the *Clochers de Planereuse* (9220′) to the (5 hrs.) well-equipped Club Hut. Ascents: *Pointe de Planereuse* (10,345′; 2 hrs.; guide 7 fr.); *Pointe des Plines* (10,025′; 2 hrs.; 8 fr.); *Grande Luis* (11,497′; 4 hrs.; 15 fr.); *Grand Darrei* (11,533′;

Champex d'en haut
Chez les Reuses
Chez les Giroud
Sexblanc
Tête de la
Clochers d'Arpette
Orsières
Chanton
Reppaz
les Arpalles
L. de Champex
Arpette
Six Carro
Prassorny
Comeire
Mt. Brûlé
Vallée d'Arpette
la Breyaz
C. d. l. Breyaz
Som la Proz
Motaquaz
Fontaine dessous
Croz
Manier
Combe d'Orny
Forny
Rive haute
Col d'Arpette
Plan Raveyre
Plan Beuf
Champdonne
Cabne d'Orny
le Châtelet
Ville d'Issert
Fontaine dessus
Glacier d'Orny
Ptes d. Chevrettes
la Deuvaz
Vichères
St. Laurent
Liddes
Cl. du Portalet
Tête Moutze
Arlaches
le Chapelet
Branche
Portalet
Chanton
Bavon d'en bas
St. Etienne
Praz de Fort
Pallazuit
le Chapela
Pte des Plines
Clochers de Planereuse
Saleinaz
la Louage
les Torrents
le Creux
Gl. de Saleinaz
Cab. de Saleinaz
Bavon
Pont d. l. Niord
Branche
la Chasse
Allèves
Pte de Planereuse
d'en Chaut
Tour de Bavon
la Niord
Gl. de Planereuse
Planereuse
Treutz Bouc
Bec Rond
le Plan devant
Gd Darrei
Praillon
la Saar
Pte des Essettes
Gl. de Treutz Bouc
la Trisseltaz
les Six Niers
l'Averne
Revedin
Bourg St. Pierre
la Seiloz
Mine Anth.
Gl. de la Neuvaz
l'Amône
Clochers de Vouasse
le Mourin
la Fouly
Tête de Vari
Combe de l'A
la Maya
le Clou
le Pei
la Lettaz
Mt. Dolent
Gl. du Mt. Dolent
Fournouts
la Léchère
la Tzavraz
Pierre à Becca
Ferret
Lacs des Planards
Combe des Planards
Planards
Mt. Grépillon
Pt. Grépillon
les Ars
Col des Planards
Cantine de Proz
Croix de T
Gl. de Pré de Bar
Col du Petit Ferret
la Dôza
Dents du Gd Lay
Plan du Jeu
Tête de Ferret
la Peulaz
Drônaz
Lac de Gd Lay
Combe de Drônaz
C. du Gd Ferret
Plan la Chaud
Mt. Tunnel
Pré de Bar
Lacs de Fenêtre
Hospitalet
le Mont Percé
Pont Nudri
Mt. Menouve
les Marnonnières
Combette
Pte d. Lacerandes
Col Menouve
Col de Fenêtre
Sagiran
C. du Ban d'arrey
Ban d'arrey
Chenalette
Pt. Troncolet
Aig. d'Angroniettes
Gd St. Bernard
Pte de Barasson
Gruetta
Gl. des Angroniettes
Pain de Sucre
Pl. de Jupiter
Cantne d'Aoste
Mt. Mort
Gd Golliaz
Aig. de Lesache
C. Barasson
Mt. Chéarfière
Aig. de Belle Combe
S. Rhémy
0 ½ 1 2 3 4 5 Kilom.

1:150.000 0 ½ 1 2 3 Engl. Miles

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

3-4 hrs.; 15 fr.); *Grande Fourche* (11,844'; 4½ hrs.; 18 fr.); *Aig. d'Argentière* (12,819'; 6-7 hrs.; 35 fr.); *Aig. du Chardonnet* (12,540'; 7-8 hrs.; 40-50 fr.). — To the *Cabanes d'Orny* over the *Col des Plines* (10,640'; 4 hrs.; 8 fr.) or the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710'; 7 hrs.; 10 fr.), see p. 308. To *Argentière* viâ the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* and the *Col du Tour* (7 hrs.; 18 fr.), see p. 291; over the *Col du Chardonnet* (7 hrs.; 18 fr.), see p. 291. Over the *Col de Planereuse* (9954') to the *Val Ferret* (to Orsières 6½ hrs.; 13 fr.), not difficult for the experienced.

***Mont Brûlé** (8450'; 4½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.), from Orsières, easy and attractive. The view embraces the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, with the Lake of Geneva and the Jura in the background; in the foreground the Dent du Midi, the Orny and Trient chain, Grand Combin, etc. The ascent is also made from Liddes (see below; 4 hrs.) or Chable (p. 313; 5 hrs.). — To Chable over the *Col de Sexblanc* (7 hrs.), interesting, p. 313.

The road crosses the Drance, seldom visible in its deep bed, and ascends in a long bend (which the rough and unpleasant old bridle-path cuts off). Entering the upper part of the valley, we obtain an admirable view of *Mont Vélan* (p. 310), which with its snow and ice fills the background. The slopes of the broad valley are covered with pastures and corn-fields. Between *Fontaine-Dessous* (3800') and *Rive Haute* (4010') the road describes a long curve which walkers cut off. It passes the chapel of *St. Laurent*, and reaches (2 hrs.) —

18½ M. **Liddes** (4390'; ***Hôt. du Grand St. Bernard; Union; Angleterre; Pens. Beau-Séjour***), a considerable village. On the left rise the finely shaped *Merignier* (10,403') and the *Aiguille des Maisons-Blanches* (12,137'). Above Liddes is the chapel of *St. Etienne* (4520'). At *Allèves* (4924') we cross the brook of that name, coming from the *Glacier de Boveyre*, and at the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Lorette* (5365') we cross the *Torrent de la Croix*.

22 M. **Bourg-St-Pierre**, or *St. Pierre-Mont-Joux* (5358'; ***Au Déjeuner de Napoléon***), a large village at the mouth of the *Valsorey*, with a church of the 11th century. (On the wall by the tower is a Roman milestone.) Traces of Roman fortifications are seen on the S. side of the village. On a hill to the left of the road is the '*Linnaea*' Alpine garden, laid out by the Geneva 'Société pour la Protection des Plantes' (adm. 50 c.; key at the 'Déjeuner de Napoléon'; keeper, the guide Jules Balleys).

Excursions. (Guides, *Daniel*, *Jules*, *Auguste*, and *Omer Balleys*, and *Michel Genoud*.) The *Tête de Bois* (2½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.; mules also), to the E., commands the Mont Blanc and Combin group, and the Val d'Entremont below. — *Le Mourin* (9085'; 4 hrs.; 8 fr.), to the S.W., is another good point of view.

A good path leads through the interesting **Valsorey**, on the right bank of the *Valsorey*, to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets d'Amont* (7190'), in a grand situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier du Valsorey*, with that of *Sonadon*, descending from the Grand Combin, to its left, and that of *Tzeudet* to its right. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Vélan and the jagged rocks of the *Luisettes*. — The night is passed at these chalets by travellers about to cross the *Col du Sonadon* (11,445') to the Val de Bagnes (p. 315; to Chanrion, 9-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), or the *Col de Valsorey* or *des Chamois* (10,213') to the Val Ollomont (p. 316; to Aosta 9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.).

The **Grand Combin** (14,164') may be ascended from Bourg-St-Pierre by the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (11,240') in 10-11 hrs. (grand, but difficult; for

experts only; guide 60 fr.). We follow the Valsorey route to a point above the *Chalets d'Aval* (left bank), whence we ascend to the left in windings to the ill-equipped shelter-hut on the slope of the *Grande Penna* (9020′). Hence we have a fatiguing scramble over the crumbling rocks on the N. side of the small glacier to reach the (2 hrs.) col (p. 315). From the last we may proceed by the W. arête and the *Combin de Valsorey* (13,600′) to the (4½-5½ hrs.) summit (*Aig. du Croissant*, 14,173′), or we may pass round the N.W. side of the Grand Combin to the N. base, where we strike the route ascending from the Panossière Hut viâ the *Corridor* and the *Graffeneire* (14,103′). — The best starting-point for the Grand Combin is the *Cabane Panossière* (4½ hrs. from Fionney, see p. 314), which is reached from Bourg-St-Pierre direct in 8-9 hrs. by the *Col de Pannosseyre* (ca. 11,150′) and the *Glacier de Corbassière* (guide 25 fr.).

Beyond St. Pierre the road crosses the deep gorge of the *Valsorey*, which forms a fine waterfall above the bridge. It was here that Napoleon, during his famous passage of the Alps with 30,000 men, 15th-21st May, 1800, met with the greatest difficulties. The road, hewn in the rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Charreire*. 3 M. **Cantine de Proz** (5982′), a lonely inn, at the beginning of the *Plan de Proz*. To the E. rises the snow-clad *Mont Vélan*, from which descends the *Glacier de Proz*, with its extensive moraines.

For ***Mont Vélan** (12,353′; 6-7 hrs.; difficult; for experts only; guide 30 fr.) the starting-point is either the Cantine de Proz (6 hrs. to the top, crossing the *Glacier de Proz*, very steep at places), or the *Chalets d'Amont* (see above; ascent rather longer, but easier). Above the chalets we ascend a 'cheminée' to the E. moraine of the *Glacier du Valsorey*, cross the glacier to the E. rocky slope of *Mt. de la Gouille*, and mount (an interesting climb) to the upper part of the glacier; cross it to its E. angle, and ascend over snow-slopes (with large crevasses) to the (6-7 hrs.) snowy dome of the summit. Magnificent view: N., to the Lake of Geneva; S., to the Val d'Aosta. Close to us, W., towers Mont Blanc; N.E., the Grand Combin.

The road ascends the boulder-strewn pastures of the Plan de Proz, past the dilapidated *Cantine d'en Haut* on the right, traverses the *Pas de Marengo*, a rocky defile, and passes (2 M.) *Hospitalet* (6890′), two stone chalets and an Alpine dairy in a broader part of the valley, beyond the stream, to the right. It next (1 M.) crosses the Drance by the *Pont Nudrit* (7336′), recrosses it farther on by the *Pont Tronchet* (7457′), and ascends in long windings (short-cuts by the old route) on the W. side of the dreary *Combe des Morts* to the (2 M.) —

30 M. **Hospice of St. Bernard** (8110′), on the pass, consisting of two buildings. One contains the church, the dwellings of the brethren, and the rooms for travellers; the other *(Hôtel de St. Louis)* is a refuge in case of fire, containing the storehouse and lodging for poor wayfarers (new hospice in construction). On arriving, strangers are welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals (at 12 and 6 or 7; Frid. is a 'jour maigre'). Travellers are boarded and lodged gratuitously, but none should deposit in the alms-box ('offrandes pour l'hospice', in the church, first pillar on the left) *less* than they would have paid at a hotel. Adjacent is a small *Restaurant*.

In 962 St. Bernard de Menthon founded the monastery here. The inmates now consist of 10-15 Augustine monks and 7 attendants *(maroniers)*, whose office it is to receive and lodge strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence they are aided by the famous St. Bernard dogs, whose kennels are worth visiting. Their keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers buried in the snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is said to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees, but the genuine old breed is extinct.

The brotherhood consists of about 40 members. Some of the monks minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 322); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. Next to the fourth Cantoniera Santa Maria on the Stelvio Pass (p. 441), the St. Bernard Hospice is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. *Humboldt* in his 'Kosmos' mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 48°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found on the sea-level at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen).

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom; but it was afterwards impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30-40,000 fr. required for its annual support are in part derived from the revenues of the monastery, and in part from collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion. Of late years 20-25,000 travellers have been annually entertained, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel-charge for 1000 guests. Expenses are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta, and in July, August, and September about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val Ferret (p. 312), 4 hrs. distant.

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or other dependency. Amid the pleasure and novelty of the scene, the traveller is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snow of great depth, and the dangers from storms frequent and imminent. It is then that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800 the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to pass the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice for a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 310). The Romans used this route in B.C. 100. After the foundation of *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* (Aosta, B.C. 26) it became more frequented. Constantine caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; Bernard, an uncle of Charlemagne, marched an army by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass.

The present substantial edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The walls of the dining-room are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. In the library on the upper floor is a collection of ancient and modern coins, relics found in the environs (fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Pœninus, see p. 312, after escape from danger,

statuettes, etc.), and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well-known names. In the church, to the left of the entrance, is the monument of General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800 (relief by Moitte).

Near the hospice is the *Morgue*, a receptacle for bodies found in the snow. The small lake, to the W. of the monastery, is sometimes frozen over even on summer-mornings. On the hillside to the right is a small botanic garden with Alpine plants. — To the E. of the hospice we observe the snow-capped *Mont Vélan* (12,353′), adjoined on the left by the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,212′).

The *Chenalette (9479′; 1½ hr.; steep at places; guide necessary), to the N. of the Hospice; the **Pointe des Lacerandes** (*Pic de Dronaz*; 9676′; 2½ hrs., with guide; trying), to the N.W.; and the **Mont Mort** (9403′), 2½ hrs. to the S.E., all command magnificent views of Mont Blanc to the W., the Graian Alps to the S., and the Mont Vélan and Grand Combin to the E.

From the Hospice to Martigny over the Col de Fenêtre (9 hrs.; guide necessary for the inexperienced), recommended as a return-route from the Hospice to Martigny. At the (20 min.) Vacherie (see below) the bridle-path ascends rather steeply to the right, to the (1 hr.) **Col de Fenêtre** (9095′; fine view). It descends over debris and sometimes snow, past the three small *Lacs de Fenêtre*, to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Plan la Chaud* and through the Drance valley, where it unites with the route from the Col Ferret, to (1 hr.) *Ferret* (p. 302). — From the Hospice to Courmayeur (9-10 hrs.) the direct route is across the *Col de Fenêtre* and the *Col Ferret*. In order to reach the Col Ferret we need not descend from the Col de Fenêtre to Ferret, but (guide advisable) beyond the third lake we turn to the left, descend steep grassy slopes to a bridge over the *Ban d'Arrey*, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook coming from the Col Ferret, until (after about 50 min.) we can cross it. A steep ascent of ½ hr. more brings us to the Col Ferret route (p. 302; from the Hospice to the col, 5 hrs.).

On the N.W. side of the lake on the St. Bernard Pass, near a small brook, are stones marking the Italian frontier. On the adjacent *Plan de Jupiter* once rose a temple to *Jupiter Poeninus*. The mountain has thence derived its Italian name of *Monte Jove*, locally *Mont Joux*, and the range is called the *Pennine Alps*. The path rounds an angle of rock and descends in a wide bend to the *Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the hospice graze, with two chalets, and the *Cantine* (7270′; simple rfmts.), or road-menders' house. To the W. rises the conical *Pain de Sucre* (9515′). A shorter footpath, diverging to the left at a cross, before the above-mentioned angle of rock, rejoins the bridle-path here. The path zigzags down the left side of the valley, and then descends gradually to (1½ hr.) **St. Rhémy** (5355′; *Hôt. des Alpes Pennines*), the first Italian village, where the road begins. The first house on the right is the custom-house. Carriages, see p. 307. Mule and attendant to the Hospice, 4½ fr.

From St. Rhémy to Courmayeur over the **Col Serena** (7580′), 9-10 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting. (From the hospice over the Col de Fenêtre and Col de Ferret, preferable, see above.)

The deep and narrow *Combe des Bosses* diverges from the valley of St. Bernard beyond St. Rhémy. Cultivation on both sides of

the valley begins at (2½ M.) *St. Oyen* (4515′), and becomes richer at (1 M.) **Etroubles** (4200′; *Croix Blanche*, unpretending). The road crosses the *Buthier* here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. 2 M. *Les Echevenoz* (4050′); 1½ M. *La Cluse* (3940′), a solitary house. Opposite, on the slope, is the church of *Allein*. By (1 M.) the village of *Condemine* a view is disclosed of the long *Val Pellina*, with the snow-clad *Dent d'Hérens* in the background. To the N. tower the rounded summit of *Mont Vélan* and the imposing pyramid of the *Grand Combin*. The road descends in long windings to (1½ M.) **Gignod** (3260′; *Tavern*), with a tower of the 14th cent., picturesquely situated opposite the entrance to the Val Pellina, from which the main arm of the Buthier descends. Far below is the church-tower of *Roysan*, and farther up the village of *Valpelline* (p. 316).

The scenery assumes a softer character; walnuts, chestnuts, vines, and maize thrive luxuriantly. The road, running high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends, viâ *Cré* and *Variney*. Before us the fine pyramid of the *Grivola* is visible for a time. To the left is the blunted cone of *Mt. Mary* (9430′). Beyond (2¼ M.) *Signayes*, where the extensive vineyards of Aosta begin, the three-peaked *Rutor* appears on the right. Before us rise the *Becca di Nona* and *Mt. Emilius;* to the left, the S. spurs of Mte. Rosa.

1½ M. *Aosta*, see p. 303.

78. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre. Val de Bagnes.

Comp. Map, p. 308.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin 8½ hrs. (Sembrancher 3, Chable 1½, Champsec 1, Lourtier ½, Fionney 1, Mauvoisin 1½ hr.). To Fionney a good road (20½ M.; diligence from Martigny to Lourtier daily in 4½ hrs.; one-horse carr. to Chable 15, two-horse 20, to Fionney 25 and 40 fr.); thence a bridle-path. — Travellers going to Aosta over the *Col de Fenêtre* (guide 18 fr.; *Séraphin* and *Joseph Herc. Bessard*, *F. Besse*, *Jean* and *Maur. Ant. Troillet*, *Maur. Felley*, *Ch. L. Filliez*) should pass the night at Mauvoisin, or at Chermontane 2¾ hrs. farther up. From Chermontane to the pass 1½, Valpelline 4, Aosta 2 hrs. Carriage-road from Valpelline to Aosta.

To (9 M.) *Sembrancher* (2360′), see p. 308. We diverge here to the left from the St. Bernard road, cross the Drance, and follow the right bank of the *Drance de Bagnes* to (4½ M.) **Chable** (2703′; **Hôt. du Giétroz*, moderate), the capital of the *Val de Bagnes*, picturesquely situated. In the background to the S.E. is the snow-clad *Ruinette* (12,725′); to the left, *Mont Pleureur* (12,160′) and the *Glacier de Giétroz* (p. 314).

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123′) may be ascended hence in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.; comp. p. 263). — *Mont Brûlé* (8450′) in 5 hrs., viâ *Zeppelet* and *Mille* (guide 10 fr.; comp. p. 309). — To *Orsières* or *Liddes* (p. 309) over the **Col de Sexblanc** (7667′), 6-7 hrs., attractive and not difficult (guide 10 fr.). Fine view of Mont Blanc from the top of the pass. — Over the *Col des Etablons* to *Riddes*, see p. 316.

We follow the left bank of the Drance, pass *Montagnier* on the right bank, and reach *Versegère* and (2½ M.) *Champsec* (2965′). Here we cross the Drance to (1½ M.) *Lourtier* (3458′; Restaurant National, with R.) and beyond it ascend circuitously. The Drance forms several falls in its narrow valley; at (2 M.) *Granges Neuves* it receives the discharge of the *Glacier de Corbassière.* Then (1 M.) —

20½ M. **Fionney** (4910′; **Hôt. du Grand-Combin; Hôt.-Pens. Fionnen; Hôt. des Alpes*, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *H. Carron*, fair; Engl. Ch. Serv. in Aug.), a finely situated village, well adapted for a prolonged stay.

To the **Cabane Panossière** (8908′), a most interesting excursion: from Fionney by the *Corbassière Alp* in 4½ hrs. (guide 8 fr.); from Mauvoisin over the *Col des Otanes* (9318′) in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 12 fr.). This club-hut, finely situated on the margin of the huge *Corbassière Glacier*, is the starting-point for the *Grand Tavé* (10,348′; 2 hrs.; guide 15 fr.; easily scaled from the Col des Otanes in ¾ hr.), *Les Avollions* (10,268′; 3 hrs.; 15 fr.), the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,212′; 5 hrs.; 25 fr.), the *Tournelon Blanc* (12,180′; 5 hrs.; 25 fr.), the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (p. 316; to Bourg-St-Pierre 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), and the *Col de Panosseyre* (11,150′; to Bourg-St-Pierre 8 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). — The Grand Combin (14,164′; 7-8 hrs.) is best ascended from this point, but requires experience and a steady head (guide 60 fr.). We cross the *Glacier de Corbassière* to (2½ hrs.) the N. base of the summit (ca. 11,800′), ascend viâ the *Corridor* (difficult and sometimes dangerous from ice-falls) to the N.E. peak or *Graffeneire* (14,108′) and to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Aiguille du Croissant.* Comp. pp. 309, 310.

Passes. To the E. of Fionney a fatiguing route crosses the *Alp Le Crêt* (7575′) to the **Col du Crêt** (10,330′; splendid view), on the S. side of the *Parrain* (10,700′); descent over the *Glacier des Ecoulaies* to the (6-7 hrs.) Alp *La Barma* in the *Val des Dix* (1 hr. below *Liappey*, p. 333). A similar pass is the **Col de Sevreu** (10,335′), between the *Parrain* and the *Rosa Blanche;* ascent by *Alp Sevreu* and the small glacier of that name to the (4½ hrs.) col, with fine view; descent to (2 hrs.) *La Barma* (guide over the Col du Crêt, or Col du Sevreu, and the Col de la Meina to Evolena 20 fr.). — Two other passes (trying; for experts only; guide 18 fr.), one the **Col de Cleuson** (9565′), to the W. of the *Rosa Blanche* (10,985′; an admirable point, easily ascended from the pass in 1¼ hr.), the other the **Col de Louvie** (9640′), to the S.E. of the *Mont Fort* (10,925′), lead to the N.E. to the glacier of the *Grand Désert.* Descent thence to the (8-9 hrs.) *Alp Cleuson* (6975′) in the *Val de Nendaz*, whence a good bridle-path leads to (3 hrs.) *Nendaz* (3340′) and (2½ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 316). From the Col de Cleuson the traveller may prefer to cross the Grand Désert, to the N.E., and the *Col de Prazfleuri* (9705′) to the Val des Dix (p. 333).

Above Fionney the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Drance by *Bonatchesse* to the (1½ hr.) bridge of **Mauvoisin** (5570′), spanning the Drance, which flows 100′ below. On the opposite bank, 20 min. higher, is the *Hôtel du Giétroz* (5984′; 24 beds, pens. 5-6 fr.).

On the right side of the valley, 1 M. to the S. of the hotel, is the *Cascade du Giétroz*, the discharge of the Glacier de Giétroz. The ice has receded much of late. A good view of it may be obtained from the *Pierre à Vire* (7823′), ascended by the chapel behind the inn in 1½ hr. (guide 8 fr.). In the winter of 1817-18 masses of ice and snow so impeded the Drance that a large lake was formed above Mauvoisin. In June, 1818, this sheet of water burst its barriers and caused terrible havoc throughout the Val de Bagnes as far as Sembrancher and Martigny.

The path again descends to the Drance and intersects the former bed of the lake. It next leads through the ravine of *Torrembey* and

past the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Petite Chermontane* (6290′) and *Vingthuit* to the (20 min.) chalets of *Boussine* (6570′). About ¼ hr. farther on, the path regains the right bank of the Drance near the chalets of *Lancey* (6716′), 10 min. beyond which it divides: the path to the right descends for another 10 min., crosses the stream, and ascends steeply on the other side for 20 min., when it rejoins the old route to the (10 min.) *Alp Grande Chermontane* (7315′); the left branch ascends to the (1½ hr.) **Cabane de Chanrion** (8070′), a well fitted-up club-hut (inn in summer), beautifully situated on the W. slope of the *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′). The head of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the *Grand Combin* (14,164′), *Tour de Boussine* (12,590′), *Amianthe* (11,812′), *Tête de By* (11,424′), *Mont Avril* (10,960′), and *Mont Gelé* (11,540′).

Excursions (guides, see p. 313). ***Mont Avril** (10,960′), from Chermontane (½ hr. from Chanrion) by the Col de Fenêtre, 3-3½ hrs., easy (see below; guide 15 fr.). — **Tour de Boussine** (12,590′), by the *Glacier du Mont-Durand*, 6-7 hrs., laborious (guide 30 fr.). — **Grand Combin** (14,164′), by the *Col du Sonadon* (see below) and the S.E. arête in 10-11 hrs., difficult (guide 60 fr.; comp. pp. 309, 314). — **Mont Blanc de Seilon** (12,700′), from Mauvoisin by the *Col de Seilon*, 10-11 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), or from Chanrion over the *Glacier de Breney*, 6-7 hrs., toilsome; magnificent view. — **Mont Pleureur** (12,160′), from Mauvoisin by the *Glacier de Giétroz*, 7-8 hrs. (guide 22 fr.), not very difficult. — The *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′), from Chanrion 4 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); *Bec d'Epicoun* (11,570′), from Chanrion 5-6 hrs. (25 fr.); *La Sengla* (12,145′), from Chanrion 7 hrs. (30 fr.); **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,470′), from Chanrion viâ the *Col de Breney*, 7 hrs. (30 fr.; not difficult, comp. p. 334); *Tournelon Blanc* (12,180′), from Mauvoisin 8 hrs. (30 fr.); *La Luette* (11,625′), from Mauvoisin 7-8 hrs. (25 fr.); *Serpentine* (12,110′), from Chanrion 5-6 hrs. (25 fr.); and *Ruinette* (12,725′), from Chanrion 6-7 hrs. (30 fr.), may also be ascended by mountaineers.

Passes. Over the **Col du Sonadon** (11,445′) to Bourg-St-Pierre, a difficult glacier-pass (11-12 hrs., guide 30 fr.). From Chermontane to the W., up the *Glacier du Mont-Durand* to the pass, on the S. side of the Grand Combin; descent over the *Glacier du Sonadon* to the *Valsorey* and *Bourg-St-Pierre* (p. 309). — Over the **Col des Maisons-Blanches** (11,240′), 12-13 hrs. from Mauvoisin or Fionney to Bourg-St-Pierre, grand, but difficult (guide 25 fr.; 7 hrs. from the *Cabane Panossière*, p. 314). The ascent of the *Grand Combin* may be combined with either of these passes (see pp. 310, 314, and above). — To the S., besides the Col de Fenêtre (p. 316), another route crosses the **Col de Crête-Sèche** (9475′), traversing the lower end of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête-Sèche*, to the *Val Pellina* (from Chanrion to Valpelline 8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — To the Val d'Hérémence over the **Col de Seilon** (10,500′; 5¾ hrs. from Mauvoisin to Liappey; 6¼ hrs. to Arolla), by the *Glacier de Giétroz* and the crevassed *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon*, fatiguing (better from Chanrion over the *Glacier de Lyrerose* and the *Col du Mont Rouge*, comp. p. 335). Over the **Col de la Serpentine** (11,634′; guide 25 fr.) or the **Col de Breney** (11,975′; 30 fr.; 7-8 hrs. from Chanrion to the *Alp Seilon*, p. 333), laborious. From the Col de Breney the **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,470′), a superb point, may be ascended in ½ hr. (see above and p. 335). From the Glacier de Durand or Seilon we may cross the *Pas de Chèvres* to the E. to *Arolla* (see p. 335). — Over the **Col de Vasevay** (10,705′; 6-7 hrs. from Mauvoisin to Liappey), interesting, not difficult. — To Arolla over the *Glacier d'Otemma* and *Col de Chermontane* (8 hrs. from Chanrion; guide 25 fr.), see p. 335; *Col de l'Evêque* (9 hrs.; 30 fr.), see p. 335. — From the upper Glacier d'Otemma over the *Col d'Otemma* (11,034′) or the *Col de la Reuse d'Arolla* or *Col d'Oren* (10,635′) to Valpelline, difficult (8-9 hrs. from Chanrion to Prarayé; guide 25 fr.).

The path from Chermontane to the (1½ hr.) **Col Fenêtre de Balme** (9140′) ascends over pastures, then over loose stones and moraine-deposits, skirting the *Glacier de Fenêtre*. To the left rises the *Mt. Gelé* (11,540′); to the right, the *Mont Avril* (10,960′), a splendid point of view (1½-2 hrs. from the pass; no difficulty). The col commands the *Val d'Ollomont* and the Graian Alps. A bridle-path descends through patches of edelweiss, and farther on, past the chalets of *Fenêtre*, *Balme*, *Vaux*, and (2¾ hrs.) *Rey* (Rossel's Inn) to (¼ hr.) *Ollomont* (4385′), with the remains of a Roman aqueduct, and (¾ hr.) *Valpelline* (3130′; two small inns), whence a good road leads to (9 M.) *Aosta* (p. 303).

79. From Martigny to Domodossola over the Simplon.

Comp. Maps, pp. 316, 332, 338, 342, 320, 354.

87½ M. Railway from Martigny to (47½ M.) Brig in 1 hr. 52 min.-2½ hrs., fares 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 10 c. (from Lausanne to Brig in 4-5½ hrs., fares 15 fr. 20, 10 fr. 70, 7 fr. 60 c.). — Diligence from Brig to Domodossola (40 M.) twice daily in summer, in 9-9½ hrs. (fare 16 fr. 5, coupé 19 fr. 30 c.). — Luggage to be sent by post over the Simplon (20 lbs. free) must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond Iselle (Italian frontier, p. 324) unless the keys are sent with it to the custom-house there. — Extra-post with two horses (landaus) from Brig to Domodossola in 8-8½ hrs., 91 fr. 30 c. (horses being changed thrice); far preferable to the carriages provided by the Brig hotels.

A kind of gnat, with black gauzy wings, is a source of great annoyance in the marshy parts of the lower Rhone valley, especially in the evening; bedroom-windows should therefore be closed early.

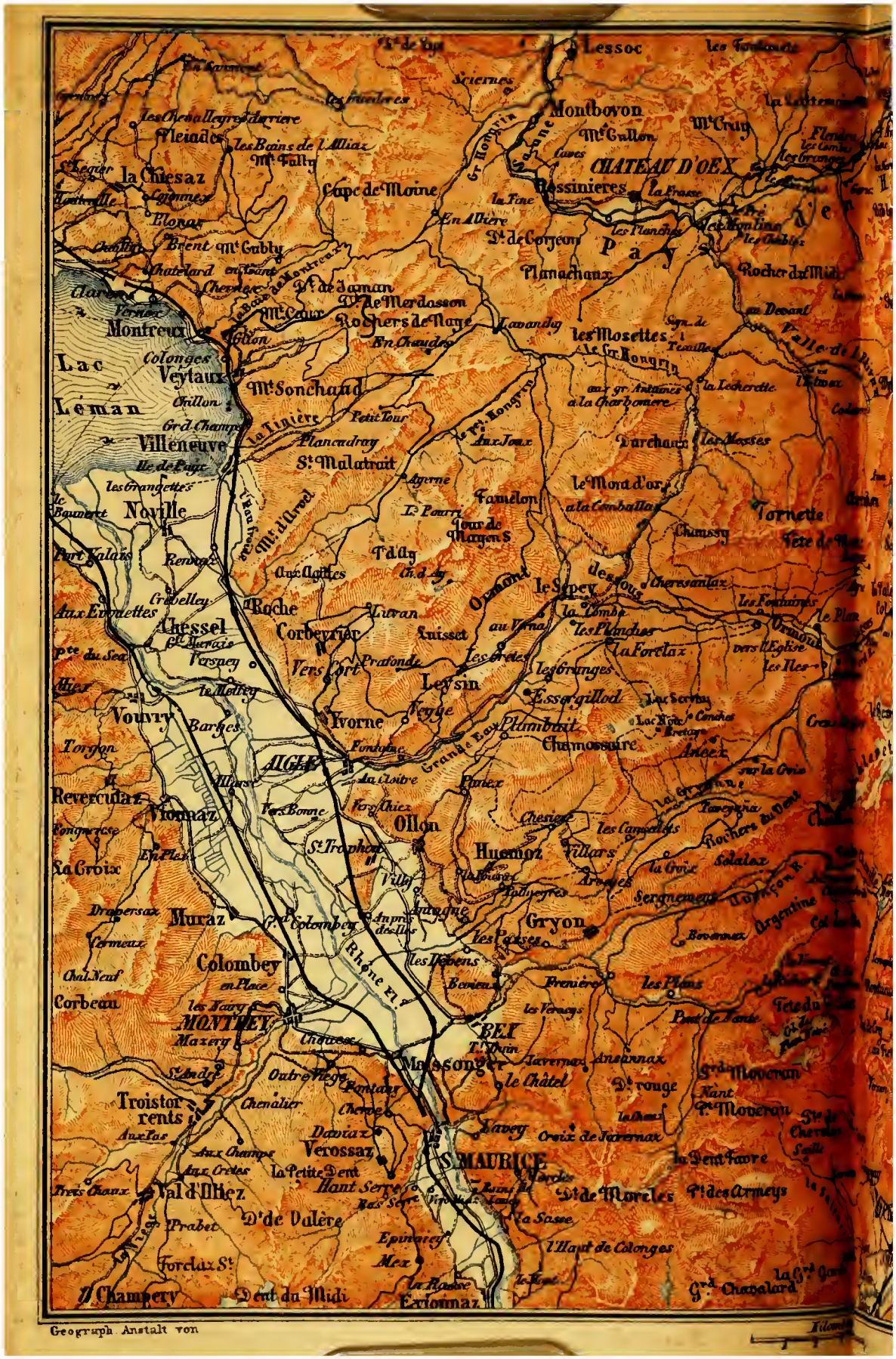
Martigny (1560′), see p. 262. — The wide *Rhone Valley* is enclosed by lofty mountain-chains, whose lower slopes, as far as Leuk, are covered with vineyards. The rectification of the river-channel has reclaimed much of the valley which used to be covered with gravel and debris. — 3 M. *Charrat-Fully*.

5½ M. **Saxon** (1570′; *Gr.-Hôt. des Bains*, ½ M. from the station, R. 2½-3½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de la Pierre à Voir*, at the station) has iodine springs. The Baths lie ¼ M. to the right of the station. The village, with its ruined castle, is picturesquely situated, 1 M. from the station, in a gorge at the foot of the Pierre-à-Voir.

Ascent of the *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123′) from Saxon in 5-6 hrs. (guide 6 fr.); see p. 263. The **Grand Hôtel de la Pierre à Voir* (p. 263) on the *Col du Len* (5250′) is reached from Saxon by a good bridle-path in 2½ hrs. (road from Martigny in 5 hrs., see p. 263). — To Chable in the Val de Bagnes (p. 313) from Saxon (or from Riddes, see below), a bridle-path over the **Col des Etablons** (7130′; fine view) in 7 hrs. (guide unnecessary).

On a hill on the right bank is *Saillon*, with a ruined castle. The train crosses the Rhone (1570′) beyond (8½ M.) *Riddes*, and the *Liserne* at (12 M.) *Ardon* (*Hôt. des Gorges de la Lizerne, pens. 5 fr.). Ardon, *Vétroz*, and *Conthey*, all yielding excellent wine (p. 269), lie at the foot of the hills to the left. The train crosses the *Morge*.

16 M. **Sion**, Ger. *Sitten* (1710′; pop. 5147; **Grand-Hôtel de Sion et Terminus*, near the station; **Hôt. de la Poste*, R., L., & A.



Geograph. Anstalt von

Maasstab 1: 250,000
English miles
1 2 3 4 5
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

3½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. du Midi*, moderate, good wine; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Gare*, with garden, pens. from 5 fr.; *Café du Grand-Pont*), the capital of Canton Valais, which formed the French *Département du Simplon*, 1810-15, lies on the *Sionne*, which flows through it in an artificial channel, below the *Rue du Grandpont*, now the principal street. From a distance the town, with its castles on isolated hills, looks very picturesque. On the height to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal castle of *Tourbillon* (2150′), erected in 1294, and burned down in 1788 (reached in 20 min. by the Rue du Château, to the left by the town-hall); extensive view, down to Martigny, and up to Leuk. On the lower hill to the right, on the site of a Roman fort, stands the old castle of *Valeria* (2040′), surrounded by towers and other buildings, among which is the *Church of Notre Dame de Valère* (9-13th cent.; now in restoration), with interesting capitals, pictures, carved choir-stalls, etc. (ring; fee). The cantonal *Antiquarian Museum* occupies an adjacent room (adm. 50 c.). — Close to the town, near Tourbillon, is the castle of *Majoria*, also burned down in 1788. Part of it is now a barrack.

In the town itself the Gothic *Cathedral* (end of 15th cent.; tower of 9th cent.) and the elegant church of *St. Théodule* adjoining it are noteworthy. In the old mansion of the *Supersaxo* family, in the Gundisgasse, is a fine hall with an artistically carved Renaissance ceiling of 1505 (visitors admitted).

From Sion over the *Rawyl* to *Lenk*, see R. 56; over the *Pas de Cheville* to *Gryon*, see R. 69; over the *Sanetsch* to *Gsteig*, see p. 263 (the *Hôtel Theiler* at *Zanfleuron* may be reached from Sion in 5 hrs.). — To the *Mayens de Sion* and *Evolena*, see R. 82. — In the deep ravine of the Borgne, about 1 M. from *Bramois* (p. 332; 3 M. to the E. of Sion), is the hermitage of *Longeborgne*, hewn out of the rock, and much frequented by pilgrims.

Above Sion the *Borgne* descends from the *Val d'Hérens* (p. 332), at the head of which we obtain a glimpse of the *Dents de Veisivi*. Near (19½ M.) *St. Léonard* we cross the *Rière*, which rises on the Rawyl. 21 M. *Granges;* the village, with a ruined castle and a church on the hill, lies on the left bank of the Rhone, ½ M. to the S.

25½ M. **Sierre**, Ger. *Siders* (1765′; pop. 1800; **Hôt. Bellevue*, with garden, R. & L. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 4 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Poste*, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; *Terminus Hotel*, R. 2 fr.), with a number of interesting, but mostly dilapidated mediæval houses, lies picturesquely on a hill.

On the side next the Rhone is the *Tour de Goubin*, or *Schinderthurm*, with a fine view of the Val d'Anniviers. On a rock above the Rhone, ½ M. to the S., is the *Géronde* (2043′), formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a deaf and dumb asylum, with two little lakes (baths).

A pleasant excursion may be made to the HÔTEL DU PARC-MONTANA, to which a road (10 M.; carr. 15, with two horses 25 fr.) leads viâ *Veyras*, *Venthône*, and *Randogne* (burned down in 1893). Walkers follow the road towards the W. and beyond the (7 min.) first bridge turn to the right to (8 min.) *Villa*. At the church they ascend the path to the left, passing *Darmona*, and at the cross on the hill they again turn to the left and ascend through wood to the (2¼ hrs.) **Hôtel du Parc-Montana* (5085′; pens. 8-13½ fr; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), pleasantly situated near extensive pine-woods

and several small lakes, and commanding a magnificent view of the W. Valaisian Alps from the Weisshorn to Mont Blanc. Excursions: to the *Pointe de Vermala* (1/2 hr.), *Pointe de Mentahry* (4983'; 1 hr.), *Pépinet* (6500'; 1 1/2 hr.), *Mont Lachaud* (7294'; 2 hrs.), *Col de Pochet* (8195'; 2 1/2 hrs.), *Mont Tubang* (9356'; 4 hrs.), *Mont Bonvin* (9843'; 6 hrs.), *Glacier de la Plaine Morte*, *Wildstrubel* (7 hrs.), etc. (Postal address: Hôt. du Parc, *Crans sur Sierre*).

From *Sierre* to the *Val d'Anniviers* (*St. Luc*, *Zinal*, etc.), see R. 82.

Beyond Sierre, a short tunnel and a deep cutting. Opposite, on the left bank of the Rhone, is the *Forest of Pfin*, a range of pine-clad hills. The village of *Pfin*, Fr. *Finge (ad fines)*, is the boundary between the French and German languages. — 27 1/2 M. *Salgesch*, Fr. *Salquenen*, a wine-growing village. The line, hewn in the rock at places, approaches the Rhone, the valley of which is strewn with debris. We cross the deep gorge of the *Dala* (view to the left), pass through another tunnel, and cross the Rhone to —

30 1/2 M. **Leuk-Susten**, Fr. *Loëche-Souste* (2045'; **Hôtel de la Souste*, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-3 1/2, D. 3-4 fr.; *Restaurant*, opposite the station). The small and ancient town of **Leuk**, Fr. *Loëche-Ville* (2470'; **Post; Krone*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.), with its castle and towers, lies 1 M. distant, on the right bank, high above the Rhone (cab 3 fr.).

One-horse carr. from the station to the *Baths of Leuk*, 10-15, two-horse 25 fr. Walkers reach the Baths (p. 204) in 3-3 1/2 hrs. by turning to the left (finger-post) beyond the church in the town, crossing the bridge over the Dala (p. 206), and following the old bridle-path to the right a few hundred paces farther on.

As the train leaves Leuk-Susten we look back, to the right, at the *Illgraben* or *Höllengraben* (p. 338), a vast semicircular basin with bleak, yellowish slopes. The line passes the château of Baron Werra (on the right), and is carried by an embankment along the river. We cross the *Turtmannbach* to (34 M.) **Turtmann** (2080'), Fr. *Tourtemagne*. The village (*Poste* or *Lion; Soleil*, both plain) lies 1/2 M. to the right, at the mouth of the *Turtmann Valley*. The torrent forms a fine fall, 85' high, 8 min. from the Post Inn.

Through the *Turtmann Valley* to *Meiden* (4 hrs.; guide or porter 5-6 fr.), see p. 342. Good walkers will find it enjoyable to go viâ Meiden and *Schwarzhorn* to *St. Niklaus* (11 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) or viâ *Pas du Boeuf* and *Bella Tola* to *St. Luc* (11 1/2 hrs.; 15 fr.). Comp. pp. 342, 341.

35 1/2 M. *Gampel*. The village lies on the right bank, 1 M. off, at the narrow mouth of the *Lötschen-Thal* (p. 208), through which peeps the snowy *Petersgrat* (p. 180). Near *Niedergestelen* are the scanty ruins of the *Gestelnburg*. 39 M. *Raron*. On the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Bietschthal*, lies the village, with its old church on a rocky hill. On a wooded height on the left bank, above the hamlet of *Turtig*, is the little pilgrimage-church of *Wandfluh*, reached by a winding path flanked with oratories. — We cross the turbid *Visp*, which has covered the Rhone Valley here with its debris.

42 1/2 M. **Visp** or **Vispach**, Fr. *Viège* (2160'; pop. 858; **Post*, R., L., & A. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 4 fr.; **Sonne*, plain, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station, R. 2 1/2-3, D. 3 1/2 fr.; **Rail. Restaurant*, with beds), a picturesque village at

the mouth of the *Visp Valley* (p. 343), has several old mansion-houses and handsome churches. The beautiful snow-mountain at the head of the Visp Valley is the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475′; p. 354), the first peak of the *Saasgrat*, which separates the valleys of Saas and Nicolai. — Railway to *Zermatt*, see p. 342.

Above Visp we traverse the stony tract at the influx of the *Gamsen*, which descends from the *Nanzer-Thal*. To the right is the pilgrim-resort of *Glis*, with a large church, at the base of the *Glishorn* (8290′); to the E. rises the fine pyramid of the *Bortelhorn* (p. 321). — We then cross the artificial channel of the *Saltine* to —

47½ M. **Brig**, Fr. *Brigue* (2245′; pop. 1172; **Hôt. des Couronnes et Poste*, R., L., & A. 3-4, lunch 3, D. 4 fr.; **Hôt. d'Angleterre*, R., L., & A. 3-4, lunch 3, D. 4-4½ fr.; **Hôt. Terminus & Rail. Restaurant*, lunch 2½, D. 3 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*; **Hôt.-Pens. Muller*, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de Londres*, similar charges; *Hôt. du Pont*, R. 1½ fr., unpretending), a small town, where the railway ends. The turreted *Stockalper Château*, containing an interesting interior court, a large hall, etc., is the largest private residence in Switzerland (special permission necessary for admission). Kaspar Stockalper (d. 1691), who built it, dominated the trade over the Simplon, which he protected by a guard of 70 men. The terrace in front of the former Jesuits' monastery commands a fine view. The fine snow-mountain to the S.E. is the Wasenhorn; to the N., the Sparrhorn, Belalp, and Eggishorn.

On the left bank of the Rhone, below Thermen and about 1½ M. above Brig is the N. end of the great **Simplon Tunnel**, the construction of which was begun in 1898, on both the German and Italian sides, by *Messrs. Brandt, Brandau, & Co.* This tunnel will be the longest in the world (12½ M.; St. Gotthard 9¼ M., Mont Cenis 7½ M., Arlberg 6⅓ M.) and is to be completed in 1903, at an estimated cost of 69,000,000 fr. (2,780,000*l.*). It consists of two parallel tunnels (each 16′ wide and 17½′ high), 56′ apart and connected at distances of 220 yds. by cross-shafts. One tunnel only (single track) is to be completed at present, while the other will serve for ventilation, water-pipes, the transport of materials, and so forth. From the N. portal, which lies 2253′ above the sea, the tunnel ascends to the S.E. at a gradient of 2:100 to its culminating point (2312′), 5½ M. from the N. end and 7000′ below the crest of the mountains (between the Furggenbaumhorn and Wasenhorn). It then remains level for about ⅓ M. and afterwards descends at a gradient of 7:100 to the (6⅔ M.) S. portal, at Iselle in the Doveria Valley (p. 324). The excavation is carried on by the Brandt hydraulic boring machines, about a dozen of which are at work at each end.

From Brig to Belalp, a beautiful excursion (bridle-path, 4½-5 hrs.; porter 5-6, horse 15 fr.). Just before (1 M.) *Naters* (p. 329), on the right bank of the Rhone, we ascend to the left (finger-post) by a bridle-path, almost shadeless in the forenoon and steep at places, viâ *Geimen* (3440′), to (2 hrs.) the village of *Platten* (4396′; rustic inn); then through wood and over the *Rischenen* and *Eggen Alps* to the (2¼ hrs.) —

**Hôtel Belalp* (7110′; R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 7-12 fr.; English Church), situated on the *Lüsgen-Alp* at the base of the Sparrhorn, and high above the Aletsch Glacier. Splendid view of the Valaisian Alps. The little *Villa Lüsgen*, 5 min. above the hotel, belonged to Prof. Tyndall (d. 1893). A pleasant walk may be taken on the hillside, past the hamlet of *Belalp* (6735′), to (1½-2 hrs.) *Nessel* (6675′; milk, etc.), high above the Rhone Valley, with beautiful view.

To the *Upper Aletsch Glacier, very attractive (3 hrs. to the club-hut, guide 8 fr.; provisions should be taken). Bridle-path from the hotel to the (1½ hr.) W. moraine; then across this and a second moraine to the almost uncrevassed glacier, with its numerous 'ice-tables', 'glacier-mills', etc., as far as the (1½ hr.) *Oberaletsch Hut* of the S. A. C. on the E. side (8760'), at the foot of the *Fusshörner* (see below). We may walk up the glacier to the right to the foot of the *Aletschhorn* (see below), or traverse the *Beichfirn* to the left to the snow-slopes of the *Beich Pass* (see below; 8-10 hrs. in all).

*Sparrhorn (*Belalphorn*, 9890'), 2-2½ hrs. from the inn, bridle-path most of the way (guide 5 fr., needless for adepts). Beautiful view, finer on the S. side than from the Eggishorn, but inferior to it on the N. side. (Panorama at the inn.) To the N., above the Aletsch Glacier, and to the left of the Fusshörner, the Great Aletschhorn is most prominent; adjoining it are the Sattelhorn, Ebnefluh, Distelhorn, Breithorn, and the Tschingelhörner, and to the left, adjacent to the Hochstock, is the Nesthorn. To the S. rises the broad mass of the Monte Leone; more to the right are the Fletschhorn, Monte Rosa, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Brunneggh orn, Dent Blanche, Grand Combin, and Mont Blanc. To the left of Monte Leone are the Bortelhorn, Hüllehorn, Helsenhorn, Punta d'Arbola, Güschihorn, Ofenhorn, the peaks of the St. Gotthard group, and lastly the Walliser Fiescherhörner.

The *Aletschhorn* (13,720'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 40 fr.); **Nesthorn* (12,530'; 5-6 hrs.; 30 fr.; grand view); *Lötschthaler Breithorn* (12,410'; 5-6 hrs.; 25 fr.); *Fusshörner* (11,900'; 4 hrs.; 20 fr.; an interesting but rather difficult climb); *Sattelhorn* (12,290'; 4½ hrs.; 20 fr.); and *Schienhorn* (12,490'; 6-7 hrs., very difficult; 35 fr.) may be ascended from the Oberaletsch Hut (by experts only).

From the Belalp to the *Eggishorn Hotel* (5½ hrs.), see pp. 328, 327. Guide 8 fr.; necessary only for the passage of the Great Aletsch Glacier (3 fr.).

From Belalp to Ried over the Beich Pass, toilsome, but very interesting (8-9 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). We ascend the *Upper Aletsch Glacier* and the *Beichfirn* to the (4½-5 hrs.) **Beich Pass** (10,235'), between the *Schienhorn* and the *Lötschthaler Breithorn* (see above); then descend rapidly over the *Distel Glacier* to the beautiful *Gletscherstaffel Alp*, the *Fafler Alp*, and (3½-4 hrs.) *Ried* (p. 208).

The *Upper Valais*, and the *Grimsel*, *Furka*, and *Gries* passes, see RR. 80, 52, 35, 81.

The Simplon Road, the first great Alpine route after the Brenner, constructed by order of Napoleon I. in 1800-1806, quits the Rhone Valley here. The scenery is far finer than on the Splügen route, but the engineering of the road is less striking. The road is kept open for carriages in winter also (diligences, etc., see p. 316).

Walkers should allow: from Brig to Berisal 3¼ hrs. by the road, 2¾ hrs. by the short-cuts; from Berisal to the Hospice 2¼ hrs.; Simplon 1¾ hr.; Algaby 40 min. (path in 20 min.); Gondo 1¼ hr.; Iselle 50 min.; Domodossola 3½ hrs. In the reverse direction: from Domodossola to Iselle 4 hrs.; Gondo 1 hr.; Algaby 1¾ hr.; Simplon ¾ hr. (by the path); Hospice 2¼ hrs.; Berisal 1¾ hr.; Brig 2½ hrs. (or 1¾ hr. by the path).

The diligence starts from the post-office (2320') at Brig. (A steepish path diverging to the left outside the town, following the telegraph- wires and part of the old bridle-path, and rejoining the road ½ M. before the second refuge, is a considerable short-cut.) The road is soon joined (½ M.) by the old road from *Glis* (p. 319), which crosses the gorge of the Saltine by the lofty *Pont Napoléon* (2485'). Opposite rises the *Glishorn* (8290'). The road winds over green pastures to the E., in the direction of the *Klenenhorn* (8840'). Fine view behind us of the Rhone Valley; high above the right

Geograph. Anstalt von
Mittaghorn
Concordiahütte
Faulberg
Kamm
Walliser
Wetterhorn
Grosshorn
Breithorn
Tschingelhorn
Ahnen Grat
Gr. Aletsch Firn
Lötschenlücke
Jägihorn
Sattelhorn
Aletschhorn
Dreieckhorn
Olmenhorn
Distelh.
Schienh.
Rothhorn
Lötschen Gl.
Thorberg
Geissgrat
Sattelhorn
Beich Firn
Jägi Gletscher
Fusshörner
Gr. Nesthorn
Ob. Aletsch G.
Zenbachen
Grosser Aletsch
Märjelen
Eggischhorn
Bettenhorn
Sparrenh.
Belalp Hôtel
Lusgen A.
Aletsch Wald
Betten Alp
Bieder Alp
Betten
Grengiols
Martinsberg
Tellispitzen
Pfaffleren
Kühmatten
Eisten
Platten
Ried
Lötschen Th.
Jägi Gl.
Bietschh.
Breith.
Fäschh.
Grisighorn
Bietsch Gl.
Gelsien Kamm
Gredetsch Thal
Bell Alp
Riederh.
Goppisberg
Nesslehnen
Blatten
Ried
Mörel
Bister
Tannetsch
Foggenhorn
Dubihorn
Hohe Egg
Schwarz H.
Eril
Gredetsch Horn
Bruchern
Hohe Alp
Nessel
Geimen
Egger
Moos
Bühl
Naters
Termen
Bettlihorn
Kaufh.
Ausserberg
Castler
Mund
Brigerbad
Birgisch
BRIEG
Schnecht
Glis
Rosswald
Steiner
Raron
Baltschieder
Rhone Fl.
Lalden
Eggen
Bodmen
Gamsen
Visp
Eyholz
Rohrberg
Albenried
Zeneggen
Glishorn
Ersehorn
Nessel
Bergsal
Bortel
Eggen
Rothwald
Stalden
Birchen
Zenhäusern
Bühl
Sebüdem
Faulh.
Staldhorn
Waschhorn
Birchenberg
Visperterminen
Schienhorn
Törbel
Bühl
Brunnen
Hospiz
Monte Leone
Schönhorn
Bististafel
Bistinen Pass
Magenh.
Stalden
Augstbord Horn
Staldenried
Ochsenhorn
Alpmatt
Spitalmatten
Emdberg
Gspon
Rosti
Sirwoltenhorn
Hohmatten
Weissboden
Eggen
Glattenh.
Emd
Hohschuggen
Weissegrat
Grächen
Mattwaldhorn
Simplon
Eisten
Simmelihorn
Rothh.
Soethalh.
St. Niklaus
Schwidern
Gstein
Algaby
Gondo
Wengen
Furken
Kilomètres

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Ulrichen
im Loch
Geschenen
Münster
Unteramt
Blasihorn
P.º Nero
Schönmatten
Hundscharte
Alpe di Craina
Hohelicht
Ladstäg
Setzenhorn
Im Bienen
Reckingen
Brodelhorn
Nufenen Pass
Val Corno
Glüringen
Biel
Ritzingen
Selkingen
Faulh.
Gries Pass
Bettelmatten
Niederwald
Bellwald
Merzenbachschien
Rothhorn
Gries Gl.
Steinhaus
Mühlebach
Aernen
Mittag H.
Hohsand Gl.
Hohsandhorn
Ofenhorn od. P.ta d'Arbola
Frathwald
Binn
Binnen Th.
Stockhorn
Rothhorn
Mittelberg
Albrun P.
Pommat
Tuffald
Cima Rossa
Andermatten
Furggen
Col della Rossa
P.ta della Rossa
Lago di Codelago
Crampiolo
Colle d'Agaro
Salecchio
P.so di Ioper
M.te Loccia
Helsenhorn
Kriegsalpstock
L. di Bustagna
Goglio
Esigo
Premia
Baceno
M. Cistella
Cravegna
Crodo
Mozzio
M.te Larone
Teggiolo
Trasquera
Varzo
Iselle
Vedro
Val di
P.to d'albione
Premosello
Alpe Prato
Engl. miles

bank of the Rhone is the Hôtel Belalp, commanded by the Sparrhorn, with the Nesthorn on the left; to the right, farther up, the cone of the Eggishorn; above us, to the S., is the Kaltwasser Glacier, which the road afterwards passes, and the Schönhorn. Beyond the hamlet of *Schlucht*, by the (2¾ M.) *First Refuge* (3200′), the road turns back and ascends the wooded slope in many windings, affording splendid views of the Rhone Valley and the mountains of the Aletsch region. Beyond the *Bleiche Kapelle* (4110′) it again nears the deep ravine of the Saltine. By the (2¾ M.) *Second*, or *Schallberg*, *Refuge* (4330′; auberge), beyond which we come in sight of the pass with the hotel, two brooks from the *Staldhorn*, one on each side, unite far below with the Saltine, the valley of which *(Ganter-Thal)* now turns to the E. Fine view of the picturesquely grouped valleys, and of the Wasenhorn, Furggenbaumhorn, and Bortelhorn. The road follows the Ganter-Thal to the (2 M.) *Ganter Bridge* (4820′) and ascends in a wide curve (steep short-cut to the left) to (1 M.) —

8 M. **Berisal,** the *Third Refuge* (5007′; **Hôt.-Pens. Berisal* or *de la Poste*, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4 fr., finely situated; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; opposite, a *Restaurant*).

Excursions (guides, *Aloys Eyer*, *Eman.* and *Jos. Gentinetta*, *M. Ruppen*, etc.). — *Furggenbaumhorn* (*Punta d'Aurona;* 9812′; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), interesting and not difficult. — *Bortelhorn* (*Punta del Rebbio;* 10,512′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the *Bortel-Alp* and the *Bortel Glacier*, laborious. — To *Binn* over the *Steinen-Joch* (9153′; 8 hrs.; 10 fr.) or the *Saflisch-Joch* (8648′; 7 hrs.; 10 fr.), not difficult (see p. 328).

From Berisal to Iselle viâ Veglia, 8-9 hrs., with guide, attractive, but fatiguing. We either ascend viâ the *Bortel-Alp* and the glacier on the N. side of the *Furggenbaumhorn* (*Punta d'Aurona*, 8912′) to the **Forca del Rebbio** (9040′), and descend over rocks, debris, and grassy slopes to the *Alp Veglia* (p. 329); or we may go by the *Laub-Alp* (6265′) and the **Furggenbaum Pass** (*Passo di Forchetta* or *Forca d'Aurona;* 8826′), between the Furggenbaumhorn and the Wasenhorn. From Veglia we descend to *Trasquera* and (3 hrs.) *Iselle*, see p. 324. — From the Alp Veglia over the *Passo di Valtendra* (7995′) and the *Passo di Buscagna* (7743′) to *Devero* (p. 328), 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route, not difficult. — From Veglia over the *Kaltwasser Pass* (*Bocchetta d'Aurona;* 9250′) and the *Kaltwasser Glacier* to the Simplon, 6-7 hrs., with guide, for adepts only.

In 1 hr. more we reach the *Fourth Refuge* (5645′). To the right the top of the pass is again visible; above it rise the Rauthorn with the Raut Glacier and the finely shaped Rossbodenhorn with the Rossboden Glacier; beautiful view, looking back, of the Aletschhorn, Schienhorn, etc. Beyond the (1¼ M.) *Kapfloch*, hewn in the rock for 33 yds., is the (¾ M.) *Fifth*, or *Schallbett*, *Refuge* (6345′). Between this point and the top of the pass is the most dangerous part of the road during the season of avalanches and storms. Over the (¾ M.) *Wasser Gallery* (6460′) dashes the stream which issues from the *Kaltwasser Glacier*. To the left is *Monte Leone* (p. 322). The road then passes through the *Old Gallery* and the long *Joseph Gallery*, beyond which, to the left, is a third gallery used in winter. The (1 M.) *Sixth Refuge* (6540′) commands a splendid final view of the Bernese Alps. About 5 min. farther on we reach the highest point

of the **Simplon Pass** (6590′; **Hôt. Bellevue*, R. 2½, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr.), ½ M. beyond which (7½ M. from Berisal) is the **Hospice** (6565′; accommodation, see p. 310; fee to the attendant), at the base of the *Hübschhorn* (10,485′), a large building with a lofty flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers, and subject to the same rules as that of the Great St. Bernard.

Excursions. *Hübschhorn* or *Schönhorn* (10,485′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), laborious but interesting. — ***Monte Leone** (11,683′; 6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), from the Hospice by the *Hohmatten Glacier*, the *Breithorn Pass* (10,990′), and the *Alpien Glacier*, not very difficult for experts. Magnificent panorama. — From the village of Simplon we ascend through the *Hohmatten-Thal* and join the above route at the Hohmatten Glacier (to the top 7½ hrs.). Or we may descend the Simplon road to *Algaby* (p. 323) and mount thence viâ *Alpien* to the (3½-4 hrs. from the village of Simplon) huts of the *Schwarze Balmen* (6890′), where the night is spent. A rapid ascent, passing two pretty little lakes, leads thence up to the S.E. corner of the *Alpien Glacier*, from which the top may be gained by either the S. or the S.W. arête (4½ hrs., guide 12 fr.). — From the hospice to *Stalden* by the *Bistenen Pass* (guide 12 fr.; mule-track), see p. 343; to *Saas*, see below.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped peaks, forms the highest part of the pass. The hardy rhododendron alone thrives here. The (¾ M.) *Old Hospice* (5700′), a high square building with a tower, on the right, below the new road, is now occupied by herdsmen. ¾ M. *Seventh Refuge*, by the *Engeloch* (5855′). Farther down we cross the (1¼ M.) *Krummbach* (5305′), pass the chalets of (½ M.) *Eggen* (5250′; to the right is the *Rossboden Glacier* with its huge moraine, see below), and cross the (¼ M.) *Sengbach* (5115′) to (¾ M.) —

20 M. **Simplon** (4852′), Ital. *Sempione*, Ger. *Simpeln* (**Poste*, R., L., & A. 3-3½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. Fletschhorn*, at the lower end of the village; *Croix Blanche*), situated among pastures, at the N.E. base of the *Rossbodenhorn* (p. 323).

From Simplon to Saas, several routes. The finest is across the ***Rossboden Pass** (9-10 hrs.; difficult, fit for adepts only; guide 20 fr., *Jos. Dorsaz* and *Aloys Zen-Klusen* of Simplon). At the (25 min.) chalets of *Eggen* (see above) we diverge to the left from the Simplon road and ascend on the left side of the Sengbach to the (1 hr.) *Rossboden-Alp* (6360′), with fine view of the séracs of the Rossboden Glacier. Farther on we mount grassy slopes and debris of moraine to the *Griesseren Glacier*, beyond which we climb a steep rocky wall to the (4 hrs.) pass (about 10,500′), to the S. of the *Rauthorn* (10,725′). Splendid view. To the right below us is the Gamsen Glacier. We descend across the *Mattwald Glacier* to the *Hofers-Alp* (see p. 323) and *Saas-Grund* (p. 353). — Other grand, but still more difficult passes, not without danger, are the **Laquin-Joch** (11,474′), between the Laquinhorn and the Weissmies (11-12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), and the **Fletschjoch** (12,050′; 12 hrs.; 30 fr.), between the Laquinhorn and the Rossbodenhorn. From the latter the twin summits of the *Fletschhorn*, *viz.* the *Laquinhorn* (13,140′; 1¼ hr.) and the *Rossbodenhorn* (13,128′; 1 hr.), are easily ascended. Descent to the Hôt. Weissmies, on the Trift Alp, and to Saas-Grund (p. 353).

To Saas over the Sirwolten and Simeli Passes (or the Gamser Joch), 10-11 hrs., fairly interesting (guide 20 fr.). By the (1 hr.) Seventh Refuge (see above) we descend to the left, cross the Krummbach to the *Klusmatten Alp*, and ascend by a narrow path towards a waterfall visible from below. On the left side of it we mount a 'couloir', steep at first (leaving the *Sirwolten Lake* to the left), to the (3 hrs.) **Sirwolten Pass**

(8744′), between the *Sirwoltenhorn* (9344′) and *Galenhorn* (9150′); view limited. Descent over rock and debris (keeping well to the left) to the head of the *Gamser-Thal*, into which the *Gamsen Glacier* descends. We ascend the glacier gradually, to the S.W., towards an arête coming down from the Magenhorn on the E., at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the **Simeli Pass** (9935′); to the left to the **Gamser Joch** (about 9840′; each 2-2½ hrs. from the Sirwolten Pass). These passes, between which rises the pointed *Magenhorn* (10,243′), command beautiful views of the majestic Mischabel group; immediately to the left is the Fletschhorn with the Mattwald Glacier; to the E. are the Monte Leone and the St. Gotthard group; and to the N. are the Bernese Alps from the Furka to the Diablerets. A still grander point is the **Mattwaldhorn* (10,673′), easily ascended from the Simeli Pass in ¾ hour. Toilsome descent from the Gamser Joch over the moraine of the *Mattwald Glacier*. Rounding the lower part of the valley to the left, we next come to the *Sattel* (9025′), on the E. side of the *Aeusser-Rothhorn* (10,354′), and to the *Hofers-Alp* (6854′). The path now improves and leads by *Bodmen* to (3½ hrs.) *Saas-Grund* (p. 353). Descent by the *Alp Sevenen* to *Balen* (p. 352) much longer and not advisable.

The **Rossbodenhorn** (13,128′), 9-10 hrs. from Simplon (guide 30 fr.), fatiguing and difficult. One route follows the N.E. arête, another ascends from the Rossboden Pass by the N. arête, a third approaches from the S. viâ the Fletschjoch (see p. 322). The ascent from Saas-Grund (Hôt. Weissmies) is easier (see p. 353).

Beyond the (¼ M.) *Lauibach* the road forms a wide bend and enters the *Laquin-Thal*. At the (1¾ M.) hamlet of **Algaby** or *Gstein* (4042′; *Hôt. du Simplon*) it crosses the Krummbach, into which the *Laquinbach* falls. Below this the brook is named the *Doveria* or *Diveria*. Beyond the (¼ M.) *Gallery of Algaby* begins the ***Ravine of Gondo,** one of the wildest and grandest gorges in the Alps, which becomes narrower and deeper at every step, till its smooth walls of mica-slate overhang the road. The road passes the (1¼ M.) *Eighth Refuge* (3841′), beyond which the path to *Alpien* (p. 322) diverges on the left, and crosses the Doveria by (½ M.) the *Ponte Alto* (3747′), and by another bridge near the (½ M.) *Ninth Refuge* (3514′). A huge mass of rock, which seems to block the road here, is pierced by the **Gallery of Gondo,** a tunnel 245 yds. long, with the inscription, '*Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.*' At the farther end of the gallery the *Alpienbach* forms a fall, crossed by a slender bridge. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000′). The sombre entrance to the tunnel contrasts strikingly with the white spray of the cascade, while the *Bodmer Glacier* forms a fine background to the W. Traces of the old road are still visible opposite the waterfall. The hamlet of (2½ M.) **Gondo** (2815′) is the last Swiss village (custom-house). The tall square tower here (now an inn, uninviting) was erected by the Stockalper family as a refuge for travellers, long before the new road was made. Opposite are the *Hôtel-Restaurant Jordan* (plain) and two other inns. Adjacent is a gold-mine, to which a serpentine road ascends from near the village.

To the S. opens the narrow *Val Vaira* or *Zwischbergen-Thal*, from which we may cross the toilsome **Zwischbergen Pass** (10,657′), between the *Weissmies* (p. 353) and the *Portjengrat* (*Pizzo d'Andolla*; 12,008′), to *Saas-Grund* (p. 353; 12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.).

A column of granite on the left, ½ M. from Gondo, marks the

boundary of Italy (2610′). The first Italian village is (1/4 M.) *Paglino*. Below this the valley is called *Val di Vedro*. We next pass through a new tunnel, and reach (1 3/4 M.) —

29 1/2 M. **Iselle** (2155′; *Hôt. de la Poste*, R., L., & A. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2 fr.; two *Restaurants*, with beds), where luggage is examined. Below Iselle, to the left, is the S. portal of the large Simplon Tunnel (p. 319). Below the church of *Trasquera*, which stands on the hill to the left, the road crosses the (2 1/4 M.) *Cairasca* or *Cherasca*. (To the Rhone Valley by the *Alp Veglia*, see pp. 321, 329.) Near *Varzo* (1865′; inn), a large village on the left, the vegetation becomes richer (chestnuts, figs, mulberries, maize, vineyards). Passing through a picturesque ravine and the (4 1/2 M.) *Gallery of Crevŏla* (1286′), we descend past the village of **Crevola** (1100′) to the (1 M.) *Osteria della Stella*, where for the last time we cross the Doveria by a bridge 100′ high, near its confluence with the *Tosa*, which here emerges from the *Val Antigorio* (p. 331). The fertile valley, now called *Valle d'Ossola*, though frequently ravaged by inundations, is strikingly picturesque and thoroughly Italian. We next reach (2 3/4 M.) —

40 M. **Domodossŏla** (889′; pop. 3658; **Gr.-Hôt. de la Ville et Ancienne Poste*, R., L., & A. 3 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4 1/2 fr., with a good café; **Hôt. d'Espagne*, R., L., & A. 3, lunch 3, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. National; Albergo Manini*, modest), a small town, charmingly situated on the Tosa, which becomes navigable here. The *Palazzo Silva* (16th cent.) contains a few antiquities; the *Museo Galetti* a library and cabinet of coins. In the Via Garibaldi is a bust of Garibaldi (1890). The **Mount Calvary*, 20 min. to the S., commands a superb view.

To *Locarno* through the *Val Vigezzo*, see p. 455. Diligence to (10 1/2 M.; fare 3 fr.) *Santa Maria Maggiore*, daily, at 5 p.m. — On the W. opens the **Val Bognanco**, with mineral springs, from which several passes lead to the *Zwischbergen* and *Antrona Valleys* (see p. 323 and below).

RAILWAY to *Gravellona* (Pallanza, Stresa), *Orta*, *Novara*, R. 109.

From the first station (3 1/2 M.) *Villadossola* an interesting route leads OVER THE ANTRONA PASS TO SAAS (12-13 hrs., without guide). A carriage-road ascends the **Val Antrona**, at first on the left, and afterwards on the right bank of the *Ovesca*, viâ *Viganella* and *Schieranco*, to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Antronapiana* (2955′; Savoni's and Marani's inns). Footpath thence, past the charming little *Antrona Lake* (3550′), formed by a landslip from the *Pizzo Pozzolo* (8360′) in 1632, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Cingino Alps* (6660′) and along the slopes of the *Jazzihorn* or *Pizzo Cingino* (10,595′), far above the little *Lago Cingino* (7190′), to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Saas** or **Antrona Pass** (9330′), between the Jazzihorn on the left and the *Latelhorn* or *Punta di Saas* (10,525′; easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; see p. 353) on the right. Descent on the right side of the *Furggen Glacier* to the *Furggen-Thal*, *Almagell*, and (3 hrs.) *Saas* (p. 353). — TO MATTMARK from Antrona a direct but rough route crosses the **Antigine** or **Ofenthal Pass** (9300′). From the ascent to the Cingino Alp (see above) we diverge to the left to the *Lombraoro Alp*, whence a steep ascent leads viâ the *Laugera di Sopra Alp* to the pass, between the *Jazzihorn* and the *Pizzo d'Antigine* or *Spähnhorn* (10,480′; a fine point, 1 1/4 hr. from the pass); descent through the wild *Ofen-Thal* to the *Mattmark-Alp* (8-9 hrs. from Antronapiana; p. 355).

At the third station (6 3/4 M.) *Piedimulera* (p. 465) the picturesque *Valle Anzasca* opens to the right (to *Macugnaga* and over the *Moro Pass* to *Saas*, see p. 355).

Jungfrau
Sefinen-Th.
Sichellauenen
Roththal-Sattel
Roththalh.
Jungfrau-Firn
Trugberg
Spitzhorn
Stufenstein
Trachsel-Lauenen
Roththal
Lawinenthor
Kranzberg
Küdelhorn
Ober-Steinberg
Unter-Läger
Ammerten-Th.
Gletscherhorn
Kranzberg-Firn
Ebnefluh
Ebnefluh-Joch
Schmadrirück
Mittaghorn
Breithorn-Gl.
Lauterbr. Wetterh.
Grosshorn
Anen-Grat
Anen-Firn
Grosser Aletsch-Firn
Lauterbr. Breithorn
Wetter-Lücke
Dreieckhorn
Inner-Thal-Gl.
Jägi-Gl.
Jägiknubel
Lötschen-Gl.
Lötschen-Lücke
Sattelh.
Aletschhorn
Distelhorn
In der Anen
Lang-Gletscher
Schienhorn
Ob. Aletsch-E.
Mittel-Aletsch-Gl.
Olmhorn
Lötschen-Thal
Beichflühe
Beich-Gr.
Weisshorn
Sattelhorn
Rothhorn
Beich-Pass
Beich-Firn
Thurberg
Triest-Gl.
Fusshörner
Ober-Aletsch-Gl. od. Jägi-Gl.
Lötschenth. Breithorn
Nesthorn
Zenbächen
Breitlauth.
Inn. Firn
Unterbächh.
Hohstock
Triest
Gredetsch-Gl.
Sparrh.
Baltschieder-Joch
Aus. Baltschied
Jägihorn
Grubhorn
Unterbächen
Ober-Aletsch
Gross Aletschwald
Bietschh.
Baltschieder-Gl.
Gisighorn
Lüsgen-A.
Strahlhorn
Gredetsch-Th.
Neuboden
Stockhorn
In d. Trift
Schönbiel
Eggen
Riederhorn
Thiereggh.
Rothlauthorn
Belalp
Rischenen
Müllern
Ried
Krutigh.
Baltschieder-Thal
Schilthorn
Birgisch-Grat
Platten
Oberried
Mangenau
Hohe Egg
Mehlbaum
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer.
1:15000

Finsteraarh.n
4275
Oberaarhorn
Oberaar-Gl.
Studer-Horn
Studer-Joch
Oberaar Joch
Studer-Firn
Ober Aarhütte
Klein-Grünhorn
Gross
Grüneckh.n
Walliser Fiescher Firn
Rothhorn
Grünhörnli
Grünhorn-Lücke
Galmi-F.
Hint. Galmih.n
Vorder
Münster-Gl.
Rothhorn
Bächi-Gl.
Firrenhorn
Faulberg
Schönbühlh.n
Wasenhorn
Kastlenh.n
Gross-Wannehorn
Klein-
Walliser Fiescher Gl.
Trift-Gl.
In der Trift
Fiescher Gl.
Distel-Grat
Ritzenh.n
Bächi-A.
Setzenh.n
Schafberg
Im Bruch
Gluringen
Ritzinger Stafel
Im den Distelm
Jennen-A.
Ritzingen
Biel
Selkingen
Hohstock
Strahlhorn
Blitzingen
Im Olmen
Märjelen-A.
Niederwald
Bodmen
Aletsch-Gletscher
Eggishorn
Fiescher Th.
Fiescher H.n
Hotel Jungfrau
Bellwald
Steinhaus
Bettmerhorn
Fiescher Alp
Moos
Mühlibach
Aernergalen
Fiesch
Aernen
Galvernbord
Laxer A.
Rappen-Thal
Martisberg
Lax
Z'Brigg
Binneggen
Ausserbinn
Eggerhorn
Faulhorn
Schweifen-Gl.
Betten
Goppisberg
Rhone
Grengiols
Im Feld
Binn
Giessen
Binn Thal
Zenhäusern
Auf der Fluh
Furggen
Willeren
Mörel
Nasibord
Tunnetsch
Safnischmatten
Stockhorn
Meiggerli
0 1 2 3 4 5 Engl. Miles.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

80. From the Rhone Glacier to Brig. The Eggishorn.

Comp. Maps, pp. 124, 324, and 320.

31 M. DILIGENCE to Brig twice daily (7.30 a.m. and 2.10 p.m.) in 5-5¼ hrs. (10 fr. 80, coupé 13 fr. 30 c.; to Fiesch in 3⅓ hrs.; 7 fr. 5, coupé 8 fr. 60 c.). Walking is preferable from Münster onwards. In the reverse direction the diligence takes 7½ hrs. — One-horse carr. from the Rhone Glacier to Münster 10, two-horse 20 fr.; to Fiesch 18 or 35, to Brig 30 or 60 fr.; from Brig to Fiesch 12 or 25, to Ulrichen 20 or 40, the Rhone Glacier 30 or 60 fr.; from Fiesch to the Rhone Glacier one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 35 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to Andermatt and Göschenen 30 or 60, Grimsel Hospice 10 or 15, Handegg 15 or 25, Meiringen 30 or 60 fr.

Hotel at the Rhone Glacier ('im Gletsch'): HÔT. DU GLACIER DU RHÔNE, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr., beer at the café, 40 c. *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in summer. — The *Hôtel Belvedere*, high up on the Furka road, belongs to the same proprietor.

The ***Rhone Glacier,** imbedded between the *Gerstenhörner* (10,450′) and *Gelmerhörner* (10,500′) on the W., and the *Galenstock* (11,805′), *Rhonestock* (11,825′), and *Dammastock* (11,920′) on the E., ascends in terraces for about 6 M. A few centuries ago this glacier, from which issues the *Rhone*, filled more than half of the *Gletsch* (5750′), the valley covered partly with debris, partly with grass, lying at the junction of the three great roads from the *Furka* (Andermatt, p. 133), the *Grimsel* (Meiringen, p. 200), and the *Rhone Valley* (see below). From the hotel the glacier is reached in ½ hr. by a path crossing the bridge and ascending the left bank of the *Rhone*, which issues from a beautiful vault of blue ice (an ice-grotto, hewn in the glacier, is worth seeing; ½ fr.). — The natives give the name of *Rotten*, or *Rhodan*, to three partially warm springs rising at the back of the hotel, to the W., which they regard as the source of the river.

A short way from the hotel, and farther on, the road crosses the infant Rhone, which dashes through its rocky ravine far below. It then descends in long windings through pine-woods on the right bank to (4 M.) **Oberwald** (4495′; **Hôtel Furca*, plain, R. 2, B. 1, board 3½ fr.), at the bottom of the *Upper Valais*, a broad green valley, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains. In front rises the majestic Weisshorn, and behind us the Galenstock. The valley consists of three regions, the highest extending down to Fiesch, the second to the bridge of Grengiols, and the third below that point. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; French begins near Sion.

From the wild **Geren-Thal**, a ravine opening to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing pass crosses the *Siedlen Glacier* and the *Geren Pass* (8865′) to the *Alp Cruina* and *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto (p. 326; 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr., Jos. Ign. Bellwalder of Oberwald).

5¾ M. **Obergestĕlen** (4450′), a village rebuilt since a fire in 1868. (Footpath to the Grimsel, see p. 200.) Opposite (7¼ M.) **Ulrichen** (4380′; **Hôt. zum Griesgletscher*, plain), a village with a new church, is the mouth of the *Eginen-Thal*. (Over the *Gries Pass* to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 330.)

TO AIROLO OVER THE NUFENEN PASS (8½ hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path (guide, necessary, 18 fr., horse 25 fr.). Beginning of route, see

p. 330. At (2¼ hrs.) *Altstaffel* (p. 330) the path leads to the left, ascends in zigzags, and crosses the (1¼ hr.) **Nufenen Pass** (*Passo di Novena*, 8005′), between the *Pizzo Gallina* (10,066′) on the left and the *Nufenenstock* (9400′) on the right, to the **Val Bedretto**. Immediately to the N. of the pass rises the *Ticino*, which the path follows, first on the right, and below the *Alp Cruina* on the left bank, to the (1¾ hr.) **Hospice all' Acqua** (5265′; unpretending inn; route over the *San Giacomo Pass* to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 331). The lofty Val Bedretto is bleak and barren. The wooded slopes are overtopped by bare pinnacles of rock. Our path frequently crosses the tracks of avalanches. 1 hr. Hamlet of *Bedretto* (4610′; inn, rustic); 20 min. *Villa* (4442′; very poor inn; over the *Cavanna Pass* to *Realp*, see p. 132), where a rough cart-road begins. Near (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4365′; Albergo delle Alpi, rustic, but dear) the road crosses the Ticino. Beyond (25 min.) *Fontana* (4135′), to the right, is the wild *Val Ruvino* with waterfalls. Then (1 hr.) *Airolo* (p. 120).

The following villages are *Geschenen* (4395′) and —

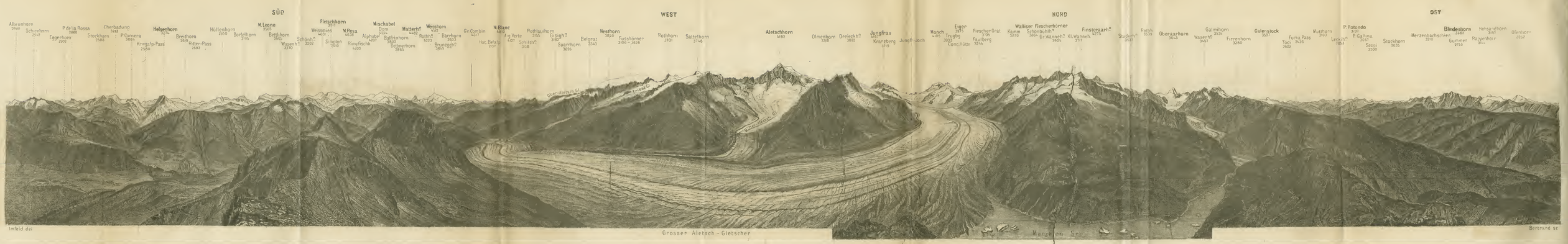
10 M. **Münster** (4450′; **Croix d'Or*, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; one-horse carr. to Brig 18 fr. and fee), the chief place of the Upper Valais. Fine view from the chapel-hill.

The **Löffelhorn** (10,140′; 5½ hrs., fatiguing; guide 8 fr.) is ascended from Münster through the *Münster-Thal* and past the (1½ hr.) *Grossboden-Alp* (6070′), and then to the right by the S.E. arête. View like that from the Eggishorn (p. 327), with the addition of the Finsteraarhorn in the foreground. — The **Blindenhorn** (11,095′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is very attractive. From *Reckingen* (see below) a good path leads through the *Blinden-Thal* to the *Lerchstafel-Alp*, at the end of the *Blinden Glacier*. Thence we ascend on the left bank of the *Hohlauwibach* and across the *Sulz Glacier*, to the *Griesgletscher Pass* (10,585′), between the Merzenbachschien and the Blindenhorn, and reach the summit by a steep ascent to the right. Magnificent view. The ascent from the *Gries Pass* (p. 330) viâ the *Gries Glacier* (4½ hrs.) is easier.

To the left, over the *Blinden-Thal* (see above), appears the *Rappenhorn* or *Mittaghorn* (10,374′), adjoined on the left by the *Blindenhorn* (see above). The next villages are *Reckingen* (inn; with the finest church in the valley), *Gluringen*, *Ritzingen*, *Biel*, *Selkingen*, and (14½ M.) *Blitzingen* (*Pens. Seiler, 4-5 fr.; Inn zum Guten Freund). Beyond (5 M.) *Niederwald* (4050′) the Rhone forces its passage to a lower region of the valley. The road leads on the right bank, high above the river (to the right, above, is *Bellwald*), and finally descends through wood in two great curves.

20 M. **Fiesch** (3460′; **Hôt. du Glacier et Poste*, R., L., & A. 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hôt. des Alpes*, R., L., & A. 2½-3, D. 3 fr.), prettily situated at the influx of the *Fieschbach* into the Rhone.

Ascent of the Eggishorn, very interesting (5 hrs.; without guide; to the inn 3 hrs.; porter 5, horse 10 fr.). From the bridge (or below the Hôt. des Alpes) the good bridle-path ascends to the right, rather steeply, chiefly through wood, past (1½ hr.) a little **Inn* (R. 1½ fr.) and several earth-pyramids lying a little to the left, to (40 min.) the *Fiescher Alp* (6210′); then over pastures (where the direct path follows the telegraph-posts, ½ hr. shorter, but steep and viewless) to the (50 min.) **Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau* (7195′; R., L., & A. 3-4½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.), a favourite English resort, and suitable for a stay (English Church Service). From the hotel to the top 2 hrs. more (guide 5 fr., not needed; horse 7 fr.). The



PANORAMA vom EGGISHORN. (2934 m)

bridle-path ascends in zigzags, then turns to the right, and after 1/2 hr. to the left (the path to the right leads to the Märjelen-See; see below). After 3/4 hr. more the bridle-path ends. We ascend by a good footpath and lastly mount steps of rock to the (1/2 hr.) summit of the ***Eggishorn** (9625′), the highest peak of the ridge which separates the *Great Aletsch Glacier* from the Rhone Valley, with a superb view of the Bernese and the Valaisian Alps (see annexed panorama by *Imfeld*). We also overlook a great part of the Simplon Route and of the Nicolai-Thal to the S. (p. 343).

Excursions (guides: *Joh. Albrecht*, *Aloys Imhassli*, *Ed. Müller*, *Clem. Eyholzer*, *A. Schwery*, *J. Walker*, etc.). From the Hôtel Jungfrau a good path leads to the N., at first nearly level and afterwards undulating, skirting the slope above the *Fiesch Valley* and affording an excellent survey of the beautiful ice-fall of the *Fiesch Glacier*, and then crosses the *Thaelligrat* to the left to the **Märjelen-See** (7710′), on which floating ice is frequently seen. On the left bank of the *Seebach*, emerging from the lake, is the (2 hrs.) *Märjelen-Alp*. [The Fiesch Glacier may be visited hence by a path descending to the right to the *Stock-Alp*.] On the N. side of the Märjelen-See a path leads in 25 min. to the margin of the *Great Aletsch Glacier*. Hence to the new **Concordia Pavilion** (9415′; hotel) a beautiful glacier-walk of 2 1/2-3 hrs. (4 1/2-5 hrs. from the Jungfrau Hotel; guide 10, if spending the night 15 fr.). The pavilion is grandly situated at the foot of the *Trugberg*; adjacent is the *Concordia Hut* of the S.A.C. (restored in 1899). From the hut to the (3 hrs.) *Jungfrau-Joch* (p. 187), with splendid view, not difficult for experts (guide 25 fr.). Ascent of the *Jungfrau* (6-7 hrs.; 60 fr.), see p. 183; *Finsteraarhorn* (8 hrs.; 60 fr.), p. 199. — The **Aletschhorn** (13,720′; guide 50 fr.), the second-highest of the Bernese peaks (first scaled by Mr. F. F. Tuckett in 1859), is ascended either from the Concordia Pavilion (in 7 hrs.) or from the Oberaletsch Hut (p. 320; in 6-7 hrs.); difficult, for experts only. — The *Gross-Grünhorn* (13,275′; 5 hrs.; difficult); the *Gross-Fiescherhorn* (13,284′; 5 hrs.; less difficult); and the *Trugberg* (12,904′; 5-6 hrs.; difficult) may also be ascended from the Concordia Pavilion by experts with able guides.

From the Eggishorn Hotel to *Grindelwald* over the *Mönchjoch*, 15-16 hrs. (difficult; guide 60 fr.), see p. 188; to the *Grimsel Hospice* over the *Grünhornlücke* and *Oberaar-Joch*, 12 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), see p. 200 (not difficult for adepts with good guides). — From Lauterbrunnen to the *Eggishorn* by the *Lauinenthor*, *Roththal-Sattel*, and *Ebnefluh-Joch*, see p. 180.

From the Eggishorn Hotel viâ the Lötschenlücke to Ried, 13-14 hrs., a grand though fatiguing glacier-route (guide 40 fr.). We ascend the *Aletsch Glacier* to the **Lötschenlücke** (10,515′), between the *Sattelhorn* (12,290′) and the *Anengrat* (11,750′), and descend the crevassed *Lötschen Glacier* to the *Faſler-Alp* and *Ried* in the Lötschen-Thal (p. 208).

From the Eggishorn Hotel to the Riederalp and Belalp (guide, needed only for the passage of the Great Aletsch Glacier, 8 fr., from the Riederalp 5 fr.), 5 1/2 hrs., a beautiful walk. The bridle-path from the hotel, running nearly at the same level, high above the Rhone Valley, leads over the *Bettmer-Alp* (6415′), with its little lake (6530′; abounding in fish), and the *Goppisberg-Alp*, and turns to the right at the cross to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Riederalp** (6315′; **Hôt.-Pens. Riederalp*, R., L., & A. 3, lunch 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 7 1/2 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). The beautifnl situation and mild climate of this Alp adapt it for a stay. Here we ascend to the right to the (25 min.) *Rieder Furka* (6820′; *Pens. Rieder Furka), whence we may scale the **Riederhorn* (7343′; 1/2 hr.), a very fine point of view. (We get nearly the same view by following for 6 min., in the direction of the glacier, the small path ascending from the Furka on the slope of the Riederhorn.) The *Bettmerhorn* (9400′), ascended from the Rieder Furka viâ the *Moosfluh* (7645′) in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (guide 6 fr.), is not difficult; experts may go on by the arête towards the Eggishorn, and descend by the *Elslücke*

(8950′) to the Hôtel Jungfrau (a grand but rough route; guide desirable). Descent, with splendid views of the *Upper Aletsch* or *Jägi Glacier*, lying between the Sparrhorn and the Fusshörner and overshadowed by the Schienhorn, to the (1/2 hr.) *Great Aletsch Glacier* (5485′), which is safely crossed here in 1/2 hr. (with guide; riding impracticable) to *Aletschbord;* then a steep ascent, past the chalets of *Unter-Aletsch*, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Hôtel Belalp* (p. 319). — From the Riederalp to Mörel, 2-2 1/2 hrs. (guide, 5 fr., not needed). A bridle-path, at first across pastures, then through wood, makes a long sweep to the right (steep paths to the left to be avoided) and crosses pastures again (very hot about midday), with splendid views of the Rhone Valley, the Simplon Mts., etc. It then descends to *Ried* (3890′), a finely situated village, and *Mörel* (p. 329; from Mörel to the Riederalp 3-3 1/2 hrs.; porter 5, horse 10 fr.). — From the Riederalp to Brig viâ Oberried, 3 3/4 hrs. A pleasant wood-path (path to the left, to Ried, to be avoided; see above) descends to (2 hrs.) *Oberried* (5118′), affording fine views of the Fletschhorn, Mischabel, Weisshorn, and Mte. Leone. Thence a steep zigzag leads through wood to *Bitsch* (2944′) and over meadows to the (1 hr.) highroad in the Rhone Valley, which it reaches at the Massa bridge (p. 329), 2 M. from *Brig* (p. 319).

The **Binnen-Thal**, which opens to the S.E. of Fiesch, deserves a visit, and is particularly interesting to mineralogists. A good bridle-path (mule to Binn 10-12, porter 4-5 fr.) leads by *Aernen* and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Binnegg* (4440′; small inn), with fine view of the Binnen-Thal and Valais, to *Ausser-Binn* and through the rocky ravine of the *Twingen* to (1 3/4 hr.) *Schmidhäuser* or **Binn** (4720′; **Hôt. Ofenhorn*, finely situated, Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), the chief village of the valley, with an attractive church. — Excursions (guides, *Jos. Welschen* and *J. J. Gorsat*, of Binn; *Ad.* and *Elias Walpen*, of Imfeld; *Ed. Kraig*, of Aernen). The **Eggerhorn* (8202′), by the *Meili-Alp* in 2 1/2 hrs., is easy and repaying (guide not indispensable). — The **Bettlihorn* (9720′; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) is easily ascended from Binn by the *Saflisch-Thal* and *Tanzboden*. — Another easy ascent is that of the **Mittaghorn* or *Rappenhorn* (10,374′; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), viâ *Feldbach* and the *Rappen Glacier*. — **Ofenhorn* (*Punta d'Arbola;* 10,637′), 6-7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), not difficult for experts. We may either diverge at the *Ochsenfeld* (see below) from the Albrun Pass route and ascend by the *Eggerofen Valley* to the *Ofenjoch*, whence the summit is gained by the S.W. arête; or (preferable) we may ascend from the *Hohsand Pass* (9603′; easy glacier-pass from Binn to the Tosa Falls, 9 hrs.) by the N. arête. — *Helsenhorn* (10,742′), by the *Ritter Pass* in 6 1/2 hrs., not difficult (see p. 329). — *Hüllehorn* (10,450′), by the *Mätti-Thal* and the *Rämi Glacier* in 6 hrs., difficult, for experts only.

From Binn to Berisal (p. 321) over the *Steinen-Joch* (9153′; 8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) or over the *Saflisch Pass* (8648′; 7 hrs.; 14 fr.), two fairly easy routes. With the latter may be combined the ascent of the *Bettlihorn* (see above).

From Binn over the Albrun Pass to Baceno, 8 1/2 hrs., easy and interesting (guide advisable, 12 fr.). Bridle-path from Binn on the left bank of the *Binna*, by *Giessen*, and past the waterfall of the *Feldbach*, to (3/4 hr.) *Imfeld* (5145′), where the path, now indifferent, crosses to the right bank. We enter (1/4 hr.) a pine-wood, pass the hamlets of *Eggern*, *Brunnenbiel*, *Jennigenkeller*, and *Tschampigenkeller* (Keller, cellars for storing the esteemed Binnen-Thal cheese), and reach (1 3/4 hr.) the huts *Auf dem Platt* (6925′; chalybeate spring). Then a steep ascent to the right past the last huts in the *Ochsenfeld* (7200′) to the (1 hr.) **Albrun Pass** (*Bocchetta d'Arbola*, 7910′), between the *Ofenhorn* (see above) on the left and the *Albrunhorn* (9450′) on the right. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Beuli Alp*, past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago* (8055′), and by *Crampiolo* to (1 hr.) *Al Ponte* (6270′; poor inn), near the green basin of the *Devero Alp* (picturesque cascades of the Devero) and (2 1/2 hrs.) *Baceno* (p. 331). From Al Ponte over the *Buscagna Pass* and the *Valtendra Pass* to the *Alp Veglia*, see p. 321. — To the Tosa Falls. From the Albrun Pass we descend to the left to the *Forno Alp;* then over the *Scatta Minojo* (8520′) by a bad path to the *Lago*

di Lebendun (*Lago Vannino;* 7065′), whence we descend on the left bank of the brook to *Zum Steg* in the *Val Formazza* and re-ascend to *Auf der Frutt* (10 hrs. from Binn). In fine weather the route over the *Hohsand Pass* is preferable (see pp. 328, 331).

From Binn to Baceno over the Geisspfad Pass, 8 hrs., a fine route (guide 15 fr.). At (¾ hr.) *Imfeld* (p. 328) we diverge to the right to the *Messern-Alp* (6175′) and ascend past the *Geisspfad Lake* (7975′) to the (3 hrs.) **Geisspfad Pass** (8365′); then cross the rock-strewn plateau to the (½ hr.) *Bocca Rossa* and descend a steep rock-wall into the *Val Rossa*, to (1½-2 hrs.) *Al Ponte* (p. 328).

From Binn to Baceno over the Kriegalp Pass, 9 hrs., toilsome and of little interest (guide 15 fr.). From Binn we ascend to the S. through the *Längthal* to (1 hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (4862′) and then to the left through the *Kriegalp-Thal* to the (3½ hrs.) **Kriegalp Pass** (*Passo di Cornera;* 8465′), between the (l.) *Güschihorn* (*Pizzo Cornera;* 10,115′) and the (r.) *Helsenhorn* (10,742′; ascent from here difficult, see below). Descent to the *Val Buscagna* and to (2 hrs.) *Al Ponte* (p. 328).

From Binn to Iselle over the Ritter Pass, 10½ hrs., trying, but very interesting (guide 15 fr.). We ascend the *Längthal* (see above) to the S., to the (5 hrs.) **Ritter Pass** (*Passo Boccareccio;* 8832′), between the (r.) *Hüllehorn* (10,450′) and the (l.) *Helsenhorn* (10,742′; easily ascended, with guide, in 1½ hr. from the pass; magnificent panorama). Descent to the (1½ hr.) beautifully situated *Alp Veglia* (5800′; *Alb. del Monte Leone, unpretending) in the *Val Cairasca*, and by *Trasquera* to (3 hrs.) *Iselle* (p. 324).

Beyond Fiesch the road descends the fertile valley, passing *Aernen* on the hill opposite (see p. 328), to (1½ M.) **Lax** (3425′; *Kreuz*), with a new church, whence the Eggishorn Inn may be reached in 4 hrs. It then winds down to the bridge of *Grengiols* (2905′; inn), by which we cross the deep bed of the Rhone. (Good path hence by *Grengiols*, which lies 390′ higher, in 5 hrs. to *Binn*, p. 328.) We recross to the right bank by the *Kästenbaum Bridge* (2670′), pass through a short rocky ravine, and, after the valley again expands, reach (5½ M.) **Mörel** (2525′; **Hôt. Eggishorn*, R. & B. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, moderate). — To the *Riederalp*, 3 hrs., see p. 328.

The river dashes wildly over sharp slate-rocks. On a bold rock below Mörel rises the picturesque (1 M.) *Hochfluhkirche*. We cross the *Massa*, the discharge of the Great Aletsch Glacier, which issues from a fine gorge ¾ M. from the road. 2½ M. **Naters** (2235′), a large village amidst fruit-trees, is commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax*. To the right a finger-post indicates the route to the Belalp (p. 319). We then cross the Rhone to (1 M.) the station of —

31 M. *Brig*, see p. 319.

81. From Ulrichen to Domodossola.

Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.

Comp. Maps, pp. 324, 320.

15-16 hrs. Two days, spending the night at the Tosa Falls. Bridle-path from Ulrichen to the Tosa Falls (6½ hrs.); thence to Foppiano a rough cart-track (3 hrs.). Guide (to the Tosa Falls 15 fr.) not needed in fine weather; otherwise advisable to the other side of the glacier (8 fr.); essential in the reverse direction (porter 10, horse 20 fr.). — Road from Foppiano to Domodossola, 21 M.; diligence from Crodo to Domodossola daily. One-horse carriage from Foppiano to Domo 20, from Premia 15 fr. (not always to

be had). Porter from the Falls to Domodossola 6-8 fr.; horse (for which a carriage and harness may generally be had at Foppiano) 30 fr.

At *Ulrichen* (4380′; p. 325) a bridge crosses the *Rhone* to (10 min.) *Zum Loch*, a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the **Eginen-Thal.** The path crosses the *Eginenbach* above a fine waterfall, and leads through larch-wood and a rock-strewn valley to (1¼ hr.) the *Alp Hohsand* (5720′). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, overgrown with alders and rhododendrons, where the brook forms several falls on the left. In front of us rises the *Nufenenstock* (9400′). In ½ hr. (taking care to avoid the path leading straight on) we cross the brook by the *Ladtsteg* (6340′), beyond which are the chalets of *Im Ladt*. To the right, above us, is the *Gries Glacier* (see below). Following the right bank of the brook, we then traverse the highest reach of the valley and ascend to (20 min.) *Altstaffel* (6585′), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left (p. 326). A steep ascent of 1¼ hr. more brings us to the level *Gries Glacier*, which we cross in 20 min., to the S.W., passing a small glacier-lake on the left and a smaller one on the right. The **Gries Pass** (8070′), between the *Bettelmattenhorn* (9800′; right) and the *Grieshorn* (9600′; left), is the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, and in clear weather commands a fine view of the Bernese Alps. (A path, little frequented, leads hence to the N.E. through the *Val Corno* to *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto, p. 326.)

The S. side of the pass, as usual among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first keeps to the left (rich vegetation). The *Griesbach* rises here, and unites at Kehrbächi (see below) with the *Tosa* or *Toce*, descending from the Val Toggia. The upper part of the **Val Formazza,** or *Pommat Valley*, consists of three distinct reaches, each with its chalets: *Bettelmatt* (6900′; two chalets, generally empty) in the highest (the slope below which is called *Wallisbächlen*), *Morast* (or *Morasco*; 5840′) in the second, and *Kehrbächi* (or *Riale*; 5640′) and *Auf der Frut (Sopra la Frua)* in the third, with a small chapel and the unpretending **Albergo della Cascata del Toce* (5490′; R., L., & A. 2½-3, D. 3½ fr.). This inn (2½ hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the brink of a precipice over which the *Tosa* falls in three cascades. The ***Tosa Falls,** or *Cascata della Frua*, 470′ high and 85′ broad, are perhaps the grandest among the Alps, especially when the river is high. (We descend by the bridle-path to the left for ¼ hr., to a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords the best survey. A still finer point is beyond the bridge.)

The *Basōdino (10,745′) may be ascended by good climbers without difficulty from the inn in 4-5 hrs. (the landlord, Ant. Zertanna, acts as guide). Splendid view. Descent to the Val Bavona, see p. 456.

From the Tosa Falls to Airōlo, 8 hrs. (guide desirable to All' Acqua, and necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-path diverges by the chapel above the falls to the right from the path to the Gries Pass, and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodino. It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächi below to the left), and mounts in steep zigzags to the (¾ hr.) upper reach of the sequestered *Val Toggia*; ½ hr., a bridge; 20 min., chalets *Im Moos*. (To the right,

the *Bocchetta di Val Maggia*, see below.) The small *Fisch-See*, well stocked with trout, lies on the right. By the *Alp Königin*, 1/2 hr. farther on, we recross the brook. In the highest part of the valley we pass another small lake on the right, and reach (1/2 hr.) the **San Giacomo Pass** (7570′), the boundary between Italy and Switzerland (Canton Ticino). Below the pass on the N.E. side stands the (20 min.) chapel of *San Giacomo* (7370′). In descending we enjoy a beautiful view of the southern St. Gotthard Mts., the Kühbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pesciora, Lucendro, etc., and also, for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn and Fiescherhörner. Farther on (keeping to the left at the first chalet) we descend through a growth of rhododendrons and larch-wood into the valley, where we cross two brooks, and then the Ticino, and reach the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hospice all' Acqua* (p. 326). Thence to *Airolo*, 3 hrs.

From the Tosa Falls to Bignasco, 9 hrs., with guide, a fine route. By the *Fisch-See* (see above) we diverge to the right from the San Giacomo path and ascend over debris and rock to the **Bocchetta di Val Maggia** (8710′), between the (r.) *Kastelhorn* and the (l.) *Marchhorn;* then descend through the *Val Fiorina* (with the snowy *Basodino* on the right, see p. 330) to the *Alp Robiei*, and through the picturesque *Val Bavona* to *Bignasco* (p. 456).

From the Tosa Falls to *Binn* over the *Hohsand Pass* (a fine glacier expedition, 9 hrs., with guide), or over the *Albrun Pass* (10 hrs., with guide), see p. 323.

Below the Tosa Falls in the Val Formazza (the upper part of which, as far as Foppiano, is German-speaking) are the villages of (1/2 hr.) *Frutwald* (*Canza;* 4755′), (10 min.) *Gurf* (*Grovella;* 4475′), (1/4 hr.) *Zum Steg* (*Al Ponte;* 4200′), with the archives and town-hall of the valley, (1/4 hr.) *Pommat* (*San Michele;* 4210′), where we cross the bridge (not straight on), and (1/2 hr.) **Andermatten** (*Alla Chiesa;* 4050′), with the church of the valley. Below (1/4 hr.) *Fracchie* (opposite *Staffelwald*, 4000′) the path enters a grand *Defile, in which it crosses the Tosa twice. At (3/4 hr.) **Foppiano** (3075′; **Valduga's Inn*), the first village where Italian is spoken, the carriage-road begins (vehicles not always to be had; see p. 329).

To the Val Maggia (p. 456), a toilsome route and lacking attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., with guide): from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. over the *Staffel-Alp* to the **Criner Furca** (7925′; fine view), between the *Marchenspitz* (8820′) and the *Wandfluhhorn* (9380′); descent to (1 1/2 hr.) *Bosco* and (3 1/2 hrs.) *Cevio* (p. 456). Guides: *Giov.* and *Luigi Matli* of Pommat, *C. Lani* and *Fil. Longhi* of Baceno.

The Road follows the right bank to (1 M.) *Rivasco* (2820′; inn) and (1 M.) *Passo* (2630′). The valley of the Tosa, called ***Val Antigorio** below this point, is one of the most beautiful on the S. side of the Alps, and enlivened with waterfalls. 1 1/2 M. *San Rocco* (Hôt. Veschi, well spoken of); 3 3/4 M. *Premia* (2620′; Agnello; Restaurant Antigorio, modest). At (1 1/2 M.) **Baceno** (2245′; *Alb. Devero*, moderate), at the mouth of the *Val Devero*, a bold bridge spans the deep gorge of the *Devero*. (From Baceno to *Fiesch* over the *Albrun Pass* or the *Kriegalp Pass*, see pp. 329, 328.) To the W. rises *Monte Cistella* (9450′).

The Italian custom-house is at (3 M.) *Crodo* (1650′; inn), below which is (1 M.) a 'stabilimento di bagni'. Then by *Rencio* and the finely situated *Oira* ('il Giardino dell' Ossola') to (6 M.) *Crevŏla* on the Simplon route, and (2 1/4 M.) —

21 M. *Domodossola*, see p. 324.

82. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtmann.

(Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Turtmann Valley.)

Comp. Maps, pp. 332, 308, 338, 342, 344.

Good walkers on their way from the Lake of Geneva to *Zermatt* (R. 83) may reach their destination by an interesting mountain-route in 4 days. 1st day. Railway to Sion, and walk through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, 15½ M. — 2nd day. Over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye or St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers, 9-10 hrs. — 3rd day. Viâ St. Luc to the Bella Tola, and across the Pas du Bœuf to Meiden in the Turtmann Valley, 8½ hrs. — 4th day. Over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus in the Visp Valley, 6 hrs. (or, including the Schwarzhorn, 7½ hrs.), and thence to Zermatt by rail.

i. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers.

To Evolena (15½ M.) a post-vehicle with 2-3 seats runs daily in summer (June 15th to Sept. 15th) 6 a.m in 6 hrs. (6 fr. 40 c.; surplus passengers are sent on in open carriages), returning at 1.35 p.m. in 3½ hrs. One-horse carr. from Sion to Evolena 20-25 fr. (carriages from the Evolena hotels sometimes at the station). Porter to Evolena 8, to Arolla 12 fr. — From Evolena over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye a bridle-path in 9 hrs. (guide 14, porter 10 fr.).

Sion, see p. 316. The Evolena road leads from the Rhone bridge (1625′) direct to the (½ M.) foot of the hill, which it ascends in long windings. (Short-cut by the old bridle-path.) To the left, below, lie *Bramois* and *St. Léonard* (p. 317), the latter at the mouth of the gorges descending from the Rawyl. Near the old cemetery chapel of (4 M.) **Vex** (3140′; *Inn*, rustic) we obtain a view of the head of the valley, first of the *Dents de Veisivi* and the *Pic d'Arzinol*, and then of the great *Ferpècle Glacier*, commanded by the round summit of the *Tête Blanche*, to the left of which are the *Dent Blanche* and the *Dent d'Hérens*. Maize, vines, chestnuts, and walnuts extend as far as Vex.

A bridle-path ascends from Vex to the right, by *Presse* and *Les Agettes*, to the (1 hr.) **Mayens de Sion** (4267′; **Hôt. Rosa-Blanche*, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Pens. des Mayens*, 6-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Beauséjour*; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), a summer-resort in a beautiful and healthy situation amid the woods, commanding a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps. A still finer view, especially towards the S., is had from the *Crête de Thyon* (7543′; 3 hrs.; guide 5 fr.). From the Mayens to Hérémence (p. 333), ¾ hr.

The road, nearly level, follows the W. side of the valley, high above the *Borgne*. The valley divides farther up: W. the *Val d'Hérémence* (see p. 333), and E. the **Val d'Hérens**. The road passes the village of *Hérémence* on the hill to the right, and near (3½ M.) *Sauterot* (3050′) crosses the *Dixenze*, which descends from the Val d'Hérémence. It then penetrates the remains of the terminal moraine of that valley by means of two tunnels. Near the second, where the road re-enters the Val d'Hérens, are a number of **Earth Pyramids*, some of them roofed with stones like 'glacier-tables'.

Tête Verson
Conthey
Vétroz
Magnon
Ardon
Grugnay
Chamoson
Ardevaz
Mourley
Montagnon
Leytron
Produit
Tête du Bletton
1763
Saillon
Riddes
Isérables
Rhône
Saxon
Gottfrey
Bonatry
Fay
Sapin
Pierre à Voir
Tête des Etablons
Mt Gele
Mt Gond
Bec des Etagnes
Mont Fort
Pt Mt Fort
Bec des Roxes
Bec Termin
Rochers de Momin
Rochers de la Rionde
Vollège
Sembrancher
Chable
Montagnier
Bruson
Versegère
Sarrayer
Fregnoley
Lourtier
Plan Cotille
Zeppelet
Martigny
Geogr. Anstalt von
0 ½ 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometer
1:150000

Tourbillon
Siders
SION
(SITTEN)
Bramois
Bouzerou
Lardebran
Ouchelettes
Nax
Grand Proz
Mayens de la Combe de Becky
Artillon
Mt. Tracuit
2659
Vex
Vernamiège
Tour de Bouvin
2463
Les Agettes
Salins
Mayens de Sion
Mt. Nuoble
2673
Zarzey
2694
Mt. Gautier
2706
Roc d'Orzival
Mage
La Louerre
Larpetta
Lardazan
Hérémence
Becca de Lovegno
Suen
St. Martin
Becs de Bosson
3154
Trogne
La Maja
Eperollaz
2469
Mt. Carré
2472
Riod
Pralong
La Luette
Pas de Lona
2787
la Vieille
Eison
Mt. Seppey
La Zu de Volovron
Sasseneire
Pointe de Mandalon
Alpe de Mandalon
Col de Torrent
2924
Alpe d'Arzinol
La Garde
Volovron
Evolena
Alpe d'Orsera
Pic d'Arzinol
3001
Métailler
3216
la Tougne
Mayens de Prazlong
Alpe de Niva
La Forclaz
Villa
La Sage
Mell de la Niva
2932
Mts. Rosets
Alpe d'Allèves
Alpe de Méribé
Haudères
Mt. Blava
2837
Pointe de Vouasson
Mt. de l'Etoile
Mt. des Ritzes
Alpe de la Couta
Aiguilles Rouges
3650
Rosablanche
3348
Rochers du Mouton
Alpe de Lauaret
A. de Lucel
Gl. des Ignes
Pt. Dent de Veisivi
3189
C. de Zarmine
3425
Gde. Dent de Veisivi
Satarma
Val d'Hérémence
Val des Dix
Val d'Hérens
Val d'Arolla
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Val d'Hérémence (the upper part called *Vallée des Dix*). A cart-track teads from Vex (p. 332) to (1 hr.) *Hérémence* (4055'; quarters at the curé's); thence a bridle-path viâ *Ayer* and *Prolin* to the (3 hrs.) *Mayens de Prazlong* (5275'; **Hôt. du Mont Pleureur*, pens. 5-7 fr.), at the W. base of the *Pic d'Arzinol* (see below; over the *Col de la Meina* to Evolena, 4 hrs.). Farther on, passing the *Méribé Alp* (l.), we ascend a ravine to the upper part of the valley, called *La Barma*, with the Alp of that name and a new inn (8095'; thence over the *Col du Crêt* to Fionney, see p. 314). Beyond the chalets of *Lautaret* we next reach (3 hrs.) the *Seilon Alp* (7455'), opposite which, on the left bank of the Dixenze, is the *Liappey Alp* (7630'; good quarters). From Liappey over the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chèvres* to *Arolla* (Evolena), see p. 335; over the *Cols de Vasevay*, *de Seilon*, *du Mont-Rouge*, and *de Breney* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 315. The **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,470') is best ascended from this point over the *Glacier de Durand* and the *Col de Breney* (comp. pp. 315, 334).

We next reach (1 M.) *Useigne* (3182'; wine at the post-station), prettily situated. High above, on the opposite bank, is the church of *St. Martin* (4550'). Beyond (1½ M.) the hamlet of *La Luette* (3345') the road crosses the Borgne. (Near the *Chalets de Praz-Jean*, higher up, is the old bridge of the bridle-path.) We ascend on the right bank, below the small chapel of *La Garde*, to (5 M.) —

Evolena (4520'; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent Blanche*, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. d'Evolène*, R. 3-4, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in summer), the capital of the valley, in a broad green dale flanked with pine-clad rocks. On the E. rises the *Sasseneire*, on the W. the *Mont de l'Etoile* and *Pic d'Arzinol*, and at the head of the valley the *Dents de Veisivi*. On the left, high above, are the snow-fields of the *Ferpècle Glacier* and the huge *Dent Blanche*; to the N., beyond the Rhone valley, the large *Zanfleuron Glacier*, with the *Oldenhorn* (p. 264) behind it. The natives, especially the women, wear picturesque costumes on Sundays.

Excursions. (Guides: *Jean* and *Pierre Maître*, *Jos. Quinodoz*, *Pierre* and *Jean Beytrison*, *Ant. Bovier*, *Jean-Bapt.* and *Jos. Métrailler*, *Jos.*, *Maur.*, and *Pierre Gaspoz*, *J.* and *M. Vuignier*, *M. Pralong*, *M. Chevrier*, etc.) — Pleasant walk (shade early in the morning) to Villa, returning viâ La Sage (2¼-2½ hrs.). About 12 min. to the S. of Evolena we diverge to the left from the road to Haudères (p. 334) and ascend a steep footpath to (¾ hr.) *Villa* (5655'; fine view); before reaching the (2 min.) village-fountain we turn to the right (the path to the left leads to the Col de Torrent, see p. 337) and in 5 min. to the right again; 20 min. *La Sage* (5482'); descend to the right at the church (to the left to Forclaz, p. 336); 5 min. to the right again; 20 min. carriage-road; 22 min. Evolena. — **Sasseneire* (10,693'; guide 10 fr.), 5 hrs., see p. 337. The *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,380'; 5½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), viâ *La Sage* and *Alp Bréonna*, is also interesting. — *Becs de Bosson* (10,348'; guide 15 fr.), 6 hrs., see p. 337.

W. side: The *Alpe de Niva* (6625'), 2 hrs.; superb survey of Ferpècle and Arolla. — The **Pic d'Arzinol* (9845'; guide, 10 fr., desirable), ascended by the *Col de la Meina* in 4½-5 hrs., is very interesting and not difficult. Below Evolena we cross the Borgne, ascend to the left through wood (avoiding the path to the right to *Lanna*, ½ hr.), and cross (1½ hr.) the *Merdesson*, the discharge of the Glacier de Vouasson, to the (½ hr.) *Alpe de Vouasson* (6850'). Thence we ascend pastures (keeping to the right) to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Meina* or *Col de Méribé* (8878'; to the *Val d'Hérémence*, see above). Leaving the col on the left, we mount a rocky arête to the

right to the top (1 hr.). Magnificent panorama, especially to the S. (Mont Blanc, Aiguille Verte, Grand Combin, Mont Vélan, Matterhorn, Weisshorn), andto the N. of the Bernese Alps. — *Mont de l'Etoile* (11,065′; guide 12 fr.), by the alps *Niva* and *Creta* in 6 hrs., not difficult for adepts; so also the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,470′; guide 18 fr.), 6-7 hrs., whence we may descend the *Glacier des Aiguilles Rouges* to the *Alp Lucel* (see below) and Arolla.

The Val d'Hérens divides at **Haudères** (4747′; *Hôt. du Mont Collon*, pens. 5-6 fr.), 1 hr. to the S. of Evolena: the W. branch is the *Combe d'Arolla*, the E. branch the *Combe de Ferpècle.*

(a.) ***Arolla.** The bridle-path (from Evolena to Arolla 3½ hrs.; horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) crosses the Ferpècle at (1 hr.) Haudères, turns to the right, and crosses the Borgne to *Pralovin.* It then ascends the W. slope of the valley, overlooking the wild ravine, and through wood to the (1¼ hr.) *Chapel of St. Barthélemi* (5960′), by a huge rock. We next ascend gradually, following the telegraph-poles, past the chalets of *Gouille*, *Satarma*, *Praz Mousse*, and *La Montaz*, to the (1½ hr.) chalets of **Arolla** (6570′; **Hôt. du Mont Collon*, pens. 7-8 fr.; **Curhaus Arolla*, 10 min. higher up, also reached by a direct path from near Satarma; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), amid stone-pines ('Arolla' or 'Alpine cedar'), splendidly situated opposite the grand pyramid of *Mont Collon* (11,955′), at the base of which the *Glaciers d'Arolla* (r.) and *de Vuibez* (l.) unite. To the right rise the rocks of the *Serra de Vuibez* (10,150′) and the snow-clad *Pigne d'Arolla* (12,470′), and close to the inn is the old moraine of the *Glacier de Zigiorenove*, which is again beginning to advance.

Excursions (guides, see p. 333; tariff reckoned from Arolla). To the **Lac Bleu de Lucel**, a pleasant walk, 1½ hr. (or from Evolena 3 hrs.; without guide). At *Satarma*, 50 min. from Arolla, a steep ascent to the left (N.W.) to the chalets of *Lucel* (6820′), just beyond which is the crystal-clear little lake, fed by a brook falling from the rocks. Superb view of Mt. Collon; to the W. tower the *Aiguilles Rouges* (11,975′); to the left is the *Cascade des Ignes*, issuing from the Glacier des Ignes.

The **Roussette** (10,700′; guide 10 fr.), round the W. slope of *Mt. Dolin* in 3 hrs., or from the W. viâ the chalets of *Prazgras* and the *Glacier des Ignes* in 4 hrs., not difficult; view very attractive. — The ***Pigne d'Arolla** (12,470′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 25, with descent to Chanrion 35, to Mauvoisin 40 fr.) is ascended by the *Glacier de Pièce* and the *Col de la Vuignette* (10,334′); very grand and not difficult for experts; comp. pp. 315, 333. — The **Aiguille de la Za** (12,050′; 4½-5½ hrs.), an interesting ascent for experts, with good guide (25-30 fr.), is made either direct from the W., by the *Glacier de la Za* (step-cutting for 2-3 hrs.), or from the S. by the *Glacier* and *N. Col de Bertol.* Either route brings us in 4½-5 hrs. to the foot of the last peak; lastly ½ hr. of steep rock-climbing. Descent only by the Glacier de Bertol. — The *Grande Dent* (11,237′; guide 20 fr.), one of the **Dents de Veisivi**, may be scaled by experts without serious difficulty viâ the *Alp* and *Col de Zarmine* or *de Veisivi* (10,045′). The *Petite Dent* (10,465′; 15 fr.) is more difficult. — The **Mont Collon** (11,955′; guide 40 fr.), best ascended from the W. side (Col de Chermontane), is only fit for adepts with steady heads; so also the **Evêque** (12,265′; 25 fr.), rising to the S. of Mt. Collon. — The **Dent Perroc** (N. peak 11,990′; 35 fr.; S. peak or *Pointe des Genevois* 12,070′; 30 fr.) and the **Dent des Bouquetins** (central peak 12,625′; 50 fr.) involve difficult climbing but have been materially facilitated by the erection of the *Cabane de Neuchâtel* on the *S. Col de Bertol* (p. 335). (This hut is also useful for the *Aig. de la Za*, *Dent Blanche*, and other ascents.)

PASSES. TO THE VAL PELLINA OVER THE COL DE COLLON, a grand route and not difficult (7-8 hrs. from Arolla to Prarayé; two guides, 25 fr. each). We ascend the *Glacier d'Arolla*, skirting the E. base of the almost perpendicular rocks of *Mt. Collon*, noted for their echoes, to the snow-basin of *Za-de-Zan* and the (4 hrs.) **Col de Collon** (10,270′), to the S.E. of the Evêque (p. 334). View grand, but not extensive. Descent on the W. slope of the *Becca Vannetta* (11,085′) to the profound *Combe d'Oren* and (3 hrs.) *Prarayé* (6540′; small inn, 6 beds), grandly situated in the upper *Val Pellina*, and in 3 hrs. more (bridle-path) to *Bionaz* (5250′; beds at the curé's), and thence viâ (1 hr.) *Oyace* (4485′; cantine) to (1½ hr.) *Valpelline* (p. 316). (Passes from the Val Pellina to the *Val St. Barthélemy*, see p. 305.) Those who cross in the reverse direction should bring provisions; good guides not easily found at Aosta, but a peasant who knows the pass may be found at Bionaz. From Prarayé to the col 3½-4, descent to Arolla 2½-3 hrs. — From the basin of *Za-de-Zan* (see above) we may ascend to the left (steep) to the **S. Col du Mont Brûlé** or the **Col de Za-de-Zan** (11,660′), to the N.E. of *Mont Brûlé* (11,880′); descent, steep and difficult, to the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* (see below) and *Prarayé*.

TO THE VAL D'HÉRÉMENCE from Arolla, two passes, close together: the **Col de Riedmatten** (9567′; 4 hrs. to Liappey), and to the S. of it the **Pas de Chèvres** (9355′; 3¼ hrs. from Arolla; rather more difficult; guide 20 fr.). From the latter we descend steep rocks and over the *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon* (beware of numerous concealed crevasses) to the (4½ hrs.) chalets of *Seilon* (7455′), opposite *Liappey* (p. 333). (The Riedmatten route does not touch the glacier, but leads over the slopes of debris and turf on its right side.) Then down the *Vallée des Dix* to (4½ hrs.) *Hérémence*, see p. 333. — Or, from the Durand or Seilon Glacier (see above) we may ascend to the *Col de Seilon* (10,665′; 4½-5 hrs. from Arolla; p. 315), and then either descend the *Glacier de Giétroz* to (2½ hrs.) *Mauvoisin* (p. 314; guide 25 fr.), or cross the *Col du Mont Rouge* (10,960′) and descend the *Glacier de Lyrerose* to (3½ hrs.) *Chanrion* (p. 315; guide 25 fr.).

TO CHANRION OVER THE COL DE CHERMONTANE, 7½-8 hrs., a somewhat dull glacier-route (guide 25 fr.). We ascend the *Glacier de Pièce* or *Torgnon*, to the *Col de la Vuignette* (10,334′), at the E. base of the *Pigne d'Arolla* (p. 334); then by the *Glacier de Vuibez* to the **Col de Chermontane** (10,120′), between the *Petit Mt. Collon* (11,630′) and the Pigne d'Arolla. Striking view. Descent across the vast snow-fields of the *Glacier d'Otemma* to *Chanrion* (p. 315). — A similar pass is the **Col de l'Evêque** (11,485′; 8½-9 hrs. to Chanrion; guide 30 fr.). Over the *Glacier d'Arolla* to the (4 hrs.) *Col de Collon*, see above; here we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Col de l'Evêque* (11,130′), lying to the S.W. of the *Evêque* (p. 334), cross a snow-arête between the (l.) *Sengla* (12,155′) and the (r.) *Petit Mont Collon* (see above) to the *Glacier d'Otemma*, and descend as above to (3½-4 hrs.) Chanrion.

TO ZERMATT OVER THE COL DE BERTOL AND THE COL D'HÉRENS, 10-11 hrs., fatiguing but repaying (guide 30 fr.). A new path ascends along the left side of the valley above the Arolla Glacier, then crosses the glacier obliquely, and ascends in easy zigzags to the (2½ hrs.) *Plan de Bertol* (8580′), whence we climb to the left over rocks and the steep *Glacier de Bertol* to the (2½ hrs.) **S. Col de Bertol** (11,200′), with the *Cabane de Neuchâtel* (11,155′; see p. 334). We then cross the vast snow-fields of the *Glaciers du Mont Miné* and *de Ferpècle*, past the *Tête Blanche* (which takes ½ hr. more to ascend; see below), to the *Col d'Hérens* (p. 336). — OVER THE COL DU MONT BRÛLÉ AND THE COL DE VALPELLINE, another grand route, 11-12 hrs. (guide 40 fr.). We follow the Col de Collon route to the basin of *Za-de-Zan*, ascend steeply to the left to the **N. Col du Mont Brûlé** (10,900′), cross the crevassed upper *Za-de-Zan Glacier* (passing on the left the *Col des Bouquetins*, p. 337), and mount laboriously to the **Col de Valpelline** (11,685′), between the *Tête Blanche* (12,304′; ascended from the col in ¾ hr.; splendid view) and the *Tête de Valpelline* (12,510′). Then down the *Stock Glacier* to the *Stockje* (p. 336).

(b.) *Ferpècle. (Bridle-path, 2½ hrs. from Evolena; horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) At (1 hr.) Haudères, by the third house, before the bridge (p. 334), we diverge to the left, ascend gradu-

ally, then more rapidly, passing four, and beyond them six chalets. Beyond the next rocky height we ascend to the left to (3/4 hr.) *Sepey* (5580′), where the bridle-path from Evolena viâ *La Sage* and *Forclaz* (see p. 333; 1/4 hr. longer, but finer) joins ours on the left. The imposing head of the valley (Glacier de Ferpècle and Dent Blanche) is now revealed, the view being finest from the chalets of *Prazfleuri*, the second group beyond Sepey. Then through wood to (3/4 hr.) the chalets of *Salay* or **Ferpècle** (5910′; *Hôt. du Col d'Hérens*, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 3, pens. 6½-7 fr.), splendidly situated opposite the *Mont Miné* and *Ferpècle Glaciers*.

Just above the inn a narrow path ascends to the left through larch-wood and over debris and pastures to (1½ hr.) ***Alp Bricolla** (7960′), a superb point of view. At our feet lies the huge Ferpècle Glacier, overtopped by the snow-clad Wandfluh; to the left rise the huge Dent Blanche and the Grand Cornier. To the right, separated from the Ferpècle Glacier by Mont Miné, is the Glacier du Mont Miné, with the Dents de Bertol, Aiguille de la Za, and Dents de Veisivi.

Ascents. **Dents de Veisivi** (*Grande Dent*, 11,237′, viâ the *Col de Zarmine* in 5½-6 hrs., not difficult for experts; *Petite Dent*, 10,465′, 6½-7 hrs., difficult, see p. 334). — **Pointe de Bricolla** (12,017′; 6-7 hrs.; 35 fr.), viâ the *Col de la Pointe de Bricolla* (see below), trying but remunerative. — **Grand Cornier** (13,020′), from Ferpècle by the *Col de la Pointe de Bricolla* and the W. arête in 7-8 hrs., toilsome, but without danger (guide 35, with descent to Mountet 45 fr.). The route from the *Col du Grand Cornier* (see below) viâ the S. arête is much longer and more difficult. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′; 10-12 hrs. from Ferpècle; guide 80 fr.), very difficult viâ the W. arête; better by the Ferpècle Glacier to the S. end of the *Wandfluhgrat*, then up this and the S. arête. The ascent is easier from Arolla, with a night spent in the *Neuchâtel Hut* (p. 335; 6-8 hrs., in all 11-12 hrs.; guide 80 fr.).

Passes. To Zinal over the Col du Grand Cornier, 10-11 hrs., not very difficult (guide 30 fr.). Beyond (1½ hr.) Bricolla (see above) we turn to the E. to the *Glacier de la Dent Blanche*, and ascend it rapidly to the (3½ hrs.) **Col du Grand Cornier** (marked *Col de la Dent Blanche* on the Siegfried map; 11,628′), between the Dent Blanche and the Grand Cornier. We descend to the right, along the arête and over steep snow-slopes, passing the *Roc Noir*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Mountet Club Hut* (p. 339) and (3½ hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 339). — Over the Col de la Pointe de Bricolla, 10 hrs. to Zinal (guide 35 fr.), fatiguing. From (1½ hr.) Bricolla (see above) we ascend to the N.E. across the *Glacier de Bricolla* and over steep rocks, partly covered with ice, to the (3½ hrs.) **Col de la Pointe de Bricolla** (about 11,800′; splendid view), immediately to the E. of the *Pointe de Bricolla* (12,015′). We descend across the *Glacier de Moiry*, and by the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Alp de l'Allée* to (5 hrs.) *Zinal*. With this excursion may be easily combined the ascents of the *Pte. de Bricolla*, the *Grand Cornier* (see above), the *Bouquetin* (11,430′), and the *Pigne de l'Allée* (11,168′). — Over the *Col de Couronne* and the *Col de l'Allée*, see p. 339.

To Zermatt over the Col d'Hérens, 11-12 hrs., fatiguing (guide 30 fr.). From (1½ hr.) Bricolla in 1 hr. to the *Ferpècle Glacier*, which we ascend, passing to the E. of the rocky *Mottarotta* (10,740′), to the (3 hrs.) **Col d'Hérens** (11,418′), between the *Wandfluh* and the *Tête Blanche* (12,304′; easily ascended from the pass in 3/4 hr.; grand view; we may descend to the *Col de Valpelline*, and regain the Zermatt route at the Stockje; this adds 1¼-1½ hr. to the route; see p. 335, Col de Valpelline). To the E. towers the stupendous Matterhorn. From the pass we descend steep rocks and the crevassed *Stock Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Stockje* (9052′), a rocky island at the head of the *Zmutt Glacier*, between the *Stock Glacier* (left) and the *Tiefenmatten Glacier* (right). The club-hut was destroyed in 1891. We descend the stone-covered Zmutt Glacier, and regain a firm footing at the (4 hrs.) *Staffel Inn* (p. 348). Thence to *Zermatt*, 1½ hr.

To Prarayé over the Col des Bouquetins (10-11 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), also fatiguing. Either by the Col d'Hérens route (p. 336), or by the left moraine along the *Mont Miné*, we ascend to the upper Mont-Miné Glacier, and to the right to the **Col des Bouquetins** (11,215′), immediately to the E. of the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625′). Descent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to *Prarayé* (p. 335).

From Evolena to Vissoye over the Col de Torrent, bridle-path, 9 hrs. (guide, desirable, 14, horse 25 fr.). Walkers ascend direct to (1 hr.) *Villa* (p. 333). Riders follow the road to (22 min. from Evolena) a tall wooden cross, at which the bridle-path diverges to the left. 40 min. *La Sage* (5482′), where we turn to the left just above the church; 1/4 hr. *Villa* (5645′), where we turn to the right a few yards beyond the fountain. We next ascend the *Alp Cotter* in long zigzags, and then across slate-debris, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) ***Col de Torrent** (9593′), to the S. of the *Sasseneire* (see below). Splendid view of the Val d'Hérens and the grand mountains encircling it (from right to left: Pointe de Vouasson, Aiguilles Rouges, Mt. Pleureur, Mt. Blanc de Seilon, Serpentine, Pigne d'Arolla, Dents de Veisivi, Dents de Bertol, Mont Miné, Tête Blanche, etc.).

The ***Sasseneire** (10,693′), 1 hr. from the col (guide desirable), affords a magnificent panorama: to the N. the Jura appears like a blue line beyond the Col de Cheville (p. 269); to the S. the attention is chiefly arrested by the Dent Blanche, which is not visible from the col.

To the N. of the Sasseneire another attractive route crosses the **Pas de Lona** (9075′) to the Val d'Anniviers (from Evolena to Vissoye 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). The *Becs de Bosson* (10,348′; superb view) may be ascended from the pass in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (with guide). — *Col du Zaté* and *Col de Bréonna*, see p. 340.

The path descends in long windings, passing the N. side of the little *Lac de Zozanne* (8870′), in full view of the lofty range between the Anniviers and Nicolai valleys (Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Diablons), to the *Torrent-Alp* (7940′) and the (1 1/2 hr.) chalets of *Zatelet-Praz* (7085′), in the *Val de Moiry* or *Val de Tovrent*, watered by the *Gougra*.

Zinal (p. 339) may be reached from this point in 3 1/2 hrs. (instead of by the usual route viâ Grimentz, see below) by remounting the E. slope of the valley and crossing the **Col de Sorebois** (9269′). From the **Corne de Sorebois* (9590′), 1/4 hr. to the N. of the pass, we obtain a splendid view of the Weisshorn, Zinal-Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Grand Cornier, Dent Blanche, etc. Descent by an easy path to the right, or (shorter, with guide) direct, finally through wood, to *Zinal*.

We now traverse a level and monotonous valley, and descend a rocky defile to (1 1/2 hr.) *Grimentz* (5150′; p. 338). Thence viâ *St. Jean* to (1 hr.) the bridge over the *Navigenze* (3743′) and to (1/4 hr.) *Vissoye* (p. 338). — From Grimentz to (2 hrs.) *Zinal*, see p. 338.

ii. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers to Zinal.

Road to (11 M.) Vissoye (diligence daily at 6 a.m. in 3 1/2 hrs., 6 fr.; horse 10, one-horse carr. 12 fr.; thence mule-path to (6 1/4 M.) Zinal.

Sierre, p. 317. We follow the road, to the E., to the (1 1/4 M.) *Rhone Bridge* (1775′), and 1/2 M. beyond it we diverge to the right

and ascend rapidly through wood. Below, to the right, lies *Chippis*, at the influx of the *Navigenze* into the Rhone. After an ascent of 2½ M. we enter the **Val d'Anniviers** (Ger. *Einfisch-Thal;* 3050'), with the deep, inaccessible gorge of the Navigenze to the right. To the S. the beautiful snow-mountains enclosing the valley, the Zinal-Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Dent Blanche, etc., are gradually revealed. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Niouc* (Cantine des Alpes, dear) the road is carried by galleries across the two wild ravines of the *Pontis*.

A direct route to Niouc for walkers diverges to the right beyond the Sierre station, passes under the railway-embankment, and crosses a hill to the new Rhone bridge and (20 min.) *Chippis*. Beyond the second house we turn to the left and cross the *Navigenze;* then, leaving the church to the left, a narrow path following the telegraph-wires, frequently crossing the road, and at length uniting with it, leads us to (1¼ hr.) *Niouc*.

A path, diverging to the left beyond the first gorge (see above), leads from Niouc by *Sussillon* (4545') in 3 hrs. to the village of **Chandolin** (6340'; **Hôt. Bella Vista;* Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), in a lofty but sheltered situation (extensive woods near), commanding a beautiful view of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps. From Chandolin a good path through pine-forest, with beautiful views, descends to St. Luc in 1 hr. — Pleasant walk, for the most part through wood, from Chandolin to the (¾ hr.) *Plaine Ste. Madeleine* (6608'), situated on the margin of the huge Illgraben (p. 318), high above the Rhone Valley. — The **Illhorn* (8935'), which overlooks the Illgraben, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, is easily ascended from Chandolin in 2½ hrs.

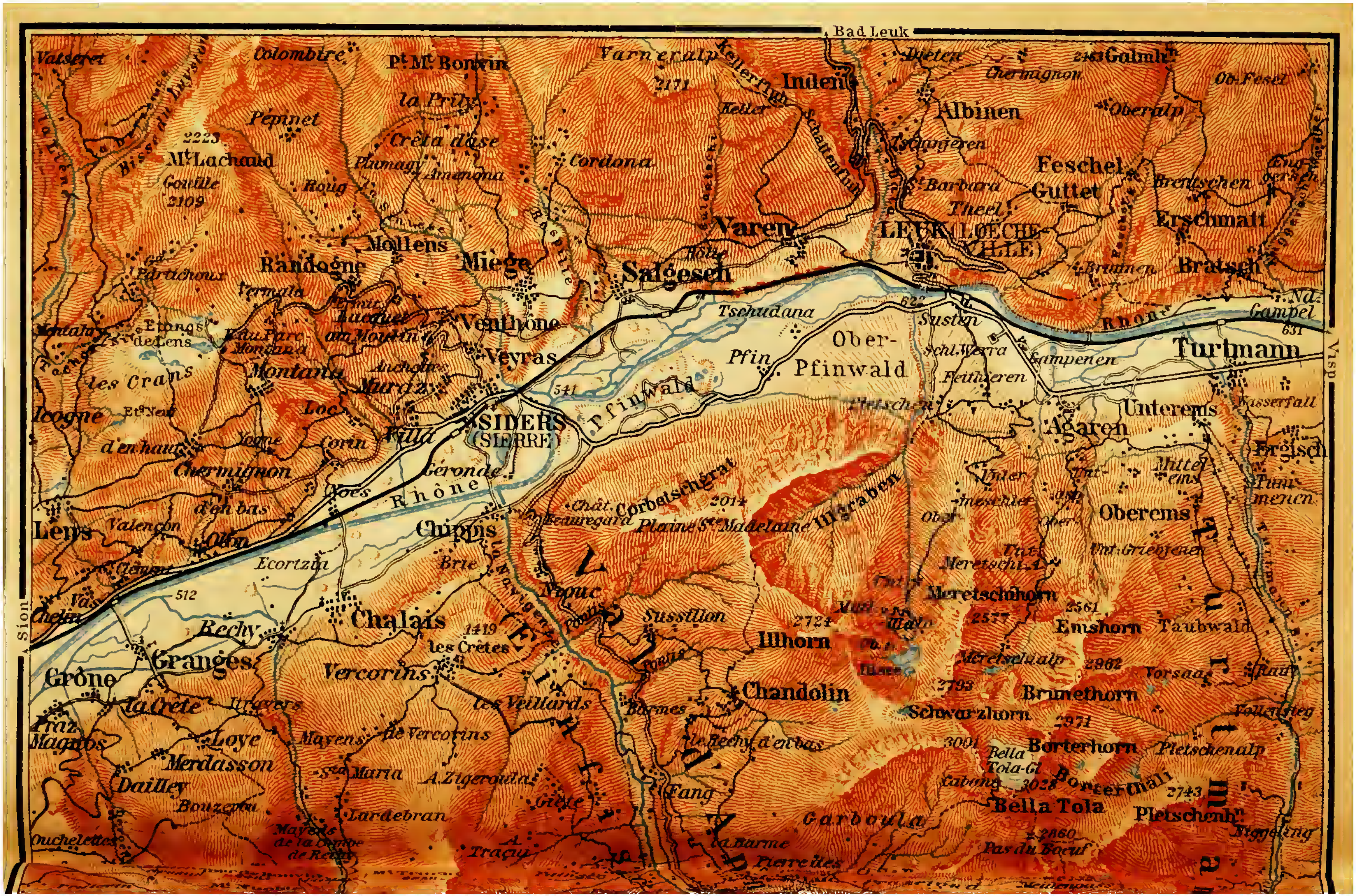
To the right below the road (3½ M.) is the prettily situated village of *Fang*. (Travellers bound for St. Luc take the bridle-path to the left, ¼ hr. farther on; to St. Luc 1½ hr.; see p. 340.) The road follows the valley, crossing several small ravines. On the opposite slope lies *Painsec*. — 3 M. —

11 M. **Vissoye** (4006'; **Hôt.-Pens. d'Anniviers*, R. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt. des Alpes*, pens. 5-6 fr.), the capital of the valley, on a hill on the right bank of the Navigenze, with a handsome church.

Pleasant walk over the Navigenze (see p. 337), and then to the left, to *St. Jean* and (1½ hr.) **Grimentz** (5150'; **Hôt.-Pens. des Becs de Bosson*, pens. 5 fr.), a prettily situated village, well adapted for a sojourn. The (1¼ hr.) *Signal* affords a fine view of the entire Val d'Anniviers, extending on the S. to the Diablons, Weisshorn, and Rothhorn. Pleasant excursions may be made to the *Corne de Sorebois* (9590'; 3½ hrs.; guide); *Roc d'Orzival* (9288'; 3 hrs.; guide); *Glacier de Moiry* (4 hrs.); and *Becs de Bosson* (10,348'; 5 hrs.; guide). Over the *Col de Torrent (Sasseneire)* or the *Pas de Lona* to *Evolena*, see p. 337. — To *Zinal* (2 hrs.). The path, most of which is shady, descends to the left at the church of Grimentz, crosses the turbulent Gougra (waterfalls), and traverses woods of larch and fir, at first along an irrigation ditch and then on the left bank of the Navigenze. After 1¼ hr. it joins the main route from Vissoye to Zinal (p. 339).

Another attractive walk ascends from the Navigenze bridge (see above) to the right, by *Mayoux* and *Frasse*, to (1 hr.) *Painsec* (4297'), a picturesquely situated village, with a fine view of the snow-mountains above Zinal. A good path leads thence to the N. to (2 hrs.) *Vercorins* (4400'), with a view of the mountains to the N. of the Rhone Valley, and then down to *Chippis* (see above) and (2 hrs.) *Sierre* (p. 317).

About 2½-3 hrs. above Vissoye (bridle-path, diverging to the left at the upper end of the village from the Zinal route, beyond the bridge over the Bella Tola brook, and ascending mostly through wood) is the ***Hôtel Weisshorn** (7694'; R., L., & A. 4, lunch 3½, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in Aug.), in an open situation on the *Tête à Fayaz*, a spur of the


Bad Leuk
Visp
Sion
Varneralp
Indeln
Albinen
Colombire
Pt. Mt. Bonvin
la Prily
Pepinet
Mt. Lachaud
Crêta d'ase
Cordona
Feschel
Guttet
Erschmatt
Bratsch
Varen
LEUK (LOÈCHE-VILLE)
Salgesch
Miege
Mollens
Randogne
Venthône
Veyras
Montana
les Crans
SIDERS (SIERRE)
Tschudana
Ober-Pfinwald
Pfinwald
Susten
Gampel
Turtmann
Unterems
Agaren
Oberems
Rhône
Chippis
Chalais
Granges
Grône
Réchy
Vercorins
Chermignon
Lens
Corbetschgrat
Illgraben
Meretschihorn
Illhorn
Chandolin
Schwarzhorn
Brunethorn
Borterhorn
Bella Tola
Pletschenh.
Emshorn
Garboula
Fang
Niouc
Loye
Merdasson
Dailley

Val de Moiry
Glacier de Moiry
Turtmanngletscher
Weißhorn-Gl.
Moming-Gl.
Zinal
Grimentz
Vissoye
St. Luc
Evolena
Becs de Bosson
Garde de Bordon
Diablons
Besso
Schallihorn
Bouquetin
Pigne de l'Allée
Mt. de l'Etoile
Mt. des Ritzes
Mt. Tracui 2659
Tour de Bonvin 2963
Mt. Nuoble 2873
Mt. Gautier 2706
Becca de Lovegnoz 2906
St. Martin
Roc d'Orzival
Meidenhorn
Frilihorn 3101
Tête de Millon 3698
Biesh.n 4161
Pte. d'Arpitetta
Dent des Rosses 3620
Pte. de Bricolla 3663
Mont Mountet
Zinal-Rothh.n
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer
1:150.000
Engl. Miles

Rochers de Nava, with *View and rich flora. Excursions may be taken to the *Pointe de Nava* (9090′; 1¼ hr.); to the *Pte. Tounot* (9915′; 2½ hrs.); to the *Lac de Tounot* (8726′; 1½ hr.); to the *Pas de Forcletta* (p. 342; 2 hrs.); to the *Meiden Pass* (p. 341; 2 hrs.); to the *Bella Tola* (p. 341; 3 hrs.), etc.

St. Luc (steep ascent of 1-1¼ hr. from Vissoye), see p. 341; thence to the *Hôtel Weisshorn* 1¾-2 hrs. To *Evolena* over the *Col de Torrent* (9½ hrs.; guide 14 fr.), see p. 337.

Beyond Vissoye the bridle-path crosses the brook descending from the Bella Tola (to the left diverges the path to the Hôtel Weisshorn, see p. 338) and leads viâ *Quimet* to (35 min.) *Mission* (4288′), with a curious chapel, at the mouth of the *Val de Moiry* (p. 337), and (20 min.) *Ayer* (4870′; Restaurant du Rothhorn), with deserted nickel-mines. (To St. Luc, see p. 340.) The path ascends a little, crosses a torrent, and traverses (¼ hr.) a stony chaos, the scene of a landslip. It then (7 min.) crosses the Navigenze, passes a chapel on the left bank, recrosses by the (½ hr.) second bridge to the right bank, and reaches (20 min.) —

6¼ M. **Zinal** (5505′; **Gr.-Hôt. des Diablons*, R. & L. 2½-3, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Durand*, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Hôt. du Besso*, R. 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). The valley ends towards the S. in the *Durand* or *Zinal Glacier*.

Excursions (guides: *Elie* and *Joachim Peter*, *Elie Cotter*, *Joseph Monnet*, *Jean-Bapt.*, *Daniel*, and *Pierre Epiney*, etc.). The ***Alpe de l'Allée** (7180′), to the W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal (guide, 5 fr., unnecessary), commands a noble survey of the head of the valley, from the Dent Blanche to the Weisshorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moming, separated by the graceful double-peaked pyramid of the *Besso* (12,058′). After ¼ hr. we cross to the left bank, and traverse pastures, past the chalets of *Barma;* ½ hr., fragments of rock, where we ascend gradually; 20 min., a ravine with a waterfall above; 3 min., a stone hut on the first mountain-terrace. Then a rather steep ascent to the right; ¾ hr., to the left; 10 min., chalet.

The ***Alpe d'Arpitetta** (7420′), opposite the Alpe de l'Allée, to the E., affords an even finer view, particularly of the Weisshorn, the Moming Glacier, and the Rothhorn. We follow the path to the Alpe de l'Allée as far as the stone hut mentioned above; beyond it we take the path to the left, cross the terminal moraine of the Durand Glacier, and ascend to the (2¼ hrs.) chalets. — A still more imposing and complete view is gained from the ***Roc de la Vache** (8488′), ascended from the Alp in 1 hr. (guide 6 fr.). The descent may be made to Zinal viâ the *Tracuit Alp* in 1½ hr. (better in the reverse direction). — Good walkers should extend the excursion up the Durand Glacier to the **Constantia Club Hut** or *Cabane du Mountet* (9475′; inn in summer), at the S. base of the Besso (4 hrs. from Zinal; guide 10 fr.), overlooking the grand amphitheatre of the glacier, encircled by the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, and Bouquetin. The view is still grander from the **Roc Noir** (10,263′), rising from the ice opposite the Mountet, reached in 1¼ hr. from the club-hut (guide from Zinal 12 fr.).

Ascents. The ***Corne de Sorebois** (9590′), from Zinal in 3½ hrs., with guide (6 fr.), easy and attractive, see p. 337. A much finer mountain-view is obtained from the **Garde de Bordon** (10,880′), reached in 2½ hrs. from the Corne de Sorebois viâ the arête, for adepts only (guide 12 fr.). The ascent direct from Zinal is very steep. — **Pointe d'Arpitetta** (10,300′), from the Alp Arpitetta 3 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), laborious. — **Besso** (*Obêche;* 12,058′), rather steep and toilsome, for experts only (3-4 hrs. from the Mountet Club Hut; guide 30 fr.); view exceedingly grand. — **Pigne de**

l'Allée (11,168'), from Zinal by the *Alp de l'Allée* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), and **Bouquetin** (11,430'), from Zinal over the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Glacier de Moiry* in 7 hrs. (20 fr.), neither very difficult. — **Diablons** (11,828'; 12-15 fr.), by the *Alp Tracuit* in 6 hrs. (15 fr.), laborious. — **Grand Cornier** (13,020'; 50 fr.), from the Mountet Club Hut by the E. arête in 5-6 hrs., the last part difficult (p. 336). — **Zinal-Rothhorn** or **Moming** (13,855'; 80 fr.), a difficult and hazardous climb (from the Mountet Club Hut over the *Col du Blanc*, 12,080', and the N.W. arête, or over the W. flank and the S.W. arête in 6-7 hrs.). — **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365'; 70 fr.), from the Mountet Club Hut by the W. arête in 5½-6 hrs., also very difficult. Comp. p. 350. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318'), by the E. arête in 10 hrs. (guide 100 fr.), very hazardous and difficult (pp. 336, 351).

Passes. To Evolena over the *Col de Sorebois* and *Col de Torrent*, see p. 337; by the *Col du Grand Cornier* and the *Col de la Pointe de Bricolla*, see p. 336; by the *Pas de Lona*, see p. 337. — Over the Col de l'Allée and the Col de Couronne, 10-11 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), trying, fit for adepts only. From the Alp de l'Allée we ascend steep grassy and rocky slopes to the **Col de l'Allée** (10,485'). Descent to the *Glacier de Moiry*, and another steep ascent to the **Col de Couronne** (9895'), between the *Couronne de Bréonna* and the *Za de l'Ano*. Then a steep descent to the *Alp Bréonna*, and by *La Sage* to *Evolena* (p. 333). — Instead of the Col de Couronne we may cross the *Col de Bréonna* (9575'), lying to the N., between the Couronne de Bréonna and the *Serra Neire*, or the *Col du Zaté* (9433'), between the Serra Neire and the *Pointe du Zaté* (both toilsome).

To Meiden in the Turtmann Valley over the *Pas de Forcletta* or the *Col de Tracuit (des Diablons)*, see p. 342.

To Zermatt over the Triftjoch, 11-12 hrs., trying and difficult; for steady climbers only (guide 30 fr.). From the (4½ hrs.) *Mountet Hut* (p. 317) we traverse the *Durand Glacier*, to the E., to the (1¾ hr.) foot of the precipitous rocks of the *Trifthorn* (12,260'), and clamber up, at first with the aid of an iron chain, and then along narrow ledges of rock and through perpendicular couloirs. The (1½ hr.) **Triftjoch** (11,615'), between the Trifthorn and the *Wellenkuppe* (12,830'), affords a striking view of Monte Rosa and the Mischabel. Then down the *Trift Glacier* and its huge moraine to (4 hrs.) *Zermatt* (p. 344).

To Zermatt over the Col Durand, 12-13 hrs., also difficult (guide 35 fr.). From the (4½ hrs.) Mountet Club Hut we ascend to the S., passing the *Roc Noir* (p. 339), at first gradually, but soon rapidly, and in some years with difficulty (large 'bergschrund'), to the (4 hrs.) **Col Durand** (11,393'), between *Mont Durand* (*Arbenhorn*; 12,284') and the *Pointe de Zinal* (12,487'), where we obtain a most striking view of the Matterhorn towering opposite. Descent, not direct over the crevassed *Hohwäng Glacier* to the *Zmutt Glacier*, as the lower part of the former is much crevassed, but to the left, along the rocks of the *Ebihorn* (11,968'), to (3½-4 hrs.) *Zmutt* (p. 348) and (1 hr.) *Zermatt* (p. 344).

To Randa over the **Moming Pass** (12,445'), between the Rothhorn and Schallihorn (14 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), or over the **Schalli-Joch** (12,305'), between the Schallihorn and Weisshorn (13 hrs.; 50 fr.), both difficult and endangered by falling ice.

From Zinal to St. Luc (3¼ hrs.). We return to (1½ hr.) *Ayer* (p. 339), ascend to the right, and skirt the hillside, traversing pastures and wood (guide, desirable, 5 fr.; or enquiry may be made at Ayer). — From Zinal to the *Hotel Weisshorn* (p. 338) direct in 4 hrs. (guide, desirable, 8 fr.).

iii. St. Luc; Bella Tola; over the Pas du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtmann Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.

Drive from Sierre to Vissoye, 11 M.; walk up to St. Luc, 1¼ hr. (from Sierre direct to St. Luc 5 hrs., horse 10 fr.; comp. p. 338). Luggage under 10 lbs. may be sent by post. Ascent of the Bella Tola from St. Luc 3½-

4 hrs.; from the Bella Tola to Meiden over the Pas du Bœuf in 3 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); or from St. Luc direct over the Meiden Pass to (5½ hrs.) Meiden. From Meiden over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus 6 (with Schwarzhorn 7½) hrs. (guide 15, horse 30 fr.).

St. Luc (5390′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bella Tola*, R. & L. 2-3, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. du Cervin*, pens. from 6 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), lying on a steep slope, amid pastures and fields, commands a superb view of the Val d'Anniviers and the snow-mountains at its head (Schallhorn, Lo Besso, Ober-Gabelhorn, Mont Durand, Matterhorn, and Pointe de Zinal).

The *Pierre des Sauvages* (5623′), 1 M. above the village, is an ancient altar-stone, ascribed to the 'Druids'. — From St. Luc to *Chandolin* (p. 333) an easy and well shaded bridle-path leads in 1¼ hr.

The ***Bella Tola** (9845′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide, 8 fr., desirable for novices; horse 10 fr.), an admirable and favourite point of view, is the N.W. peak of a group of mountains enclosing the large crater-like basin of the *Bella Tola Glacier* on the S. side. Fifty paces beyond the church the bridle-path ascends to the left, and (1 min.) again to the left (while the path to the right leads to the *Hôtel Weisshorn*, p. 338); 20 min., to the left; 35 min., cross two brooks; then ascend to the right towards the 'Chalet Blanc', a white hut on the *Alp de Roua* (7135′), which we leave to the right (½ hr.); next to the left, up the pastures, straight towards the centre of the Bella Tola; 1¼ hr., we reach its base, and by a good zigzag path (1 hr.) the summit. This N.W. peak is marked by a metal vane. Another path ascends the (¼ hr.) S.E. peak (9935′). The *View embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; opposite, to the N., the whole gorge of the Dala is visible, up to the Gemmi. The mountains to the S., from Monte Leone (p. 322) to Mont Blanc, are particularly grand.

To reach the Turtmann Valley we descend direct from the S.E. peak to the (½ hr.) **Pas du Bœuf** (9380′). Hence (keeping to the right) we follow the path over debris, denoted by red crosses, to (¾ hr.) the Meiden Pass route, above the small lake (see below), and to (1¾ hr.) Meiden (see below).

The direct bridle-path from St. Luc to Meiden crosses the **Meiden** or **Zmeiden Pass** (9095′; 5 hrs.; guide, hardly needed, 12 fr.). At the (1½ hr.) *Alp de Roua* (see above), we diverge to the right from the Bella Tola route, cross the meadows of *Prazriond* (to the right, the *Pointe Tounot*, 9915′), and ascend over rocky debris to (1¾ hr.) the pass. Fine view of the Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, etc. We descend past a small lake (with the *Meidenhorn*, 9426′, on the right) to the *Upper* (7670′) and *Lower Meiden Alp* (7352′; fine view of the great Turtmann Glacier, p. 342). Lastly a zigzag descent, through larches and stone-pines, to the hamlet of (1¾ hr.) **Meiden** or **Gruben** (5900′; **Hôt. du Glacier de Tourtemagne*, R., L., & A. 2½-4, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in Aug.), in the *Turtmann Valley*.

The **Turtmann Valley** ends to the S. in the magnificent *Turtmann Glacier*, imbedded between the *Diablons* (11,828′), *Weisshorn* (14,805′), *Brunnegghorn* (12,630′), and *Barrhorn* (11,880′). At its base lie the chalets of *Sennthum* (1½ hr. from Meiden). A toilsome but interesting route crosses this glacier and the **Col de Tracuit** or **des Diablons** (10,675′), between the Diablons and the Tête de Millon, to Zinal (9-10 hrs. from Meiden; guide 26 fr.). The *Tête de Millon* (12,130′), a good point of view, is easily ascended from the pass in 1¼ hr., with guide, and the *Diablons* (11,828′) by the S.E. arête, with more difficulty, in 2 hrs. (with guide; see p. 340).

From Meiden to Vissoye over the Pas de Forcletta, 8 hrs., not difficult, and fairly interesting (guide 15 fr.). By the *Lower Plumatt-Alp*, ½ hr. above Meiden, we ascend to the right through wood to the (1 hr.) *Upper Plumatt* (7355′), with a fine view of the Turtmann Glacier, Weisshorn, etc. Then past the *Kaltenberg-Alp* (8152′) and through a dreary valley to the (2½ hrs.) **Pas de Forcletta** (9475′), between the (r.) *Roc de Budri* and the (l.) *Crête de Barneuza* (9997′). Fine view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps. Descent to the *Hôtel Weisshorn* and (4 hrs.) *Vissoye* (p. 338).

From Meiden to Turtmann, 3½ hrs. (guide, 6 fr., needless; mule 10 fr.). The bridle-path follows the right bank of the *Turtmannbach*, crossing to the left bank after ½ hr., recrossing to the right bank at (½ hr.) *Niggeling*, and to the left bank again by the (½ hr.) *Vollensteg*. Thence through the *Taubwald* or *Dubenwald*, a pine-forest now much thinned. In the middle is a little white chapel with numerous votive tablets. At (1½ hr.) *Tummënen* (3200′) we recross the stream, by the second bridge; then descend the steep left bank of the brook, with fine views of the Rhone Valley, to (½ hr.) *Turtmann* (p. 318).

From Meiden to St. Niklaus (6, with the Schwarzhorn 7½ hrs.; guide, desirable, 15 or 18 fr.) a bridle-path ascends the steep E. slope of the valley and the *Gruben-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) **Augstbord Pass** (9490′), between the *Steinthalhorn* (10,213′; S.) and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,512′; N.), affording a fine view of the Fletschhorn and Mischabel.

The ***Schwarzhorn** (10,512′; ¾-1 hr.) is easily ascended from the pass. Superb view, finer than from the Bella Tola (p. 341): N., the Bernese Alps, from the Doldenhorn to the Finsteraarhorn; E., the St. Gotthard group, Alps of Ticino, Mte. Leone, Fletschhorn, Weissmies, and the imposing Mischabel; S., Mte. Rosa, Lyskamm, Brunnegghorn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, etc.

The path descends over debris (bad for riding) into the *Augstbord Valley*. We then skirt the Steinthalgrat, to the right, to *Jungen* (6490′; splendid view of the Vispthal from the church: to the left, the Ried Glacier, Dom, and Grabenhorn; to the right, the Brunnegghorn and Weisshorn; in the centre, the Breithorn and Zwillinge), and descend to (3 hrs.) *St. Niklaus* (p. 343).

From Meiden to St. Niklaus by the **Jung Pass** (9822′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), farther to the S., interesting. — The **Barrjoch** (11,990′), **Brunnegg-Joch** (11,100′), and **Biesjoch** (11,644′; difficult) are glacier-passes, fit for experts only, with able guides (40 fr.).

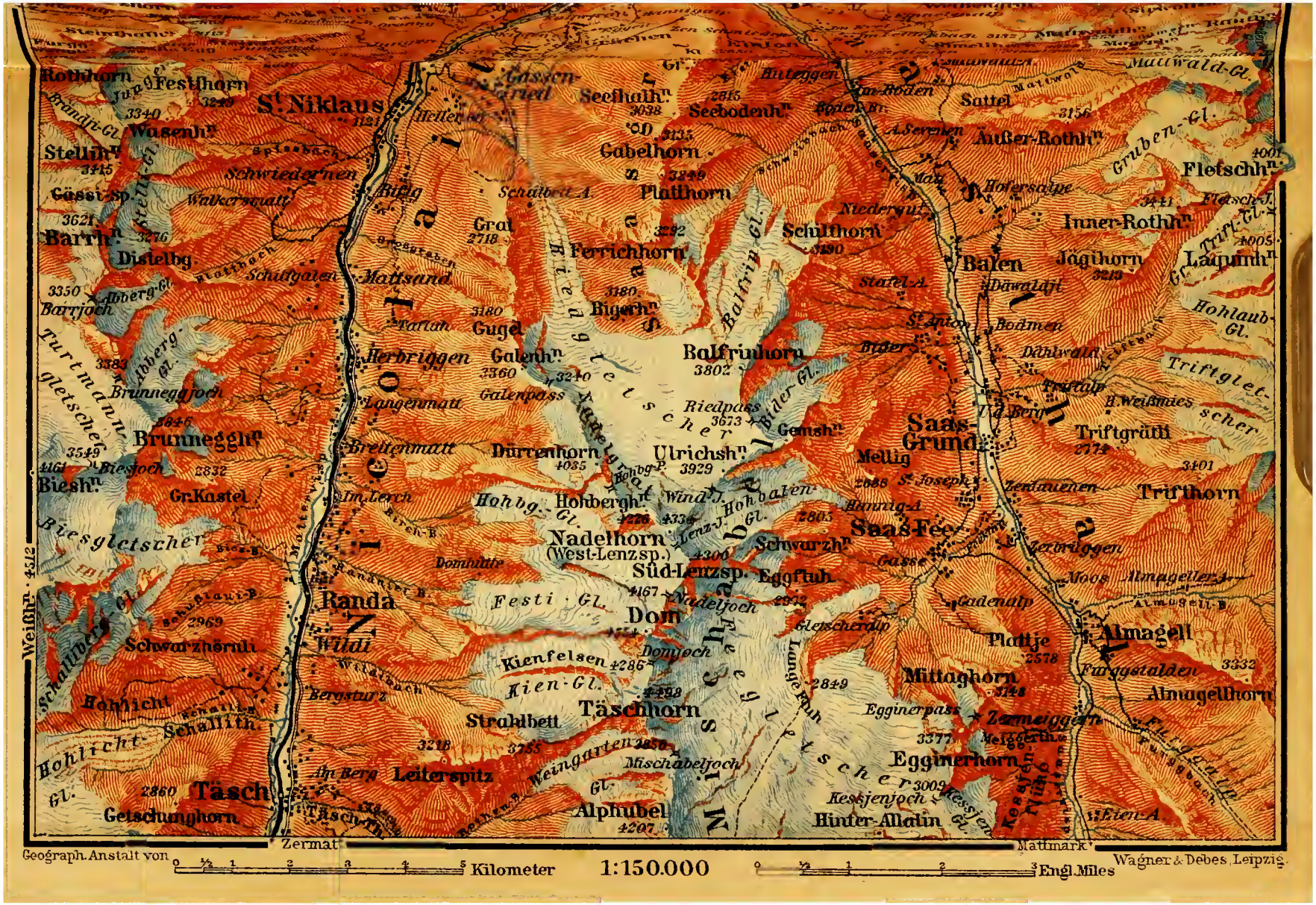
83. From Visp to Zermatt.

Comp. Maps, pp. 342, 344.

22½ M. Railway in 2 hrs. 20-2 hrs. 33 min. (2nd cl. 16, 3rd cl. 10 fr., return-tickets 28 fr. 80 c. and 18 fr.), an attractive journey. — The railway from Visp to Zermatt, opened in 1891, combines the ordinary and rack-and-pinion systems, and is worked by engines on Abt's system. Maximum gradient on the ordinary sections, 45:1000; on the rack-and-pinion sections 125:1000.

On Foot: from Visp to Zermatt 9½ hrs. (Stalden 2 hrs., St. Niklaus 3 hrs.; Randa 5½ M., Täsch 2½ M., Zermatt 3½ M.). Bridle-path to St.

Sierre
Meiden
Furka
Simplon
Lötschen-Th.
Ijolli-Th.
Bietsch-Th.
Baltschieder-Th.
Gredetsch-Th.
Grindelspitzen
Augstkummenh.
Gerstenhorn
Rothe Kuh
Hohtenn
Steg
Gampel
Nd. Gestelen
Raron
Baltschieder
Ausserberg
Gründen
Eggerberg
Mund
Birgisch
Naters
Brig
Glis
Gamsen
Brigerbad
Lalden
Rhone
Große Ei
Turtig
Eischol
Unterbäch
Birchen
Zeneggen
Visp (Viège)
Eiholz
Glishorn
Faulhorn
Spitzh.
Straffelgrat
Gebiedem
Stalten
Visperterbinen
Gerwerwald
Ergischhorn
Signalhorn
Ginanzthal
Törbel
Törbelthälli
Augstbordhorn
Stalden
Staldenried
Dreizehnenhorn
Schwarzhorn
Augstbord-Th.
Ochsenhorn
Weißengrat
Magenhorn
Galenhorn
Sirwoltenh.
Steinthalh.
Steinthalgrat
Weiße Egg
Jungthal
Sparrhorn
Embd
Grächen
Eisten
Mattwaldh.
Simelihorn
Rauthh.
Gamser-Th.
Nanzer-Th.
Vispthal
Türtmann-Th.


St. Niklaus
Zermatt
Randa
Täsch
Saas-Grund
Saas-Fee
Almagell
Balen
Rothhorn
Festihorn
Wasenh.
Stellih.
Barrh.
Distelbg
Brunneggjoch
Brunneggh.
Biesh.
Gr. Kastel
Schwarzhörnli
Hohlicht
Schallith.
Getschunghorn
Leiterspitz
Wildi
Bergsturz
Strahlbett
Kienfelsen
Täschhorn
Dom
Nadelhorn
(West-Lenzsp.)
Hohberghorn
Hohbg. Gl.
Festi Gl.
Kien-Gl.
Dürrenhorn
Ulrichsh.
Galenh.
Gugel
Herbriggen
Langenmatt
Breitenmatt
Galenpass
Riedpass
Bifergletscher
Nadelhorngletscher
Mittelallalingletscher
Allalingletscher
Alphubel
Rimpfischhorn
Strahlhorn
Allalinhorn
Hohbg. P.
Windj.
Lenz-J.
Hohbalen
Südlenzsp.
Eggfluh
Schwarzh.
Nadeljoch
Domjoch
Domhütte
Randaseralp
Mattervisp
Im Lerch
Kirch-B.
Biesgletscher
Biesjoch
Turtmanngletscher
Barrjoch
Abberg-Gl.
Schallbett-Gl.
Brandin-Gl.
Jung-Gl.
Platthorn
Gabelhorn
Ferrichhorn
Bigerh.
Rothbalmhorn
Schulthorn
Seehorn
Seebodenh.
Gasenried
Hutteggen
Sattel
Äußer-Rothh.
Inner-Rothh.
Jägihorn
Fletschh.
Laquinh.
Grubengl.
Fletschgl.
Triftgl.
Hohlaubgl.
Triftgletscher
Triftgrätli
Triftjoch
Triftbach
Triftthorn
Mellig
Zenhäusern
Zermeiggern
Egginerhorn
Egginerpass
Mittaghorn
Platje
Furggstalden
Almagellhorn
Almagellerhorn
Gadenstp.
Gletscherstp.
Langefluhgletscher
Kessjenjoch
Hinter-Allalin
Mischabeljoch
Weingarten
Alp Berg
Täsch-Th.
Schwarzbach
Mattwaldgl.
Mattwald
Matmark
Weisshn. 4512
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer
1:150.000
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes Leipzig.

Niklaus, carriage-road thence to Zermatt (one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.). — The route from Visp to Zermatt, with its picturesque rock-scenery and waterfalls, is easy and attractive.

Visp (2160′), see p. 318. The railway makes a wide bend, to the S., towards the rapid and turbid *Visp*, and gradually ascends on the right bank of the stream, which fills the whole bottom of the valley. The train passes under the *Neubrücke* (2280′), crosses the river by an iron bridge, 40 yds. long, and ascends (rack-and-pinion section, 1050 yds. long) to the (5 M.) station of **Stalden** (2635′), 2 min. to the S. of the village of that name (**Hôt. Stalden*, R., L., & A. 3-4 fr.), situated in a very fertile region, on a mountain-spur, at the foot of which the *Saaser Visp* and the *Matter Visp* unite. The valley divides. To the S., between the Nicolai Valley and the Saasthal, rises the snow-pyramid of the *Balfrinhorn* (12,474′). The culture of the vine extends 2 M. beyond Stalden.

From Stalden to (4½ hrs.) ***Saas-Fee***, see p. 352.

To the Simplon Hospice over the Bistenen Pass, 9 hrs., interesting (guide 15 fr.; *Joh. Furrer* of Stalden; horse 30 fr.). Bridle-path from Visp or Stalden to (2 hrs.) *Visperterbinen* (4395′; *Pens. Zimmermann, 4 fr.), a village finely situated high above the Visp valley; thence through wood and pastures to (2 hrs.) a pass (about 7200′) to the S. of the *Gebiedem* (7640′; a splendid point of view, easily attained from the pass in 25 min.) and to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Bististaffel* (6070′) in the upper *Gamser-Thal;* ascent again to the *Bistenen Pass* (7980′), on the N. side of the *Magenhorn* (8600′), and descent thence to (4 hrs.) *Simplon* (p. 322).

Beyond Stalden is another rack-and-pinion section, 1030 yds. long. The train ascends through a rock-cutting and a tunnel to the height of 2940′, and runs level for a time, high on the left side of the deep valley of the Matter-Visp; ahead of us is the Brunnegghorn, with the Weisshorn to its right. Three short tunnels; an imposing viaduct (177′ long, 165′ high) over the *Mühlbach;* two more tunnels, and two other viaducts in the gorge of the *Faulkinn.* At (6½ M.) stat. *Kalpetran* (2905′) the floor of the valley is again reached. Above, on the shelving pastures to the right, are the little church and hamlet of *Emd* (4450′). Another level section follows, after which the line crosses to the right bank and ascends by a rack-and-pinion section, 1½ M. long, through the gorges of *Kipfen* and *Seeli*, close by the brawling Visp, which here forms a series of falls amidst huge blocks of gneiss. We return to the left bank (to the right, above, the church of *Jungen*, p. 342), and reach —

10½ M. **St. Niklaus** (3708′; pop. 806; *Buffet; *Gr.-Hôtel St. Nicolas*, R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lochmatter*, R. 1½, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.; *Restaurant Mont-Rose*, R. 1½, B. 1 fr., both well spoken of). Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. To Meiden over the *Augstbord Pass* or the *Jung Pass*, see p. 342; to *Saas* over the *Ried Pass* or *Windjoch*, see p. 354.

Beyond a short rack-and-pinion section the railway crosses the *Blattbach*, which descends from the Barrhorn on the right, and then returns by a skew-bridge to the right bank of the Visp. To the right, a lofty waterfall in several leaps. 13½ M. *Herbriggen* (4124′). Another

steep gradient (1835 yds. long) begins at the chalets of *Breitenmatt*. High up on the left is the *Festi Glacier*, descending from the *Dom* (p. 350); to the right is the *Weisshorn* (p. 350), with the fissured *Bies Glacier*; and to the S. rise the *Little Matterhorn* and the superb *Breithorn*. Between (16 M.) **Randā** (4623′; **Hôt. Weisshorn*) and (18½ M.) **Täsch** (4728′) a landslip which is said to have buried a whole village is still traceable. A massive embankment carries the line along the right bank of the Visp. To the right opens the *Schalli-Thal*, with the *Hohlicht Glacier*, commanded by the *Zinal-Rothhorn*; to the E., the *Täschthal* (p. 354). By the chalets of *Zermettje* the line crosses the Visp for the last time, and then ascends a gradient, 970 yds. long, on the *Bühl*, high above the gorge of the the boisterous Visp. We then enter a defile, scarcely broad enough for both road and railway. At its end, to the right, the stupendous *Matterhorn* suddenly comes in sight; in the middle distance lies the *Gorner Glacier*; and above it stretches the vast *Upper Théodule Glacier*, with the *Little Matterhorn* and the *Breithorn* on the left. The line then passes through a short tunnel and reaches (22½ M.) *Zermatt* (Railway Buffet, with rooms).

Zermatt. — **Hotels.** *Hôtels Zermatt, du Mont-Cervin, and Mont-Rose, all belonging to the *Seiler* family; R., L., & A. 3½-5, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 7-16 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus, near the rail. station, R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-14 fr. — Outside the village, near the rail. station: *Hôt. Victoria & Hôt. d'Angleterre, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Gornergrat, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; Schweizerhof & Hôt. Bellevue, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5 fr. — In the village: Post, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr.; Restaurant Suisse, plain. — *Hôt.-Pens. Riffelalp (*Seiler's*), admirably situated 2 hrs. above Zermatt (p. 345), R., L., & A. 5-7, D. 5, pens. 11-18 fr. (patronised by the English); Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer (see p. 346). — Hôt. Riffelberg or Riffelhaus (*Seiler's*), 2½-3 hrs. from Zermatt (p. 345), R., L., & A. 5-6, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. — Schwarzsee Hotel (*Seiler's*), 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 347), R., L., & A. 5-6, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr. The Seiler hotels issue coupons for lunch, etc., to their guests, which may be used at the Riffelalp, Riffelhaus, and Schwarzsee with an additional payment of 50 c. — Hôt. Malterhaupt, at the mouth of the Triftthal, 1 hr. to the W. of Zermatt. — *Bavarian Beer* at the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

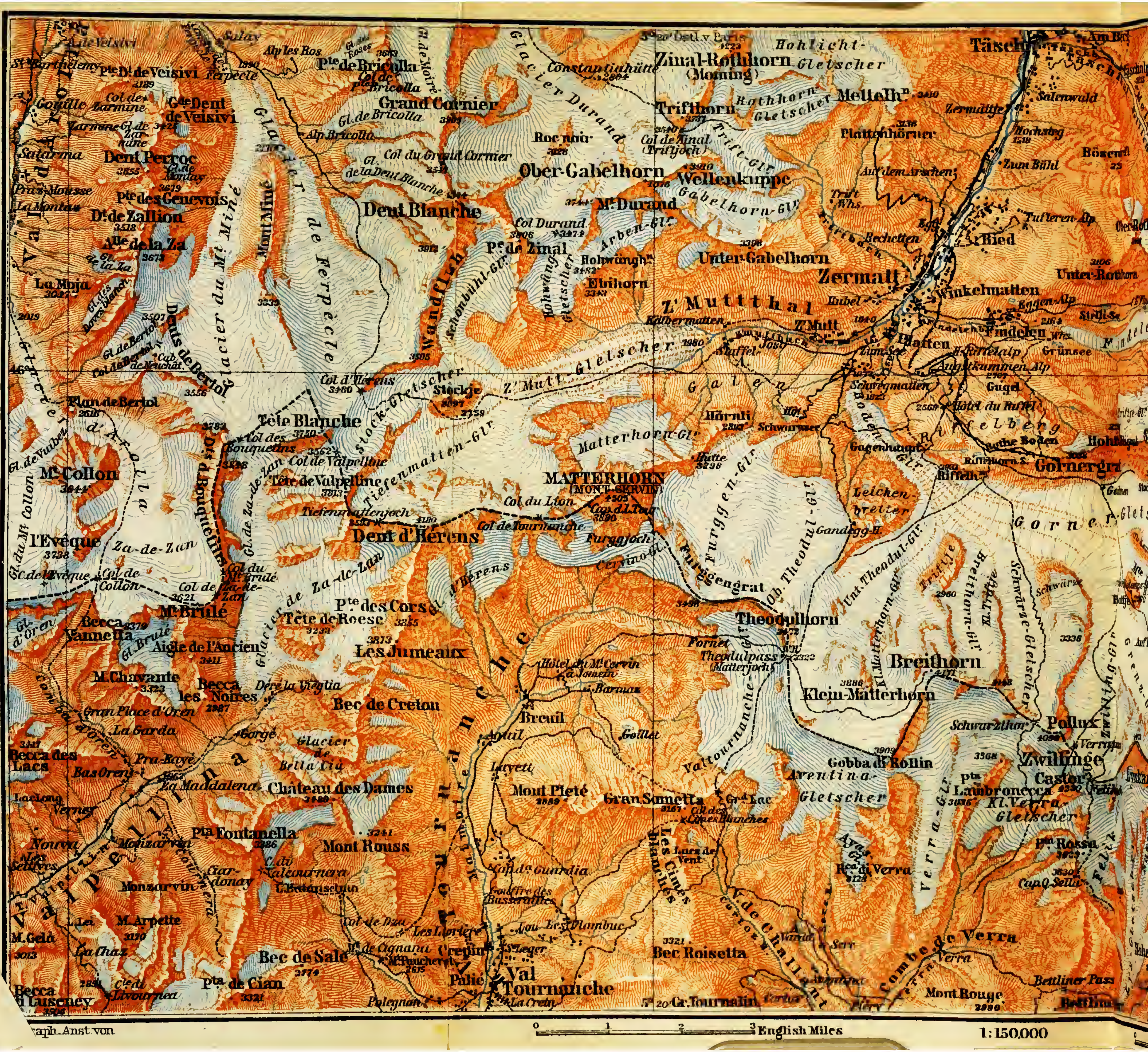
Post and Telegraph Office near the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Guides abound, and several are first-rate (*Alex. Burgener; Joseph Truffer; Weisshorn Biener; Gabriel Taugwalder; Felix Julen; Joh. Aufdenblatten; Jos., Raphael, Franz*, and *Peter Anton Biener; Caesar Knubel; Fridolin* and *Alois Kronig; Elias Lauber; Peter Ludwig Chanton; Joseph* and *Ambros. Imboden; Aug. Gentinetta; Clemens, Franz*, and *Fridolin Perren; Jos., Leo*, and *Robert Moser; Quirin Schwarzen*, etc.). An agreement should be made with the guide as to the luggage he is to carry. On Sun. the guides do not start till after mass. — **Horse** to the Riffelalp 8, Riffel 10, Gorner Grat 12, Schwarzsee 10, Upper Théodule Glacier 15 fr. — Horses for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffel.

English Church (*St. Peter's*), opposite the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood (an excellent field for botanists), insects, and minerals are sold by *Biener*. — Tourists' Articles: *K. Knecht & Co.*

Zermātt (5315′; pop. 600), Piedmontese *Praborgne*, lies in a green valley with pine-clad slopes, above which, to the S., rises the


Zinal-Rothhorn
(Moming)
Hohlicht-Gletscher
Täsch
Grand Cornier
Dent Blanche
Ober-Gabelhorn
Wellenkuppe
Trifthorn
Mettelh.
Plattenhörner
Mt. Durand
Pte. de Zinal
Unter-Gabelhorn
Zermatt
Winkelmatten
Unter-Rothorn
Findelen
Z'Mutt
Z'Mutt-Gletscher
Z'Mutt Thal
Gabelhorn-Gl.
Arben-Gl.
Ebihorn
Wandfluh
Col d'Hérens
Stockje
Stock-Gletscher
Tiefenmatten-Gl.
Matterhorn-Gl.
MATTERHORN
(MONT CERVIN)
Col du Lion
Col de Tournanche
Furggjoch
Furggengrat
Furggen-Gl.
Hörnli
Gorner Gletscher
Gornergrat
Riffelberg
Riffelalp
Leichenbretter
Gandegg-H.
Theodulhorn
Theodulpass
Matterjoch
Ob. Theodul-Gl.
Unt. Theodul-Gl.
Breithorn
Klein-Matterhorn
Kl. Matterhorn-Gl.
Breithorn-Gl.
Schwärze-Gletscher
Zwillinge-Gl.
Pollux
Castor
Zwillinge
Schwarzthor
Gobba di Rollin
Aventina-Gletscher
Pta. Lambronecca
Kl. Verra-Gletscher
Verra-Gl.
Pta. Rossa
Combe de Verra
Mont Rouge
Bettliner Pass
Bec Roisetta
Vde Challant
Gran Sometta
Les Cimes Blanches
Mont Pleté
Breuil
Hotel du Mt. Cervin
Valtournanche-Gl.
Val Tournanche
Paliè
Crepin
Les Lortiers
Bec de Sale
Pta. de Cian
Mont Rouss
Château des Dames
Bec de Creton
Les Jumeaux
Pte. des Cors
Tête de Roese
Dent d'Hérens
Tiefenmattenjoch
Tête de Valpelline
Col de Valpelline
Tête Blanche
Col des Bouquetins
Dts. des Bouquetins
Glacier de Za-de-Zan
Gl. de Za-de-Zan
Mt. Brulé
Col du Mt. Brulé
Col de Za-de-Zan
Aigle de l'Ancien
Becca Vanetta
Gl. d'Oren
M. Chavante
Becca les Noires
Gran Place d'Oren
La Garda
Becca des Lacs
Bas Oren
Pra-Raye
Glacier de Bella Cia
La Maddalena
Pta. Fontanella
Valpellina
Monzarvin
M. Arpette
M. Gelà
Becca di Luseney
Mt. Collon
l'Evêque
Col de Collon
Za-de-Zan
Gl. d'Arolla
Plan de Bertol
Dents de Bertol
Glacier du Mt. Miné
Mont Miné
Glacier de Ferpècle
Dt. de Zallion
Alle. de la Za
Dent Perroc
Pte. des Genevois
Gde. Dent de Veisivi
Pte. Dt. de Veisivi
La Maja
Val d'Arolla
Ferpècle
Pte. de Bricolla
Col de Bricolla
Gl. de Bricolla
Col du Grand Cornier
Glacier Durand
Constantiahütte
Roc noir
Col de Zinal
Col Durand
Schönbühl-Gl.
Hohwäng-Gletscher
Trift-Gl.
Rothhorn-Gletscher
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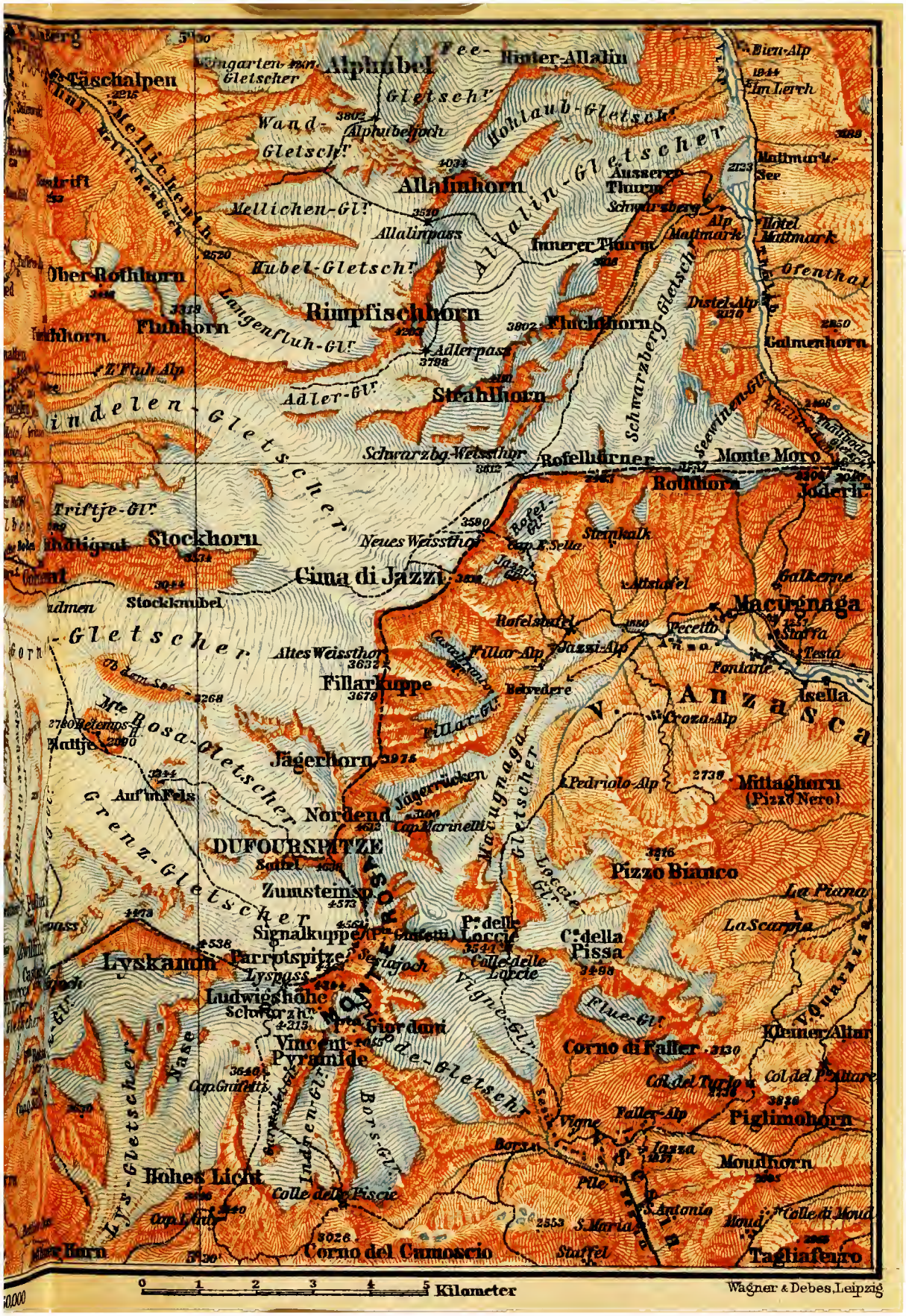

Alphubel
Hinter-Allalin
Täschalpen
Wand-Gletschr.
Alphubeljoch
Hohlaub-Gletschr.
Allalin-Gletscher
Allalinhorn
Mellichen-Gl.
Allalinpass
Innerer Thurm
Äusserer Thurm
Schwarzberg
Alp Mattmark
Hotel Mattmark
Ober-Rothhorn
Hubel-Gletschr.
Rimpfischhorn
Langenfluh-Gl.
Fluhhorn
Fluchthorn
Adlerpass
Adler-Gl.
Steahlhorn
Schwarzberg-Gletschr.
Distel-Alp
Galmenhorn
Ofenthal
Schwarzbg.-Weissthor
Rofelhörner
Monte Moro
Rothhorn
Joderh.
Triftje-Gl.
Stockhorn
Neues Weissthor
Cima di Jazzi
Steinkalk
Macugnaga
Stockknubel
Rofelstafel
Pecetto
Testa
Altes Weissthor
Fillar-Alp
Jazzi-Alp
Fontane
Fillarkuppe
Belvedere
Isella
Anzasca
Croza-Alp
Mte Rosa-Gletscher
Jägerhorn
Pedriolo-Alp
Mittaghorn (Pizzo Nero)
Auf'm Fels
Jägerrücken
Nordend
Cap Marinelli
Macugnaga-Gletscher
DUFOURSPITZE
Pizzo Bianco
Zumsteinsp.
La Piana
Grenz-Gletscher
Signalkuppe
Pa delle Loccie
Ca della Pissa
La Scarpia
Lyskamm
Parrotspitze
Lyspass
Colle delle Loccie
Ludwigshöhe
Vigne-Gl.
Flue-Gl.
Kleiner Altar
Vincent-Pyramide
Corno di Faller
Col del Turlo
Col del Pa Altare
Nase
Cap Gnifetti
Bors-Gl.
Faller-Alp
Piglimohorn
Vigne
Jazza
Moudhorn
Hohes Licht
Colle delle Piscie
Pile
S. Antonio
Moud
Colle di Moud
Corno del Camoscio
Staffel
Tagliaferro
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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

snowy Théodule Glacier, commanded by the Breithorn on the left and the huge rock-pyramid of the Matterhorn on the right.

Zermatt surpasses the Bernese Oberland in the magnificence of its glaciers, although it is inferior in variety. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world, the very sanctuary of the 'Spirit of the Alps'. The panorama from the Gorner Grat, in particular, cannot fail to impress the spectator with its unparalleled grandeur. The Hôt. Zermatt contains an admirable **Relief of the Environs of Zermatt*, from the Weisshorn to Macugnaga, by *Imfeld* (admission gratis).

The *Churchyard* contains the tombstones of *M. von Grote* (p. 355), *Ch. Hudson* and *R. Hadow* (who perished on the Matterhorn in 1865), *W. K. Wilson* (Riffelhorn, 1865), *H. Chester* (Lyskamm, 1869), and (to the right of the church) *Michel Croz* (p. 350). By the *English Church* (p. 344) repose several other travellers who have perished among the mountains.

Excursions from Zermatt. Foremost among the attractions are the ***Riffelberg** and ****Gorner Grat**, easily visited by the electric mountain-railway in 1½ hr. (fare 12 fr., there and back 18 fr.) or on foot (bridle-path) in 4-4½ hrs. — The new *Gornergrat Railway, opened in 1898 and the highest mountain-railway in Europe (Brienzer Rothhorn 7388′), is a rack-and-pinion line propelled by electricity (length 6¼ M.; average gradient 16 per cent., maximum 20 per cent.). The station is at the lower end of the village, opposite the Visp station. The line crosses the Matter-Visp and ascends to the right along the wooded E. slope of the valley. It crosses the *Findelen Valley* by a viaduct, 92 yds. long and 197′ above the Findelenbach, on the left bank of which are a passing station and the power-house of the railway, fed by this stream. The overflow forms a beautiful cascade in descending into the valley. Farther on we thread three short tunnels on the *Schwarze Fluh*. To the right opens the view of the Zmutt Valley and of the rubble-strewn end of the Gorner Glacier. Above the *Fällistutz* (p. 346) the line bends back by means of the *Unteralp Tunnel* (218 yds. long); fine view to the left of the entire valley of the Visp. It next passes through a wood of stone-pines and reaches the station of (2½ M.) **Riffelalp** (7307′), which is about ¼ M. from the *Hôt.-Pens. Riffelalp* (p. 344) and commands a fine view to the N.W. of the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, and Zinal-Rothhorn, with the Gabelhorn and Trift glaciers. Farther on we penetrate an old moraine (short tunnel), emerge from the wood, and ascend in a bold curve on the slope of the *Riffelberg*, with a steadily improving view of the Matterhorn. 4 M. Stat. **Riffelberg** (8480′), 5 min. above the *Hôt. Riffelberg* (p. 344). The line now traverses hilly pastures, crossing the old Gornergrat route several times, to the *Rothe Boden* (to the right, the *Riffelhorn*, p. 349). We then proceed high above the *Gorner Glacier*, with a magnificent view of the huge ice-river and the mountains surrounding it. The terminus of (6¼ M.) Gornergrat (9908′) is 15 min. below the top of the *Gorner Grat* (p. 346).

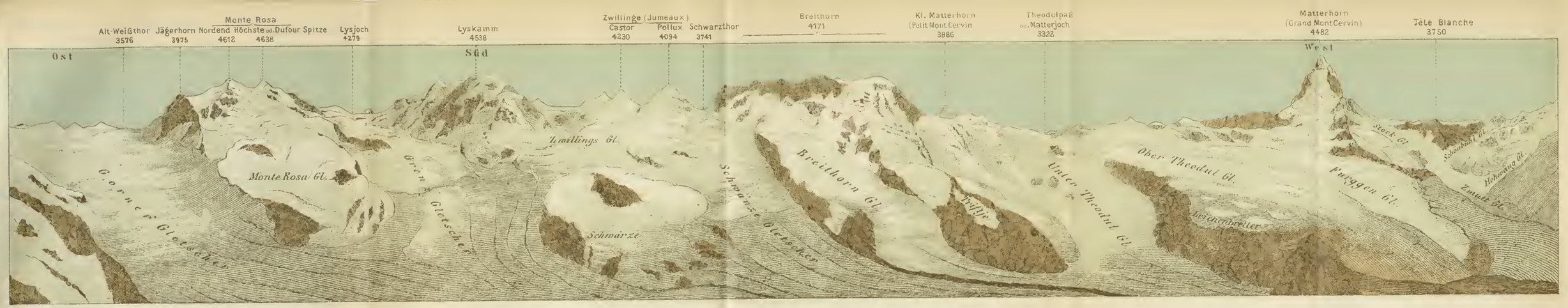
The Bridle Path to the Gorner Grat is still much used in spite of the opening of the railway (to the Riffelhaus 2½-3 hrs., to the Gorner Grat 4-4½ hrs.; guide needless; horse to the Riffelhaus 10, to the Gorner Grat 15 fr.). From the Hôtel du Mont-Rose we follow the road, leaving the

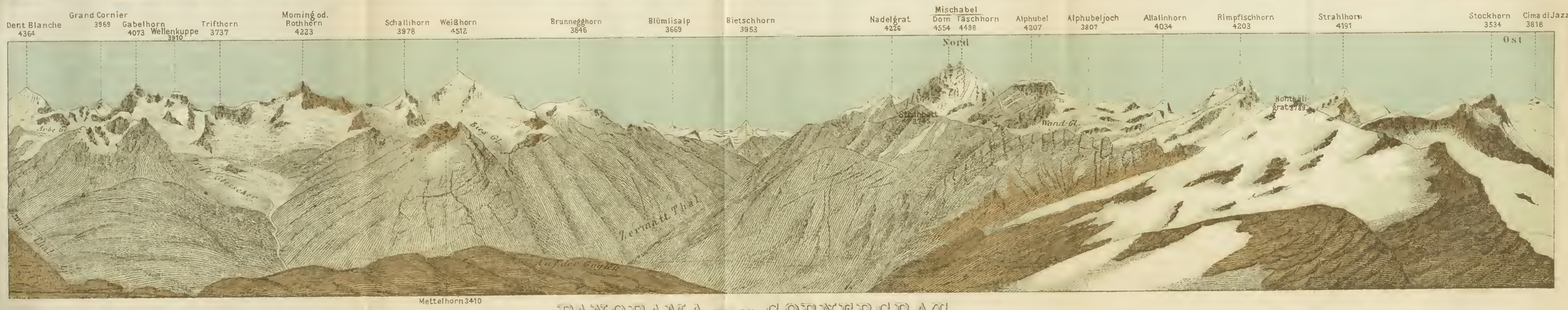
church on the left, for 8 min., and cross the *Visp;* on the right bank we ascend through pastures; 8 min., church of *Winkelmatten* (5500′). [A pleasanter route to this point leads to the E. from the Mont-Cervin Hotel, crosses the Visp, and ascends to the right over meadows.] We now turn to the right; 2 min., bridge over the *Findelenbach;* here we turn to the right, cross the pasture to the right, and ascend more rapidly, passing between (8 min.) four huts, to the *Obere Moos* (rfmts.; sign-post to the Gorner Gorge, see p. 347). The path now ascends to the left on the *Fällistutz*, wooded with larches and stone-pines; 25 min., a hut (rfmts., dear) above *Schweigmatten*, whence we observe the lower end of the Gorner Glacier, the Furggbach issuing from the Furgg Glacier, and the Zmutt Valley, to the right, the Hohwäng Glacier (p. 340); 25 min., chalets on the *Augstkummen-Matt* (7110′; rfmts.). The steep old path to the Riffel now ascends direct, while the new and easier path to the left describes a wide bend through stone-pines, and passes the (1/4 hr.) **Hôtel Riffelalp** (7307′; p. 344), affording a superb view of the colossal Matterhorn, the Zmutt Valley with the Dent Blanche, and the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Zinal-Rothhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Adjacent are an English and a Roman Catholic chapel, and about 5 min. to the N. is the station of the Gornergrat Railway (p. 345). Above the hotel the two paths unite, but soon divide again, where we keep to the left (the level path to the right leading to the Gorner Glacier, see below). At the foot of the *Riffelberg* (12 min.) we cross the brook, and then ascend in easy zigzags (above, to the left, the Gornergrat Railway) to the (40 min.) **Hôtel Riffelberg** (8429′; p. 344), where we enjoy a fine view of the Breithorn and Matterhorn and other peaks. The *Gugel* (8630′), a height 20 min. to the N.E., commands also the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass. We now ascend to the left over pastures to the (3/4 hr.) *Rothe Boden* (9125′), with the small *Riffelhorn Lakes*, at the foot of the abrupt *Riffelhorn* (p. 349). Lastly, a winding ascent over debris to the (3/4-1 hr.) summit of the Gorner Grat.

The ****Gorner Grat** (10,290′; 4975′ above Zermatt) is a rocky ridge rising from the plateau of the Riffelberg, and reached from the Riffelhaus in 1 1/2 hr. It commands a most imposing view (see Panorama), but this has been sadly marred by the erection of the *Hôtel-Restaurant Belvédère* (R., L., & A. 6, B. 2, lunch 4, D. 5 fr.). The spectator is surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. The *Mischabelhörner* (*Täschhorn*, 14,758′; *Dom*, 14,942′), huge spurs of the Monte Rosa extending to the N., between the twin-valleys of Zermatt and Saas, as well as the mountains opposite them (*Ober-Gabelhorn*, 13,365′; *Zinal-Rothhorn*, 13,855′; *Weisshorn*, 14,804′), contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. Of the peaks of *Monte Rosa* itself, the highest (15,217′) and two others are alone visible, and it looks less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the panorama, and the lion of Zermatt, is the *Matterhorn* (14,780′; p. 350). Around the base of the Riffelberg, from E. to W., winds the huge **Gorner Glacier*, which is joined in its course by six other glaciers; from its base issues the *Visp (Matter-Visp).*

The views from the **Hohthäli-Grat* (10,791′), the E. prolongation of the Gorner Grat, 1 hr. more (laborious, for climbers only; guide advisable), and from the *Stockhorn* (11,595′), 1 hr. farther to the W., are still finer; both embrace the Findelen Glacier also.

From the Riffelalp (see above) there is another path to the Riffel Inn, 1/2 hr. longer than the above, but more interesting from its frequent proximity to the Gorner Glacier. Above the Hôtel Riffelalp it diverges to the right from the bridle-path and skirts a stony slope (*Riffelbord*), the haunt of the marmot, at first in the direction of the Matterhorn, then towards





PANORAMA vom GORNERGRAT. (3136m.)

the beautiful dazzling snows of the Breithorn, adjoining which, farther on, appear the Zwillinge ('Twins'), E. the Castor (13,880'), and W. the Pollux (13,430'). After 1/2 hr. a path diverges to the right to the *Lower Gorner* or *Boden Glacier*, which at this point may be crossed safely (with guide). The path continues to ascend the slope to the left; 12 min., turn to the left; 20 min., *Gagenhaupt* (8430'), a huge mass of rock to the W. of the *Riffelhorn* (p. 349); then, to the N., to the (20 min.) Riffelhaus.

The return-route from the Riffel to Zermatt viâ FINDELEN is recommended (3 1/2 hrs). At a hut about 25 min. below the Gorner Grat we may take the steep new path descending to the right to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Findelen Valley*. It is better, however, to select the easy bridle-path to the right at (1 1/4 hr.) the Hôtel Riffelalp (p. 346), which descends to the valley past the monument of Mr. T. W. Hinchcliff. We then proceed through pine-wood to the (50 min.) *Hôt. du Glacier* (pens. 6-7 fr.), whence we go on, passing the small *Grünsee* (7580'), to (20 min.) the margin of the large ***Findelen Glacier**, which is surrounded by the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn; towards the W. tower the Matterhorn, Dent Blanche, Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, and Weisshorn. In the glacier is an artificial ice-grotto (adm. 50 c.). We return from the Hôt. du Glacier by the same path, and after 1 min. descend to the right to the (25 min.) bridge across the *Findelenbach*, and re-ascend to the village of (6 min.) *Findelen* (p. 348). Hence a bridle-path, affording a grand view of the Matterhorn and the Zmutt Valley and passing the bridge of the Gornergrat Railway and the waterfall mentioned on p. 345, descends to (40 min.) *Winkelmatten* and (1/4 hr.) *Zermatt.*

To the **Gorner Gorge** (1 1/2 hr. there and back). We diverge from the Schwarzsee route (see below) after 1/4 hr., cross the Zmuttbach by the (3 min.) lower bridge, turn to the left, and reach (7 min.) the entrance (adm. 1 fr.) to the picturesque gorge of the Matter-Visp. Bridges and paths lead to (5 min.) the upper end of the Lower Gorge, whence stairs ascend to the top of the right bank. A shady path leads thence to the (10 min.) *Upper Gorge* (preferable to the lower; 50 c.), where we may either cross the Visp and ascend to the hamlet of *Platten* and the Schwarzsee path, or ascend to the right to the *Upper Moos* and return to (3/4 hr.) Zermatt by the Riffel route (p. 346). Visitors to the Upper Gorge need not go through the lower.

To the ***Schwarzsee Hotel** (8494'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide, needless, 6, horse 10 fr.) by a mule-path, very attractive. From the Mont-Rose Hotel the path, which as far as Hermättje is also that to the Théodule Pass (p. 348), ascends the left bank of the Visp, past the Visp Bridge, to (1/4 hr.) the confluence of the Visp and the *Zmuttbach.* Here the path divides. While the left branch leads to the Gorner Gorge, ours ascends to the right to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Zum See* (about 5900'), in the middle of which the path again forks, the bridle-path leading to the left and a direct path over meadows to the right. After 7 min. the paths re-unite; in 8 min. more the bridle-path to the Staffel-Alp (p. 348) diverges to the right. Our route ascends to the left to (25 min.) the chalets of *Hermättje* (6790'; rfmts.), where we enjoy a splendid survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 346), the Breithorn, and Zwillinge. We here turn to the right (to the left is the way to the Théodule Pass, see p. 348), and follow the bridle-path, which winds up steeply, over scanty and stony pastures, and partly through wood. In 40 min. the wood ends, the path be-

comes less steep. View, all the way, of the Gorner Glacier, the Breithorn, Lyskamm, and Mte. Rosa. In 3/4 hr. more we reach the *Schwarzsee Hotel* (p. 344), on a detached hill, high above the Furgg Glacier. Below, 5 min. to the W., lies the little *Schwarzsee* (8393′). The view from the hotel is splendid, and grander still from the ***Hörnli** (9490′; 1 hr. from the hotel; guide, advisable, 2-3 fr.), whence the stupendous Matterhorn is seen to great advantage.

Ascent to the lower *Matterhorn Hut* (10,820′; 2 1/2 hrs.; experts dispense with guide), attractive (comp. p. 350). — An attractive return-route from the Schwarzsee to Zermatt is by the (1 1/4 hr.) *Staffel-Alp* (see below); another (guide, including the Hörnli, 10 fr.) leads over the rock-strewn *Furgg Glacier* and the crevassed *Gorner Glacier* to (4 hrs.) the Riffelhaus.

To THE THÉODULE PASS, 5-5 1/2 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), usually combined with the route to *Valtournanche* (p. 362) or the ascent of the *Breithorn* (p. 349). To (1 1/3 hr.) *Hermättje*, see p. 347 (Schwarzsee route). The Théodule route crosses the *Furggbach* (fine fall a little farther up), and ascends the stony slopes in many windings, very dusty in dry weather. On the right is the dirty *Furgg Glacier;* above it towers the Matterhorn, which faces us the whole way with varying outline. We ascend 2 hrs. more to the moraine of the *Upper Théodule Glacier* (about 8855′), where the bridle-path ends. We then either ascend the glacier (a good deal crevassed, but safe; rope necessary) to the (1 3/4-2 hrs.) *Théodule Pass;* or (preferable) we take the path to the left, over rocks and debris, to the (3/4 hr.) *Lower Théodule* or *Gandegg Hut* (9800′; inn, bed 5, B. 2 1/2 fr.), finely situated on the rocks of the *Leichenbretter*, between the *Lower* and *Upper Théodule Glaciers*, and thence ascend the upper glacier to the (1 1/4 hr.) **Théodule Pass** or **Matterjoch** (10,900′; *Théodule Hut*, with fourteen beds, plain, bed 4, B. 2 fr.), to the S. of the *Theodulhorn* (11,392′), on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. Magnificent view of the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens; to the S., in the distance, the Graian Alps. Descent to *Breuil* or *Fiéry*, see pp. 361, 362; ascent of the **Breithorn*, see p. 349.

To the **Staffel-Alp** (3 1/2 hrs. from Zermatt and back; without guide). Above (3/4 hr.) *Zum See* the path diverges to the right from the Théodule route and follows the right side of the deep *Zmutt Valley*, through beautiful stone-pine and larch wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Staffel-Alp* (7045′; *Restaurant, with beds, plain), commanding an admirable view of the huge Matterhorn with its glacier, the rock-strewn Zmutt Glacier with the Stockje, the Stock Glacier and Tête Blanche, and (r.) the Hohwäng Glacier; behind us, the Rimpfischhorn and Strahlhorn. From the Staffel-Alp to the *Schwarzsee* (see above), 1 1/2 hr. Over the *Col d'Hérens* to *Ferpècle*, see p. 336; over the *Col de Valpelline* to the *Val Pellina* or *Arolla*, see p. 335. A shorter way back leads by the hamlet of *Zmutt* on the left side of the Zmuttbach, to which we cross by a bold bridge.

To the **Findelen Glacier**, 3 hrs., without guide (6 fr.). We follow the Riffel path to the (1/4 hr.) church of *Winkelmatten* (p. 346) and ascend to the left past the bridge of the Gornergrat Railway (p. 345) and through wood to (1 1/4 hr.) *Findelen* (6810′) and the (1/2 hr.) *Eggen-Alp* (7180′); then to the left past the *Stelli-See* (8343′) to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Fluh-Alp* (8570′; small inn), whence the glacier is well surveyed, the starting-point for the Strahlhorn, Rimpfischhorn, etc. — From Findelen to the *Hôt. du Glacier*, *Grünsee*, and

Riffelalp (1½-2 hrs.), p. 347. — By Findelen to the *Lower* and *Upper Rothhorn*, see below.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from Zermatt or the Riffelhaus. (The guides' tariff from Zermatt is given.)

The ***Breithorn** (13,685′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 25, with a night in the Théodule Hut 30, with descent to Breuil 40 fr.), easily ascended from Zermatt, is a splendid point of view. We follow the Théodule route to the (5 hrs.) Théodule Pass (see p. 348), where the night is spent (or at the Gandegg Hut). From the Théodule Pass we ascend, leaving the Théodule Pass on the right and (farther on) the rocky peak of the *Kleine Matterhorn* (*Petit Mont-Cervin*, 12,750′) to the left, over the *Upper Théodule Glacier* to the Breithorn plateau, and lastly mount a steeper slope of ice, where steps sometimes must be cut, to the top (2½-3 hrs., from the Gandegg Hut 4-4½ hrs.). Superb view: to the W. towers the gigantic Matterhorn; to the left of it, Mont Blanc; to the right of it, the Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Schallihorn, Weisshorn; to the N., the Bernese Alps, the Saasgrat (Balfrinhorn, Nadelgrat, Dom, Täschhorn, Alphubel), Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn; to the E., Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, the Zwillinge; to the S., the Graian Alps (Gran Paradiso and Grivola) and Mte. Viso. Descent to the Théodule Pass 1½-2 hrs. — The ascent of the Breithorn by the N. side is difficult and dangerous. — The **Little Matterhorn** (12,750′; see above) forms an attractive and not difficult expedition of 2 hrs. from the Théodule Pass (guide 15, with night out 25 fr.). The ascent by the N.W. arête (3 hrs.) is more difficult (guide 20 fr.).

The * **Cima di Jazzi** (12,527′; 5-5½ hrs. from the Riffelhaus; guide 15 fr.) is easy but fatiguing. From the Riffelhaus Hotel we follow the Gorner Grat route to the (¾ hr.) *Rothe Boden* (9120′), then turn to the right and skirt a steep slope as far as the (1 hr.) *Gorner Glacier*, reaching it at the *Gadmen* (8620′). A gradual ascent on the ice brings us to the (1 hr.) *Stockknubel* (9955′), a resting-place at the rocky base of the *Stockhorn* (11,595′); thence across the glacier (rope necessary) to (2¼ hrs.) the top. Superb view, but often hazy on the Italian side. Care must be taken not to go too near the overhanging snow on the E. (Macugnaga) side, the fall of which would precipitate the traveller to a depth of 3-4000′. If strength permits, we may go on to the (1 hr.) *New Weissthor Pass* (p. 351), whence the view of Macugnaga below, apparently only a stone's throw distant, is very striking. Back to the Riffel 3-4 hrs. — Descent to Zermatt across the *Findelen Glacier* (p. 355) not advisable.

The **Riffelhorn** (9617′), from the Riffelhaus 1¼ hr. (guide thence, 6 fr.), an interesting climb; fine survey of the Vispthal.

***Mettelhorn** (11,188′; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.), interesting but toilsome. Magnificent view, though inferior to that from the Gorner Grat (panorama by Imfeld). Bridle-path for 3½ hrs. (horse 18 fr.); then over debris and snow, steep and trying.

Unter-Gabelhorn (11,150′; 5-6 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 20 fr.), for experts only. Bridle-path (horse 15 fr.) to the (3 hrs.) *Hôtel du Trift* (destroyed by an avalanche in 1899; new house under construction); thence for 3-4 hrs. over grass and debris, then through a steep couloir generally filled with hard snow (step-cutting necessary), lastly a climb over rocks. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), the Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Mischabel, Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, Breithorn, and Mont Blanc in the distance. — **Wellenkuppe** (12,830′; 5 hrs. from the Trift Hotel), an interesting climb, not difficult for adepts (guide 40 fr.).

Ober-Rothhorn (11,215′; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.), attractive and not difficult. Ascent viâ *Findelen* (p. 348) and the *Furggje* (9800′), to the E. of the *Unter-Rothhorn* (10,190′; another easy ascent). — **Strahlhorn** (13,750′), from the (3¼ hrs.) *Fluh Inn* in the Findelen Valley (p. 348) up the *Findelen* and *Adler Glaciers* in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), and **Rimpfischhorn** (13,790′), from the Fluh Inn by the *Langenfluh Glacier* in 6-7 hrs. (guide

35 fr.), both not very difficult for experts. — **Dom** (14,942′; 10-11 hrs. from Randa; 60 fr.), very toilsome, but without serious difficulty for adepts. From Randa to the (4 hrs.) *Dom Hut* of the S. A. C. on the *Festi* (9630′); then cross the *Festi Glacier* to the *Festi-Joch* (12,220′) and ascend the N.W. arête, finally over steep snow and ice to the (6-7 hrs.) summit. *View one of the grandest among the Alps. — More difficult is the **Täschhorn** (14,758′), 11-12 hrs. from Randa (60 fr.); the night is spent in (4 hrs.) a bivouac on the *Kien Glacier*, whence we ascend the N. arm of the glacier, over steep slopes of snow and ice, to the S.W. arête and the (7-8 hrs.) summit.

The **Lyskamm** or *Silberbast* (14,890′; guide 100 fr.), ascended by the *Lysjoch* (p. 351) in 9-10 hrs. from the Riffelhaus, is difficult, and dangerous on account of the snow-cornice on the E. arête. (The ascent from the *Sella Hut* by the S. arête is without danger, see p. 360.)

*__Monte Rosa__, *Höchste*, or *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217′; 9-10 hrs. from the Riffelhaus, there and back 14 hrs.; two guides, 50 fr. each; porter 35 fr.) was first ascended by the Messrs. Smyth and Johann zum Taugwald in 1855 (comp. p. 357). For experts the ascent is free from danger or serious difficulty, but it is attended with much fatigue, and requires a perfectly steady head. The route descends near the Riffelhorn to the *Gadmen* rock (see p. 349), crosses the *Gorner Glacier* to the (2½ hrs.) *Monte Rosa* or *Bétemps Hut* of the S. A. C. (8860′; inn in summer), at the foot of the *Untere Plattje* (9810′); then over rocks and snow to (1½-2 hrs.) *Auf'm Felsen* (*Obere Plattje;* 10,970′). Again an ascent of 3 hrs. over snow, very steep at places, to the *Sattel* (14,285′), where the S. peaks of Monte Rosa are revealed. Finally we climb along the serrated rocky ridge to the E. to (1 hr.) the summit. **View exceedingly grand (panorama by Imfeld). — Besides the Dufour peak the following also belong to the Monte Rosa group: *Nord-End* (15,132′), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,004′), *Signal-Kuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti;* 14,965′; club-hut, see p. 359), *Parrot-Spitze* (14,643′), *Ludwigshöhe* (14,259′), *Balmenhorn* (13,500′), *Schwarzhorn* (13,882′), *Vincent-Pyramide* (13,830′), and *Punta Giordani* (13,304′).

The **Matterhorn**, Fr. *Mont Cervin* (14,780′; acc. to Ital. measurement 14,705′), was ascended for the first time on 14th July, 1865, by *Messrs. Whymper*, *Hudson*, *Hadow*, and *Lord Francis Douglas*, with the guides *Michael Croz* and the two *Taugwalders*. In descending Mr. Hadow lost his footing not far from the top, and fell, along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, and Croz, to a depth of 4000′ towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again made by four guides from *Breuil* (p. 362), and it is now frequently undertaken both from Zermatt and Breuil. The rock has been blasted at the most difficult points, and a rope attached to it, so that the chief dangers have been removed; but even now the ascent should not be attempted by any but proficients, accompanied by firstrate guides (100 fr., with descent to Breuil 150 fr.; porter 70, to the upper hut 15, to the shoulder 40 fr.). The ascent takes 9-10 hrs., including halts, from the Schwarzsee Hotel, where the preceding night is usually spent: to the *Lower Hut* at the beginning of the N.E. arête (10,820′), 2½ hrs.; thence to the useless upper hut (12,526′) 2 hrs., and over the *Schulter* (*Epaule;* 13,925′) to the summit 4 hrs. more (excl. of halts). — The ascent from *Breuil* (p. 362) is more difficult: over the *Col du Lion* (11,845′) to the *Rifugio Luigi di Savoia* (12,763′) of the Italian Alpine Club in 5-6 hrs., and thence by the *Mauvais Pas*, the *Linceuil*, the *Cravate*, with the old Italian refuge-hut (13,523′), the *Pic Tyndall* (13,925′), and the *Col Félicité* to the top in 5½-7 hrs. (acc. to the season and state of the ice) more.

Very difficult (for thorough experts only, with firstrate guides): **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 70 fr.): from the *Trift Hotel* (p. 349) straight up the E. side (solid rock) and the *Gabelhorn Glacier*, finally crossing the narrow snow-arête in the 'Gabel' (safe when the snow is in good condition). The descent to Zinal is very difficult (guide 100 fr.; comp. p. 340). — **Zinal-Rothhorn** (*Moming;* 13,855′), 6-7 hrs. from the Trift Hotel viâ the Trift Glacier (guide 80, with descent to Zinal 100 fr.; comp. p. 340). — **Weisshorn** (14,804′; 80 fr.; first ascended by Prof. Tyndall in 1861), from

Randa 10-12 hrs.: by the *Schalliberg* to (4 hrs.) the bivouac or camping-place on the *Hohlicht* (9380′) and thence by the *Schalliberg Glacier* and the E. arête to the top, 6-8 hrs. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′; 80 fr.), the hardest of all the Zermatt peaks: from the *Stockje* (p. 336; club-hut destroyed), up the *Wandfluhgrat* in 10 hrs.; or (shorter, but more dangerous) from the *Schönbühl* (bivouac), opposite the Stockje, viâ the *Schönbühl Glacier* and through a long ice-couloir to the N. end of the Wandfluh, then by the S. arête in 8-9 hrs. An easier ascent is that from the *Neuchâtel Hut* viâ the *Ferpêcle Glacier* and the *Wandfluhgrat* in 7-8 hrs. (comp. p. 334). — **Dent d'Hérens** (13,715′), 9-10 hrs. from the Stockje, by the *Tiefenmatten Joch* (11,788′), very steep and hazardous (guide 80, with descent to Prarayé 90 fr.; better from *Prarayé* in 7-8 hrs.).

Passes. To Breuil in the Val Tournanche over the ***Théodule Pass** (10,900′), 8 hrs., not difficult (guide 20 fr.; see pp. 348, 362). The Théodule Pass may also be reached from the Riffelhaus (p. 344), viâ the *Gorner* and *Lower Théodule Glaciers*, or from the Schwarzsee Hotel (p. 347), viâ the *Furgg Glacier* and the *Upper Théodule Glacier*. Horse from Zermatt to the *Gandegg Hut* (p. 348) 10 fr. Descent from the pass to *Fiéry* by the *Col des Cimes Blanches* (guide 25 fr.), see p. 361. — To Breuil over the **Furgg-Joch** (11,014′; 25 fr.), to the E. of the Matterhorn, 10 hrs., trying (the Schwarzsee Hotel is the best starting-point, see p. 347); over the **Col du Lion** (11,735′; 70 fr.) or the **Col de Tournanche** (11,380′; 40 fr.), to the W. of the Matterhorn, both very difficult (ascent to the former endangered by falling ice and stones).

To Fiery over the **Schwarzthor** (12,274′), 10-11 hrs. from the Riffel (guide 40 fr.), difficult. The track ascends the *Gorner Glacier* and the crevassed *Schwärze Glacier* to the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux, and descends the *Verra Glacier* and *Klein-Verra Glacier* to the Val d'Ayas. — Over the **Zwillings-Joch** (*Verra Pass;* 12,668)′, between the Castor and Pollux, also difficult (guide 40 fr.). The ascents of the *Castor* (13,880′) and *Pollux* (13,431′) may be easily combined with either pass.

To Gressoney over the Lysjoch, 12-14 hrs. from the Riffel, laborious (guide 45 fr.). The Monte Rosa route is followed to the *Bétemps Hut* (p. 350), and the right side of the crevassed *Grenz Glacier* ascended, skirting the slopes of the *Dufour-Spitze* (beware of ice-avalanches), to the upper snow-basin of the glacier, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of the peaks of Monte Rosa, and to the (6-7 hrs.) **Lysjoch** (14,030′), between the *Lyskamm* (14,890′; ascent from this side dangerous and inadvisable, see p. 350) and the *Ludwigshöhe* (14,259′), affording to the S. a superb *View of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps. Descent across the *Lys Glacier* (with the *Vincent-Pyramide*, 13,830′, rising on the left; ascent 1 hr.), to the (1½ hr.) *Capanna Gnifetti* (11,965′; see p. 359) of the I. A. C.; thence either to the left across the *Garstelet* and *Indren Glaciers* to the (1½ hr.) *Col delle Pisse* (p. 359) and on to the (1½ hr.) *Col d'Olen* or (1½ hr.) *Alagna* (p. 358); or to the right by the *Garstelet Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Capanna Linty* (10,040′; in ruins) and (3½ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (p. 359). — From the Riffelhaus to Gressoney over the **Felik-Joch** (13,345′), between the Castor and Lyskamm, difficult, and dangerous owing to ice-falls; 12 hrs. to Gressoney-la-Trinité (guide 40 fr.). On the S. side of the pass, 2 hrs. below it, is the *Capanna Quintino Sella* of the I. A. C. (11,815′); comp. p. 360.

To Alagna over the **Sesia-Joch** (14,515′), between the Signalkuppe and the Parrot-Spitze, and the *Vigne Glacier*, very difficult and dangerous (guide 60 fr.; p. 359). — Over the **Piode-Joch** (*Ippolita Pass;* 13,944′), between the Parrot-Spitze and the Ludwigshöhe, also dangerous (feasible in the reverse direction only, from the *Bors Alp*, p. 358, and up the *Piode Glacier*). — All these passes are for experts only, with firstrate guides.

To Macugnaga over the **New Weissthor** (11,745′; 9-10 hrs. from the Riffel Hotel; guide 35 fr.). The route as far as the pass (5 hrs., including the Cima di Jazzi, a digression of ¾-1 hr.; see p. 349) is an easy glacier-excursion. Beyond the pass a short farther ascent is made over the abrupt rocks of the *Neu-Weissthor-Spitze* (12,010′); then a giddy descent, along perpendicular cliffs and over precipitous snow-fields. The *Capanna Eugenio*

Sella (p. 357) is reached in about 1 hr. from the pass, and *Macugnaga* (p. 356) in 3½ hrs. more. — The **Old Weissthor** (11,915′), between the Cima di Jazzi and the *Fillarhorn* (12,070′), is much more difficult. Several different routes: on the N., by the *Jazzi Pass*, close by the Cima di Jazzi; to the S. of it, on the Weissgrat, is the *Jazzikopf*, with the couloirs descending from it; then the *Old Weissthor* proper, immediately to the N. of the Fillarhorn. Between the Fillarhorn and the *Jägerhorn* (13,042′) is the *Fillar-Joch* (11,433′), and between the Jägerhorn and the *Nordend* is the *Jäger-Joch* (12,730′). Descent from all these to the *Castelfranco Glacier* exceedingly steep, and dangerous owing to falling stones.— To MATTMARK over the *Schwarzberg-Weissthor* (11-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), see p. 355.

To ZINAL over the *Triftjoch* (11,615′; 12 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), difficult, p. 340; *Col Durand* (11,398′; 14 hrs.; 35 fr.), also difficult, see p. 340; *Moming Pass* (12,445′) and *Schalli-Joch* (12,305′), both very difficult (guide 50 fr.), p. 340. — To FERPÈCLE over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,418′; 11 hrs.; 30 fr.), p. 336. — To AROLLA over the Col d'Hérens and *Col de Bertol* (10,925′; 12 hrs.; 30 fr.), laborious, p. 335; over the *Col de Valpelline* and *Col du Mont Brûlé* (10,900′; 13 hrs.; 30 fr.), p. 335. — To CHANRION over the *Col de Valpelline*, *Col du Mont Brûlé*, and *Col de l'Evêque* (the 'High Level Route'; 15 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), a long day. — To PRARAYÉ over the *Col de Valpelline* (11,685′; 12 hrs.; 35 fr.), toilsome, see pp. 305, 335. — To THE SAAS VALLEY six glacier passes: the *Schwarzberg-Weissthor* (11,850′; guide 30 fr.), *Adler Pass* (12,460′; 30 fr.), *Allalin Pass* (11,713′; 30 fr.; these three to Mattmark); *Fee Pass* (12,505′; 30 fr.), *Alphubel-Joch* (12,475′; 30 fr.), and *Mischabel-Joch* (12,650′; 35 fr.; these three to Saas-Fee); comp. pp. 354, 355.

84. From Visp to Saas and Mattmark.

Comp. Maps, pp. 342, 354.

From Visp to *Stalden*, 5 M., railway in 26 min. (2nd cl. 3 fr. 55, 3rd cl. 2 fr. 25 c.); from Stalden to *Mattmark*, bridle-path in 7½ hrs. or viâ Saas-Fee in 8 hrs. (to Balen 3, Saas-Grund 1, Saas-Fee ¾ hr., Almagell 50 min., Mattmark 2½ hrs.). Horse from Stalden to Saas-Grund 15, to Saas-Fee 18, from Saas to Mattmark 10 fr. Luggage may be sent by post as far as Saas-Fee.

To (5 M.) *Stalden* (2635′), see p. 343. The bridle-path descends to the left from the station and crosses the Matter-Visp by the *Kinnbrücke* (2570′), a little above its junction with the *Saaser-Visp*. On the hill to the left is the little church of *Staldenried*. Beyond two chalets, on the other side of the bridge, the path divides. We follow the left branch into the deep and narrow **Saasthal**, skirting the Saaser-Visp, which descends in foaming falls. Beyond the chalets of *Resti* (3045′) we reach (1¼ hr.) *Zen Schmieden* or *Eisten* (3555′), and thence ascend more steeply to (40 min.) *Huteggen* (4088′; inn, dear), looking back at the Bietschhorn and its glaciers. Farther on we pass the chalets of *Im Boden*, cross the (10 min.) *Martinsbrücke* (4300′), near a fine waterfall of the *Schweibbach* (right), descending from the Balenfirn Glacier, and (20 min.) return to the left bank, on which lies (25 min.) the village of *Balen* (4985′) in a fertile basin, at the base of the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475′). Above the village the path recrosses to the right bank, passes through a wild rocky defile, in which lies the chapel of *St. Anton*, and leads through the broad level valley to the village of —

1 hr. **Saas-Grund** (5125′; **Hôt. Monte Moro*, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.; wine at the *Restaurant du Dôme*). Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer in St. Augustine's Church, adjoining the hotel.

Excursions. (Guides: *Clemens Zurbriggen*, *Xaver Andenmatten*, *Alois*, *Emil*, and *Abraham Imseng*, *Ambros*, *Alois*, and *Peter Supersaxo*, *Joh. Jos.* and *Alois Anthamatten*, *Emanuel Burgener*, *J. M. Blumenthal*.) Above the *Triftalp*, 3 hrs. from Saas on the E. side of the valley, is the small **Hôt. Weissmies** (ca. 7870′), commanding an admirable survey of the Saasgrat from Monte Rosa to the Balfrinhorn. This inn is a good centre for the ascents of the *Triftgrätli* (9100′; 1 hr.; guide 10 fr.), *Trifthorn* (11,158′; 3 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), *Jägihorn* (10,540′; 2½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), and *Inner Rothhorn* (11,290′; 3 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). The **Weissmies* (13,226′; guide 40 fr.), ascended from the Hôt. Weissmies viâ the *Trift Glacier* and the S.W. arête in 5 hrs., or from the *Almagell Huts* (7300′; good quarters), 1½ hr. above Almagell (p. 354), viâ the *Zwischbergen Pass* and the S. arête in 5-5½ hrs., is laborious but very attractive (for adepts only). The *Laquinhorn* (13,140′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) and *Rossbodenhorn* (13,128′; 5 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) are both difficult (pp. 322, 323). Difficult glacier-passes lead to the Simplon viâ the *Laquin-Joch* (11,473′; guide 20 fr.) in 7-8 hrs., or viâ the *Fletschjoch* (12,050′; guide 30 fr.) in 8-9 hrs.; see p. 322. — Other excursions from Saas-Grund: **Sonnighorn** or **Bottarello** (11,455′), by Almagell and the *Furgg Alp* (7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), toilsome. — **Latelhorn** (10,525′; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), not difficult. Bridle-path by Almagell and the *Furgg-Alp* to the (4½ hrs.) *Antrona Pass* (p. 324); thence to the left by the S.W. arête to the (1 hr.) summit.

From Saas to the *Simplon* over the *Rossboden Pass*, the *Simeli Pass*, and the *Sirwolten Pass* or *Gamser-Joch*, see pp. 322, 323; to *Gondo* over the *Zwischbergen Pass*, see p. 323; to *Domodossola* over the *Antrona Pass*, see p. 324.

A well-marked bridle-path leads to the W. from Saas, crossing the Visp (preferable footpath, ¼ hr. shorter, viâ the *Chapel of St. Joseph*), to (¾ hr.) **Saas-Fee** (5900′; **Grand-Hôt. du Dom*; **Grand-Hôt. Bellevue*; *Grand-Hôt. Saas-Fee*, R., L., & A. 4, lunch 2½-3, D. 4-5, pens. 7-9 fr.; all under the same management; **Hôt.-Pens. Saas-Fee*, R., L., & A. 2¼-4, pens. 6-8 fr., at the entrance to the village), charmingly situated amidst pastures, with a magnificent view of the *Fee Glacier*, environed by the Mittaghorn, Egginerhorn, Allalinhorn, Alphubel, Täschhorn, Dom, Süd-Lenzspitze, and Ulrichshorn. To the E. rise the Weissmies with the Triftgrat, the Laquinhorn, and the Rossbodenhorn. *English Church*, with services in summer.

Excursions. (Guides, see above.) Pleasant walks on the pastures and in the wood near Fee, and in the romantic gorge of the *Feekinn*. — On a moraine between the two arms of the Fee Glacier, 1 hr. from Fee, lies the *Gletscher-Alp* (7008′; cabaret), a pasture once surrounded by the glacier. The *Plattje* (8460′), by the *Gaden-Alp*, 2 hrs., and the *Mellig* (8812′), by the *Hannig-Alp*, 2½ hrs., are interesting and not difficult (without guide). — **Mittaghorn** (10,330′; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), and **Egginerhorn** (11,080′; 5 hrs.; 20 fr.), both very interesting and not difficult for fairly experts. Good climbers may follow the arête from the Mittaghorn to the Egginerhorn (somewhat dizzy). — **Allalinhorn** (13,235′; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.), trying, but without difficulty for experts. Above the (3 hrs.) *Lange Fluh* we diverge to the left from the Alphubel route, ascend to the (4-5 hrs.) *Fee Pass* (p. 354), and to the left to the (¾ hr.) summit (magnificent view). — The **Alphubel** (13,803′; guide over the *Alphubel-Joch* 35 fr., over the *Mischabel-Joch* 40 fr.); the **Nadelhorn** (*West-Lenzspitze*, 14,220′; guide 40 fr.), and the **Süd-Lenzspitze** (14,108′; guide over the *Nadel-Joch* 80 fr., over the *Eggfluh* 100 fr.) may also be ascended from Fee by experts (difficult). The ascents of the *Täschhorn* (14,478′; 80 fr., viâ the Mischabel-Joch 90 fr.) and

the *Dom* (14,942′; 100 fr.) on this side are endangered by falling stones and are not advisable. — **Ulrichshorn** (12,890′), from Fee across the *Hohbalen Glacier* and the *Windjoch*, or over the *Ried Pass* (see below) in 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), and **Balfrinhorn** (12,475′), over the *Ried Pass* in 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), both without difficulty for experts.

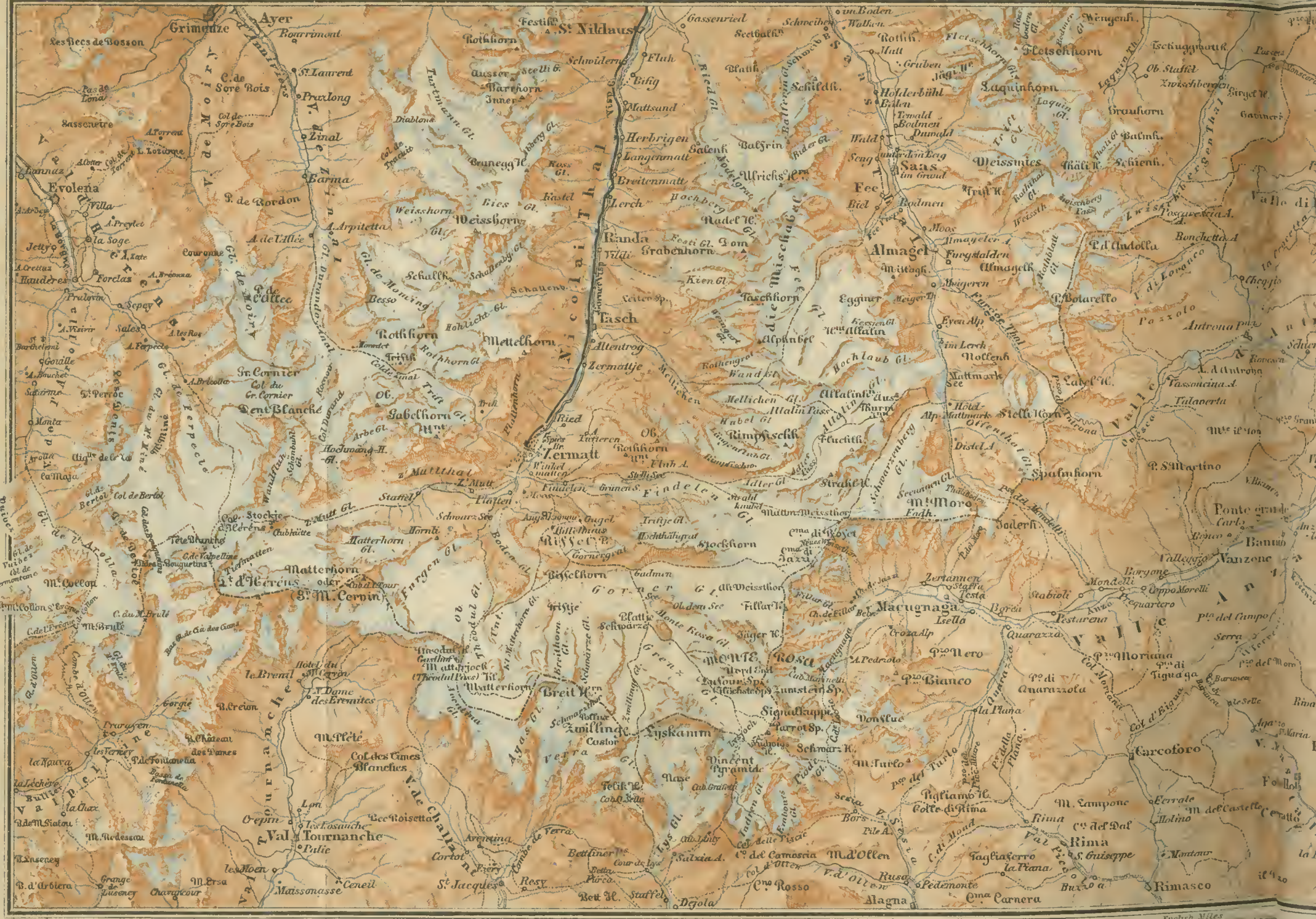
PASSES. TO ZERMATT OVER THE ALPHUBEL-JOCH, 11-12 hrs., very attractive, and easy for experts (guide 30 fr.). From Fee 1 hr. to the *Gletscher-Alp* (see p. 353); then a steep ascent to the *Lange Fluh*, at the (2 hrs.) top of which (9345′) we reach the magnificent *Fee Glacier*. We ascend this glacier, which is much crevassed at places, and finally cross snow-fields to the (3 hrs.) ***Alphubel-Joch** (12,475′), between the *Alphubel* (13,803′) and the *Mellichenhorn* (12,834′), commanding a splendid view of the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Descent over the *Wand Glacier*, and then over rock, moraine, and grassy slopes to the *Upper* and (3 hrs.) *Lower Täsch Alp* (7270′; small inn, dear) in the *Mellichen Valley*. A direct but rough forest-path leads hence to the left, round the slope, to Zermatt in 1½ hr.; better to descend to (½ hr.) *Täsch* (p. 344) and follow the road (or take train) thence to (4 M.) *Zermatt*. — A similar pass is the **Fee Pass** (12,505′), between the Mellichenhorn and Allalinnorn (12 hrs. from Saas to Zermatt; guide 30 fr.).

FROM FEE TO ZERMATT over the **Mischabel-Joch** (12,650′; 13 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), between the Täschhorn and Alphubel, fatiguing, but not very difficult for adepts. Over the **Domjoch** (14,060′; 13 hrs.; 50 fr.), between the Täschhorn and Dom, and over the **Nadel-Joch** (13,670′; 14 hrs.; 45 fr.), between the Dom and the Süd-Lenzspitze, both very difficult and dangerous from falling stones. Over the **Lenzjoch** (about 12,200′), between the Süd-Lenzspitze and Nadelhorn, grand but difficult.

FROM SAAS TO ST. NIKLAUS over the **Ried Pass** (12,050′; 11 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), difficult. From the (1 hr.) *Hannig-Alp* (7065′; see p. 353), a steep ascent over the *Bider Glacier* to the pass, between (r.) the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475′) and (l.) the *Ulrichshorn* (12,890′), both of which may be ascended from the pass (see above). Descent over the *Ried Glacier* to the *Schalbett Alp* (6915′) and by *Hellenen* to *St. Niklaus* (p. 343). — A similar pass is the **Windjoch** (about 12,460′; 11 hrs.; 30 fr.), between the Ulrichshorn and Nadelhorn.

FROM FEE TO MATTMARK over the **Egginer Pass** (about 9840′), between the Mittaghorn and Egginerhorn, 7-8 hrs., or over the **Kessjen-Joch** (9870′), between the Egginerhorn and the Hinter-Allalin, 9 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), not difficult for experts.

Beyond Saas-Grund the bridle-path ascends gradually, passing the chalets of *Zerbrüggen* and *Moos*. The *Almagell-Bach* forms a fine *Fall, on the left, just before we reach (50 min.) *Almagell* (5505′; new inn; Swiss douane), where the path from the Antrona Pass descends (p. 324). To the right is the direct path to (1 hr.) Saas-Fee (see p. 353). The bridle-path follows the right bank of the Visp, through wood at places, and crosses the *Furggbach* near the (20 min.) chalets of *Zermeiggern* (5630′; on the left bank). To the right rise the precipices of the *Mittaghorn* and *Egginerhorn* (p. 353), with the glittering snow-fields of the *Allalinhorn* (p. 353) above. We next ascend the stony *Eienalp* to the (1 hr.) ruined chapel of *Im Lerch* (6375′). On the right lie the huge moraines of the **Allalin Glacier*, which descends from the Allalinhorn, filling the valley and forming the Mattmark Lake (p. 355). The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', mingled with smaragdite, like those common in W. Switzerland, but hitherto found nowhere as belonging to the soil except on the Saasgrat; whence geologists infer that the glaciers of this region once extended to the Jura.


Grimentz
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Evolena
Barma
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Tasch
Zermatt
Almagel
Saas
Fee
Fletschhorn
Laquinhorn
Weissmies
Mettelhorn
Rothhorn
Weisshorn
Dent Blanche
Gabelhorn
Rimpfischh
Strahlhorn
Monte Rosa
Lyskamm
Breithorn
Castor
Pollux
Matterhorn
Mte Cervin
Mte Cervino
Mte Cervin
Macugnaga
Monte Moro
Spalmhorn
Ponte grande
Vanzone
Carcoforo
Rimasco
Rima
Val Tournanche
Val d'Ayas
Val de Zermatt
Val Anzasca
Val Sesia
Val Vogna
Val Mastallone
Val Loranco
Val Antrona
Val Bognanco
Val Divedro
Val Ferpecle
Val d'Arolla
Val de Bagnes
Val d'Herens
Val d'Hérémence
Val d'Anniviers
Val de Moiry
Val de Nendaz
Val de Tortin
Val de Zinal
Val de Turtmann
Val de Visp
Val de Mischabel
Val de Saas
Val de Fee
Val de Laquin
Val de Grachen
Val de Nicolai Thal
Val de Matter Thal
Val de Saas Thal
Val de Visp Thal
Val de Lötschen Thal
Val de Gressoney
Val de Lys
Val de Challant
Val de Tournanche
Val de Verra
Val de Ollen
Val de Rima
Val de Piccolo
Val de Grande
Val de Moiry
Val de Nendaz
Val de Tortin
Val de Zinal
Val de Turtmann
Val de Visp
Val de Mischabel
Val de Saas
Val de Fee
Val de Laquin
Val de Grachen
Val de Nicolai Thal
Val de Matter Thal
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Val de Gressoney
Val de Lys
Val de Challant
Val de Tournanche
Val de Verra
Val de Ollen
Val de Rima
Val de Piccolo
Val de Grande
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilomètres
1: 250.000
English Miles

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

The path ascends in zigzags over the debris of the moraine, past the light-green little *Mattmark Lake*, to the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Mattmark* (6965′; homely, R. & A. 4, D. 4-5 fr.; not open before July) on the **Mattmark-Alp.** Till 1818 the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, barely visible high above us, extended across the bed of the lake, but afterwards receded, leaving behind it its moraines and a huge block of serpentine called the *Blaue Stein* to mark its former extent.

Excursions. (Guides should be brought from Saas, as they are rare at Mattmark.) — The **Stellihorn** (11,393′; from the Mattmark Inn, by the *Ofen-Thal*, 4½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.) affords an imposing view of the Eastern Alps.

Glacier Passes to Zermatt, for mountaineers, with good guides:

The **Schwarzberg-Weissthor** (11,850′; 10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). The route skirts the left side of the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, ascending rock and moraine, and crosses the crevassed glacier to the (5 hrs.) pass, to the S. of the *Strahlhorn*. (The *New Weissthor*, from Zermatt to Macugnaga, lies farther to the S.; comp. p. 351.) From this point to the (3½ hrs.) *Riffelhaus*, see p. 349.

The **Adler Pass** (12,460′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). From the Hôt. Mattmark we cross the Thällibach to the *Mattmark-Alp* chalets, and ascend rapidly below the *Schwarzberg Glacier* (see above) and past the *Schwarzenberg Chalets* (7800′). In 2 hrs. we reach the *Allalin Glacier* at a height of 9435′, and ascend its E. margin to the (½ hr.) *Aeussere Thurm* (9945′) and (¾ hr.) *Innere Thurm* (10,880′). We turn to the W., to the middle of the glacier, where the route divides. To the right, crossing towards the *Allalinhorn* (13,235′), is the route to the *Allalin Pass* (see below), while we ascend very steeply straight to the (2-3 hrs.) *Adler Pass*, between (l.) the *Strahlhorn* (13,750′; from the pass in 1½ hr.) and (r.) the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790′). The view of Mte. Rosa and the Matterhorn is very striking, but the view to the N. and N.W. is shut out by the Rimpfischhorn. Then down the *Adler Glacier* to the foot of the *Rimpfischwänge* (difficult in certain states of the snow); skirt the latter, crossing rock and moraine; and traverse the *Findelen Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Fluh-Alp* (8570′; inn), 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 348). — Hr. von Grote (p. 345), a Russian traveller, lost his life in 1859 by falling into a crevasse of the Findelen Glacier.

The **Allalin** or **Täsch Pass** (11,713′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) is sometimes impracticable owing to the crevasses of the upper Allalin Glacier. From the Innere Thurm (see above) to the top 2 hrs.; descent over the *Mellichen Glacier*, and along the N. base of a ridge separating the latter from the *Wand Glacier*, to the *Mellichen Valley*. Thence to Zermatt, see p. 354.

From Mattmark to Macugnaga by the **Monte Moro Pass** (6 hrs.; guide from Saas 15 fr., incl. night spent at Mattmark 20 fr.), see p. 357. The previous night should be spent at Mattmark, that the pass may be reached before the noonday mists rise from the S. valleys to conceal the view.

From Mattmark to *Antrona* (and Domodossola) over the *Antigine* or *Ofenthal Pass* (7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), see p. 324.

85. From Piedimulera to Macugnaga, and over the Monte Moro Pass to Mattmark.

Comp. Maps, pp. 354, 344.

From Piedimulera (p. 465) to Macugnaga 6¾ hrs. (to Pontegrande 2¼ hrs., Vanzone ¾, Ceppomorelli 1, Pestarena 1½, Macugnaga 1¼ hr.). Carriage-road as far as Ceppomorelli (omnibus twice daily in 3¼-4 hrs., fare 2½ fr.; one-horse carr. from Piedimulera 10-12 fr.). Road to Macugnaga nearly completed. From Macugnaga to the Moro Pass 4, Mattmark 2, Saas 2½, Stalden 3 hrs. — Guide advisable from Macugnaga the to Thälliboden (10 fr.; to the Mattmark Alp 12 fr.).

The **Moro Pass** was the usual route from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now used by walkers only. Its

great attraction consists in the proximity of Monte Rosa, and the views will compare with the finest in Switzerland.

Piedimulera (810′), see p. 465. The road ascends the ***Val Anzasca,** passes through two tunnels, and skirts the fertile slopes of the left bank of the Anza. Charming and varied views. 1½ M. *Gozzi di Sotto* (1280′) belongs to *Cimamulera*, which lies above, to the right. We obtain a glimpse of the majestic Mte. Rosa group as we near (1½ M.) the large village of *Castiglione d'Ossola* (1685′). The road is now level; above, to the right, lies (1½ M.) *Calasca*. Near (2¼ M.) **Pontegrande** (1720′; *Hôt. du Grand Pont*, plain) is a fall of the stream descending from *Val Bianca*.

On the hill opposite, on the right bank of the Anza, lies *Bannio* (2237′; Osteria del Pino, rustic). Over the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello*, and over the *Col d'Egua* to *Carcoforo*, see p. 467.

The road ascends past *San Carlo* (1890′), with its large church, and gold-mines worked by an English company, to (2¼ M.) **Vanzone** (2220′; pop. 470; **Alb. dei Cacciatori*, plain), the chief village in the valley. Just beyond it we enjoy a superb view of Monte Rosa. The road ends at (3 M.) **Ceppomorelli** (2427′; **Albergo delle Alpi*, R. & A. 2, B. 1-1½ fr.; *Alb. del Monte Moro*), where the bridle-path begins (mule to Macugnaga 10 fr.; road in progress). Near (20 min.) *Prequartero* a path to the right crosses the *Mondelli Pass* (9320′) to the Saas Valley (p. 357), but commands no view of Monte Rosa like the Moro Pass. Our path then crosses the *Anza*, ascends rather steeply to (35 min.) the hamlet of *Morghen*, and again descends to the stream.

At (40 min.) **Pestarēna** (*Albergo delle Alpi*, well spoken of; *Alb. dei Minieri*, plain) are gold-mines. We now follow the right bank. Near (40 min.) *Borca* (3945′; *Alb. del Passo del Turlo, R. 1 fr.), the first German-speaking village, a fine waterfall descends from *Val Quarazza* on the left (p. 358); 20 min. farther on Mte. Rosa is fully revealed for the first time.

The parish of **Macugnāga** contains six villages: *Borca*, *In der Stapf* (or *Staffa*), *Zum Strich* (or *Pratti*), *Auf der Rive* (or *Rippa*), *Das Dorf* (or *La Villa*), and *Zertannen* (or *Pecetto*). *Staffa* (4343′) lies 1¾ M. from Borca and contains the hotels (**Hôt. Monte Rosa*, R. & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; **Hôt. Monte Moro*, kept by *Oberto*, same charges; *Hôtel Belvedere*, unpretending). The village lies in a pleasant grassy dale, enclosed by a majestic ampitheatre of snow-clad mountains: (l.) the four peaks of **Monte Rosa:** *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti;* 14,965′), *Zumsteinspitze* (15,005′), *Höchste* (or *Dufour*) *Spitze* (15,217′), and *Nord-End* (15,132′); then the *Jägerhorn* (13,042′), *Fillarhorn* (12,070′), *Old Weissthor* (11,915′), *Cima di Jazzi* (12,527′), *Neu-Weissthor-Spitze* (12,010′), *Roffelhörner* (11,690′), *Rothhorn* (10,620′), and *Faderhorn* (10,550′). The 16th cent. church of the old 'village' (most of which was buried by a landslip), with the old lime-tree where the parish used to meet in conclave, is worth a visit (10 min. from Hôt. Monte Rosa).

EXCURSIONS. (Guides: *Daniel Anthamatten, L. Burgener, Clemens Imseng, Aless. Corsi, G. Oberto, M.* and *L. Zurbriggen*, etc.) From the ***Belvedere** (6340′), 2 hrs. to the W. (guide, 5 fr., desirable for novices), the grand amphitheatre is surveyed from summit to base; the view embraces the parish of Macugnaga with its pastures and fields, the larch-forest on the right side, and the grassy slopes above them. The bridle-path passes the old church of Macugnaga (see p. 356), and runs towards the church of the uppermost hamlet, *Zertannen* or *Pecetto*, where a guide-post directs us to the right to the Weissthor and to the left to the *Belvedere*. We cross the Anza in 1/4 hr., and (10 min.) cross another bridge. Then a good path through bushes and pastures to the wooded hill, which separates the two tongues of the *Macugnaga Glacier* (last 3/4 hr. steep). About 5 min. below the top is a small *Inn.* — OVER THE MACUGNAGA GLACIER TO THE PEDRIOLO ALP (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), repaying. Above Zertannen (1/4 hr.) we ascend to the right (leaving the Belvedere path on the left) and over the *Roffelstafel Alp* (where the route to the New Weissthor diverges to the right) to the *Jazzi-Alp;* then past the *Fillar-Alp* (above which, to the right, is the *Castelfranco Glacier*, crossed on the way to the *Old Weissthor*), to the *Macugnaga Glacier*, and across the latter (superb view) to the (3 hrs.) *Pedriolo-Alp* (6730′; milk). We return either by the high-lying *Croza-Alp*, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is called the *Pedriolo Glacier*, passing the *Belvedere* (see above).

Pizzo Bianco (10,552′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a splendid point of view, fatiguing, but without danger; last hour over steep snow.

Monte Rosa, *Höchste* or *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217′; guide 150, porter 100 fr.), very difficult and hazardous from Macugnaga (first time, 1872). The night is spent in the (6 hrs.) *Capanna Marinelli* of the I. A. C. (10,500′), on the *Jägerrücken*. Thence to the Dufourspitze 10-12 hrs. (p. 350).

TO ZERMATT OVER THE NEW WEISSTHOR (11,745′; guide 30, porter 25 fr.; 10-12 hrs. from Macugnaga to the Riffel Inn, p. 346), a grand route, safe for adepts with good guides: 5 hrs. from Macugnaga, and 1 1/2-2 hrs. below the pass, is the *Capanna Eugenio Sella* of the I. A. C. (10,335′), grandly situated on the margin of the *Roffel Glacier*. — The OLD WEISSTHOR (11,915), very difficult (guide 35 fr.), is better from this side than from Zermatt, p. 352.

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA over the *Col del Turlo* or the *Colle delle Loccie*, see p. 358; TO CARCOFORO over the *Passo della Moriana* or the *Colle della Bottiglia*, see p. 467; TO RIMA by the *Colle del Piccolo Altare*, see p. 467.

The new path to the Moro Pass ascends by the Hôt. Monte Rosa to the right through larch-wood, over pastures, and lastly over debris and snow. The (4 hrs.) ***Monte Moro Pass** (9390′), between (l.) *Monte Moro* (10,520′) and (r.) the *St. Joderhorn* (9974′), affords an admirable survey of the grand Mte. Rosa group, to the S.W., flanked by (l.) the Punta delle Loccie, Pizzo Bianco, and Fallerhorn, and (r.) the Fillarkuppe, Old Weissthor, and Cima di Jazzi; to the N. are the Saas Valley and the Mischabel, with the Bietschhorn in the background.

The **St. Joderhorn** (9974′), to the E. of the pass (3/4 hr., over snow and rocks), affords a still finer view, though seldom clear towards Italy.

We descend by the side of the *Thälliboden Glacier* over step-like rocks, the remains of the old bridle-path, to the (3/4 hr.) *Thälliboden* (8190′), a small mossy plain, where the route from the *Mondelli Pass* (p. 356) comes down on the right. To the N.W. the Mischabelhörner (Dom, Täschhorn) are revealed; nearer are the Allalinhorn, Innere Thurm, and Strahlhorn. Crossing the *Thällibach* (below the *Seewinen Glacier*, on the left), we reach (3/4 hr.) the *Distel-Alp* chalets (7120′) and the (1/2 hr.) *Hôtel Mattmark* (p. 355).

86. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa.

Comp. Maps, pp. 354, 344.

Four Days: 1st. Over the *Turlo Pass* to *Alagna*. 2nd. Over the *Colle d'Olen* to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*. 3rd. Over the *Bettaforca* to *Fiéry*, and over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to the *Théodule Pass*. 4th. Ascent of the *Breithorn*, and descent to *Zermatt*. (Or: 1st day, to *Riva;* 2nd, over the *Col di Valdobbia* to *Gressoney-St-Jean;* 3rd, over the *Pinter-Joch* to *Fiéry;* 4th, over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt.*) Guide 8-10 fr. per day. The Col di Valdobbia, Bettaforca, and Col des Cimes Blanches are practicable for mules. — Less robust walkers may cross the *Col di Baranca* from *Pontegrande* (p. 356) to *Fobello*, and reach *Alagna* thence through the *Val Sesia* in 2-3 days, an easy route (comp. p. 467). — The valleys on the S. slopes of Mte. Rosa, from Macugnaga to Gressoney, are said to have been peopled by immigrants from German Switzerland, a fact which would account for their present language.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the Turlo Pass, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting (guide 14 fr.). Below Macugnaga (1/4 hr.) we quit the Borca path (p. 356), cross the *Anza* to the hamlet of *Isella*, and ascend a wooded hill to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Spissa*, at the entrance to the rock-strewn *Val Quarazza*, which we enter to the right. The slopes are wooded, and several waterfalls are passed. The path, at first level, then ascends a rocky barrier, and (1 hr.) crosses the brook to (1/2 hr.) *La Piana*, the highest Alp (5278′). Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, is a fine waterfall *(La Pissa)*. Ascending more rapidly, the path sweeps round the desolate head of the valley, passes (3/4 hr.) some ruined huts (6560′), and then becomes very faint. We climb steep grass-slopes, and lastly over rocks and snow, to the (2 hrs.) **Turlo Pass** (8977′), a sharp ridge between (r.) the *Fallerhorn* (10,270′; ascended from the pass in 1 1/2 hr.) and (l.) the *Corno Piglimo* (9500′). Descending over an expanse of snow and poor stony pastures, we enjoy a fine view of the Sesia Glacier, the Signalkuppe, and Parrot-Spitze. We pass the small *Turlo Lakes* and the *Alp Faller* (6520′), and descend into the *Val Sesia*, where we cross the *Acqua Bianca*, which descends on the left in a beautiful cascade 300′ in height, to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Sesia bridge. A good path now leads on the right bank, past the gold-mine of *Santa Maria Maddalena* (worked by an English company), to (3/4 hr.) **Alagna** (3905′; **Hôt. Monte Rosa*, R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Grand Hôtel Alagna*), a large village, finely situated, and frequented by Italians as a summer-resort.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the **Colle delle Loccie** (11,900′), 11-12 hrs., difficult and fit for experts only (guide 40 fr.). A toilsome and even hazardous climb of 7-8 hrs., over the *Pedriolo Alp* (p. 357) and the crevassed *Northern Loccie Glacier*, leads to the pass, between the *Monte delle Loccie* (*Cima della Pissa;* 11,477′) and the *Punta dei Tre Amici* (11,617′). Descent over the *Vigne Glacier* to the *Flua* (quarters), *Blatte*, and *Biz Alps* in the Sesia valley, opposite the *Pile-Alp*.

Excursions (guides, *G. Gilardi, C. Martinale*). Up the Val Sesia to the (2 hrs.) ***Pile-Alp** (4710′; superb survey of the S.E. peaks of Monte Rosa); then to the (3/4 hr.) *Alp Bors* and (1/2 hr.) *Alp Decco*. (Over the *Col delle Pisse* to Gressoney, see p. 359.) — The **Corno Bianco** (10,890′; 12 fr.), a difficult peak, with fine view of Monte Rosa and the Graian Alps, is ascended

from Alagna in 7-8 hrs. (from the Col di Valdobbia in 6 hrs.). Steep descent by the *Bocchetta di Netscio* to Gressoney-la-Trinité. — Two passes lead to the E. from Alagna to (5½-6½ hrs.) *Rima* in the *Valle Piccola* (p. 467): the *Colle Moud* (7620′) to the N. of the *Tagliaferro* (9725′), and the *Bocchetta Moanda* (7935′) on its S. side (preferable). — To *Zermatt* over the *Lysjoch*, the *Sesia-Joch*, and the *Piode-Joch*, see p. 351. — From Alagna to *Mollia* and *Varallo*, see pp. 468, 467.

FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ OVER THE COLLE D'OLEN, 6-7 hrs., attractive and easy (bridle-path; guide, 14 fr., needless, but enquire for the beginning of the path). We ascend to the W. through meadows and wood, passing several groups of houses, to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Seon* or *Laglietto*, cross the brook, and mount pastures and then over debris to the (2½ hrs.) **Colle d'Olen** (9420′; **Guglielmina's Inn*, pens. 6-7 fr.). View towards the N.W. very fine.

The ***Gemsstein** or *Corno del Camoscio* (9928′), to the N., easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr. (guide needless), affords a striking view of Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, the Graian Alps, and Monte Viso.

We descend to the *Gabiet-Alp* and there either take a path diverging to the left, which descends direct to Trinité past the little *Gabiet Lake* and through the *Vallone di Netscio*, or follow the bridle-path to the right, to (2 hrs.) *Orsia* (5740′; Cantina di St. Jacques), in the *Val Gressoney* or *Lysthal*, and (20 min.) **Gressoney-la-Trinité**, Ger. *Oberteil* (5370′; *Hôt.-Pens. Thedy*, R. 2, D. 4½, pens. 7½ fr.). A road descends the picturesque valley past (¾ M.) the **Hôt.-Pens. Miravalle* (5270′), by *Castel* and *Perletoa* to (3½ M.) **Gressoney-St-Jean** (4545′; **Hôt. Delapierre*, R. & A. 2½, pens. 8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Rose; Hôt. Lyskamm*), the capital of the valley.

FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY over the **Col delle Pisse** (10,375′; 8½-9 hrs.; with guide), rather fatiguing. We go by the *Stoffel-Alp* and the *Bocchetta delle Pisse* (7877′), round the N. side of the *Gemsstein* (see above), into the *Bors Valley* (passing the *Bors Glacier*, on the right, with a waterfall), and ascend to (5-6 hrs.) the pass, with the ruined *Vincent-Hütte*. (Thence to the Colle d'Olen, 1 hr.; to the Gnifetti Club Hut, over the *Indren* and *Garstelet Glaciers*, 2 hrs., p. 351.) Good path down the *Mos Valley* to the *Gabiet-Alp* and (3½ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (see above).

An easier route is across the **Col di Valdobbia** (8133′), from *Riva Valdobbia* (2 M. below Alagna, p. 468) to Gressoney-St-Jean (6 hrs.; guide 14 fr.). A road ascends the *Val Vogna* to the (¾ hr.) *Casa Janzo* (4460′; *Alb. & Pens. Favro), whence the bridle-path, by (3 M.) *Peccia* (5023′), mounts steeply to the (3½ hrs.) *Ospizio Sottile* on the col. The view is limited, but we enjoy a charming survey of the Val Gressoney with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, and waterfalls. Steep descent over snow and stones, then through pine-forest, to (1¾ hr.) *Gressoney-St-Jean*.

EXCURSIONS from Gressoney (guides: *G. Cugnod*, *Val. Laurent*, *S. G. Vicquery*, *Al.* and *Ant. Welf*, *Alb. Bieler*). Beautiful view from the (1 hr.) *Boden-Alp* at the foot of the Grauhorn, and from the hill of *Castel*, halfway to St. Jean. — Excursion by (2 hrs.) **Cortlis** (*Cour de Lys*, 6580′), with a shooting-box of the late Baron Peccoz, to the *Alps Salza inferiore* and (½ hr.) *Salza superiore* (7667′), commanding the Lys Glacier. — The **Hohe Licht** (11,340′), ascended from the (3½ hrs.) small and ruinous *Linty Hut* (10,040′) in 1 hr. (guide), is a fine point. — Two club-huts of the I. A. C. are useful for glacier-expeditions. From the **Gnifetti Hut** (11,965′), on the W. side of the *Garstelet Glacier*, 5 hrs. from Cortlis, or 3 hrs. from the Colle d'Olen, the *Vincent Pyramid* (13,830′) is ascended in 2 hrs., the *Schwarzhorn* (*Corno Nero*; 13,882′) in 3 hrs. (30 fr.), the *Parrot-Spitze* (14,643′; guide

30 fr.) in 3 hrs., the *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti;* 14,965′; guide 35 fr.), with the *Capanna Osservatorio Regina Margherita* of the I. A. C., in 4 hrs., and the *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,004′; guide 35 fr.) in 4½ hrs. The last two may be combined. The *Dufourspitze* (15,217′) was first ascended from this side in 1886 (7 hrs. from the Gnifetti Hut). — The **Quintino Sella Hut** (11,815′), on the rocks to the W. of the *Felik Glacier*, 5 hrs. from Cortlis, is the starting-point for the ascent of the *Lyskamm* (14,890′; by the S.W. arête in 5½-6 hrs.; 50 fr.) and the *Castor* (13,880′; 4½ hrs.; 30 fr.). The descent from the latter may be made to *Breuil* (guide 40 fr.) or *Zermatt* (50 fr.).

From Gressoney to *Zermatt* over the *Lysjoch*, *Felik-Joch*, *Zwillings-Joch*, or *Schwarzthor*, see p. 351. Guide in each case 50 fr.

A good road (diligence thrice daily from La Trinité in 4-4½ hrs., from St. Jean in 3¼-3¾ hrs., fare 2½ fr.; in the reverse direction in 5 or 6 hrs., fare 4 fr.; one-horse carr. 16, two-horse 30 fr.) leads from Gressoney-St-Jean through the beautiful *Lysthal* by *Gaby* (inn) to (8 M.) *Issime* (3080′; *Hôt. Mont Néri), and through chestnut-woods viâ *Fontainemore* and *Lillianes* to (8¼ M.) *Pont-St-Martin* (p. 306). — An easy bridle-path leads to the W. from St. Jean in 3½ hrs. over the *Colle Ranzola* (7123′) to *Brusson* (see below) in the *Challant Valley*, and in 2½ hrs. more over the *Col de Joux* (5375′) to *St. Vincent* and *Châtillon* (p. 305). — Two admirable points are the *Mont Taille* (8255′), 1 hr. from the Ranzola Pass, and the *Bec de Frudière* (*Mont Néri;* 10,073′), farther to the S., between the Gressoney and Challant valleys (from Issime viâ the *Colle di Chasten* in 7-8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.).

From Gressoney-la-Trinité to Fiéry over the Bettaforca, 4½-5 hrs., easy and repaying (with guide). At (20 min.) *Orsia* (p. 359) the bridle-path diverges to the left, crosses (5 min.) the *Lys*, and mounts rapidly past the houses of *Betta* to (1 hr.) the chapel of *St. Anna* (7120′; below it, a fine waterfall), where we have a beautiful view of the Lyskamm and Monte Rosa. Then up a monotonous valley (keeping to the right), past the *Sitten-Alp*, to the (1¾ hr.) **Colle di Bettaforca** (8780′), where we see the Graian Alps peeping above the Val d'Ayas, and the Grand Combin to the right. We descend (still to the right) to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Résy* (6780′; cantine), turn to the right, and cross the *Verra* to (½ hr.) **Fiéry** (6160′; *Hôt. des Cimes Blanches*, well spoken of; *Hôt. Bellevue*), on the slope 20 min. above *St. Jacques* (5480′), overlooking the wooded *Val d'Ayas*.

The **Bettliner Pass** (*Passo di Bettolina;* 9500′), from Trinité to Fiéry 6¼ hrs., is somewhat more trying. From (1¾ hr.) *Cortlis* we ascend to the left by the *Bettolina-Alp* to the (2½ hrs.) pass. Superb view. Descent round the W. flank of *Monte Bettolina* (9830′) to the Bettaforca route and (2 hrs.) *Fiéry*.

From Gressoney-St-Jean to Fiéry over the **Pinter-Joch** (*Col de Cunéaz;* 9120′), 6 hrs., easy and repaying. From the pass (extensive view) experts may ascend the **Grauhaupt* (10,875′; toilsome) in 2 hrs.; view strikingly grand.

A road (diligence from Brusson to Verrés daily in 2 hrs., up in 3½ hrs.) descends the picturesque **Val d'Ayas** (called **Val Challant** in its lower part), watered by the *Evançon*, to *Champoluc*, (3½ hrs.) *Brusson* (4520′; Lion d'Or), and (3 hrs.) *Verrés*, in the Dora Valley (p. 306).

From Fiéry to Breuil, or to the Théodule Pass, over the Col des Cimes Blanches (5 hrs., guide advisable). The rough mule-track to Breuil ascends rapidly through wood, passes the *Alp Aventina*, and traverses poor pastures and a dreary valley, with the *Aventina Glacier* on the right. Beyond (2 hrs.) *Varda* (7645′), the

last Alp, it ascends steeply, crossing (1/2 hr.) a brook descending from the right, and in 1/2 hr. more the *Cortoz* (where the path to the Théodule diverges to the right, see below). We next ascend a rocky chaos, to the right of the small *Lacs de Vent*, to the (1/2 hr.) **Col des Cimes Blanches** (9775′), with a fine view of the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens, lying to the N.E. of the *Gran Sometta* (10,390′; a splendid point of view, easily scaled in 3/4 hr.). Then a descent over snow, stones, and pastures, past the little *Lacs de la Barmaz* and the chalets of *Goillet* and *La Barmaz*, to (1 1/2 hr.) *Breuil* (p. 362).

The route to VALTOURNANCHE diverges to the left 10 min. above the bridge over the Cortoz (see above), and reaches the (1/4 hr.) *Col Sud des Cimes Blanches* (9510′), to the S. of the Gran Sometta (farther to the S. is a third pass, 9298′). Descent, with a fine view to the W., to the beautifully situated *Alp Cleva Grossa* (7352′), and to the left to (2 hrs.) *Valtournanche* (see below). After fresh snow this direct path to Valtournanche is impracticable, and the descent must be made viâ Breuil.

Travellers bound for the THÉODULE PASS AND ZERMATT need not descend to Breuil, but (with guide) ascend to the right, 1/2 hr. before reaching the Col des Cimes Blanches (see above), traverse rocks and stony slopes, skirt the little *Grand Lac* (9135′), and reach the (3/4 hr.) S. edge of the *Valtournanche Glacier* or *Plan Tendre* (10,125′). The crevassed glacier is then crossed (rope advisable), and lastly a steep snow-slope ascended to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) *Théodule Pass* (p. 348).

87. From Châtillon to Valtournanche, and over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt.

Comp. Map, p. 344.

Road to (11 1/2 M.) *Valtournanche* (diligence daily in 3 3/4 hrs., fare 3 fr., back in 2 1/2 hrs., fare 2 fr.; one-horse carr. 12-20, two-horse 24-30 fr., From Valtournanche to Breuil 2 1/2 hrs., Théodule Pass 3 1/2-4 hrs., Zermatt 3 hrs. Guide from Châtillon to Zermatt 25, from Valtournanche 20, incl. the Breithorn 40 fr. — This route is the most picturesque way back into Switzerland for those who have made the Tour of Mont Blanc (R. 75). The guide should be taken all the way to Zermatt, as the path even beyond the Gandegg-Hütte, after the glacier is quitted, is poorly kept and easily missed.

Châtillon (1805′), see p. 305. The road ascends the right bank of the deep gorge of the *Matmoire*, among fine walnut and chestnut trees. On the hillside to the right are seen relics of a Roman aqueduct. We pass (1 1/4 M.) *Champlong* and (1 1/4 M.) cross to the left bank. At (2 M.) *Grands-Moulins* (3280′; Cantine du Mont Cervin), where the imposing **Matterhorn* suddenly appears, we return to the right bank. On the slope to the right lies the church of *Antey-St-André;* to the left, the remains of an aqueduct of the 12th century. The last walnut-trees are seen at (1 1/2 M.) *Fiernaz* (3445′; Cantine de la Rose). High up on the right is the hamlet of *Chamois* (5950′), where oats still grow. Beyond (2 1/2 M.) *Ussin* (4130′), at *Moulin-Dessus*, we cross the *Cignana*, which forms a picturesque cascade to the left, and ascend in windings to (3 M.) the village of **Valtournanche** (5000′; **Hôt. du Mont-Rose*, good trout; *Albergo delle Alpi; Hôt. Meynet*). To the E. rises the finely formed *Mt. Roisetta* (10,895′).

Adjoining the church-door is a tablet in memory of *Chanoine Carrel*, (d. 1870), a great promoter of Alpine exploration; two others on the parsonage record the names of the guides *J. J. Maquignaz* and *J. A. Carrel*, who perished in 1890 on Mont Blanc and on the Matterhorn respectively.

To the *Col des Cimes Blanches*, see p. 361; *Col de Val Cournère*, see below. Guides: *Louis*, *César*, and *Jean-Bapt. Carrel*, *Ant.*, *Jean-Bapt.*, and *Dan. Maquignaz*, *L. A. Bich*, *J. Barmasse*, *C.* and *Max. Gorret*, *Al.*, *Bern.*, *Franç.*, *P. G.*, and *Silv. Pession*, and others. — The **Grand Tournalin** (11,085'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), ascended by *Cheneil*, is not difficult for experts. On the top is the (unusable) *Capanna Carrel* of the I. A. C. Splendid view.

The bridle-path crosses the Matmoire, and recrosses it 1 hr. farther on. Near the second bridge (5715') is a fine waterfall in the sombre **Gouffre de Busserailles* or *Grotte du Géant*, reached by a wooden gallery (1 fr.); adjacent is the plain *Hôt. des Alpes*. The path ascends steeply to the chapel of *Notre Dame de la Garde* (6000'), and through the wild and romantic *Défilé des Busserailles*, passes the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Aouil* (6495'), and traverses an open valley surrounded by imposing mountains: to the left, the Château des Dames, the Jumeaux du Vallon, the Pointe des Cors, Dent d'Hérens, Tête du Lion, and Matterhorn. We next reach (1/2 hr.) the chalets of **Breuil** or **Breil** (6575'; *Hôt. des Jumeaux*), 10 min. above which is the solitary **Hôtel du Mont-Cervin*, on the hill of **Giomein** (6880'; R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 4 fr.).

Ascent of the *Matterhorn* from Breuil, p. 350. — Over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to *Fiéry*, and thence to *Macugnaga*, R. 86. — The *Dent d'Hérens* (13,715') is ascended from Breuil viâ the *Col des Grandes Murailles* (9412') in 8-10 hrs. (difficult; better from Prarayé, see p. 351). — Note that guides are always to be had at Valtournanche, but not at Breuil.

To Prarayé over the Col de Val Cournère (8 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), rough but repaying. We cross the Matmoire, ¾ hr. below Breuil, and ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Dza* (8010'; superb survey of the Matterhorn); descend a little, then ascend over grass, rocks, and snow, round the S.E. flank of the Château des Dames (see below) and past some small lakes, to the (3 hrs.) **Col de Val Cournère** (10,325'), to the S. of the *Pointe de Fontanelle* (11,100'), with a fine view of Mt. Vélan, the Grand Combin, etc. (From Valtournanche a bridle-path leads to the chalets of *Cignana*; thence a steep, tiring climb to the pass, 4½-5 hrs.) Descent through *Val Cournère* to (2 hrs.) *Prarayé* in the Val Pellina (p. 335). — The **Château des Dames** (11,445') may be ascended from the pass (2½ hrs.; not very difficult, guide 15-18 fr.).

The Théodule route (bridle-path as far as the glacier) ascends over turf and stones, past the *Chalet des Cors*, to (2½ hrs.) *Le Fornet* (10,095'), the scanty relics of an old fort, at the end of the *Valtournanche Glacier*, where the rope comes into use. We then cross the easy glacier to (1¼-1½ hr.) the **Théodule Pass** (p. 348). Ascent of the (2½ hrs.) **Breithorn*, see p. 349. To (3-3½ hrs.) *Zermatt*, see p. 348.

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THE GRISONS.

The present **Canton of the Grisons** *(Graubünden)* was inhabited at the beginning of the Christian era by the Rhætians, who were conquered by the Romans in A. D. 15. After the fall of the Roman Empire Rhætia came into the possession of the Ostrogoths, and afterwards into that o the Franks. In the middle ages it became the residence of many noble families, including the Bishops of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäfers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, Planta, and Mätsch, and the Barons of Vatz, Rhäzüns, Belmont, and Aspermont, whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The inhabitants were grievously oppressed by these magnates, and on several occasions entered into associations with a view to obtain redress. Thus in 1396 they formed the '*League of the House of God*' *(Lia da Ca Dè*, or *Casa Dè)*; in 1424 the '*Upper*' or '*Gray League*' *(Lia Grischa)*; and between 1428 and 1436 the '*League of the Ten Jurisdictions*' *(Lia dellas desch dretturas)*. These coalitions gave rise in 1471 to the '*Three Perpetual Leagues of Rhaetia*'. In 1512 the confederates conquered the Val Tellina, which they governed by bailiffs down to 1797. By the year 1521 more than half the population had embraced the Reformation, but a powerful minority adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. The dissensions of these two parties gave rise to the invasion of their country during the Thirty Years' War by Austro-Spanish and French armies, but through the energy of *Georg Jenatsch* (d. 1639) the land at length recovered its independence. From the 15th cent. onwards the 'Gray Confederates' were on friendly terms with the Swiss, and in 1803 their territory was incorporated with Switzerland as the 15th Canton.

Down to 1848 the canton was divided into 26 small and almost independent republics, called *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdictions), but these were abolished by the new constitution. It is now the largest, though not the most populous, canton in Switzerland (2806 sq. M.; 96,291 inhab.), and it is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and languages, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitution. The country consists of an immense network of mountains, furrowed by about 150 valleys. Barren rocks tower above luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns during three-fourths of the year, lie amid forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

No less varied are the inhabitants in origin, language, religion, and customs. The population includes 52,842 Protestants and 43,320 Roman Catholics; 37,708 are of Romanic, 44,271 of Teutonic, and 13,957 of Italian race. Of the Romanic language there are two distinct dialects: the *Ladin* of the Engadine, the Albula, and Münster valleys, and the *Romance* or *Romontsch* of the valleys of Disentis and Ilanz, the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. This dialect is spoken generally, but German is gaining ground, and is so well taught in the schools that the younger natives speak it better than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. Several small Romanic newspapers appear at Coire, Disentis, etc. — *Italian* is spoken to the S. of the Alps, in the valleys of Poschiavo, Bregaglia, Mesocco, and Calanca.

88. Coire.

Germ. **Chur,** Ital. **Coira,** Roman. **Cuera.**

Hotels. *Steinbock (Pl. a; C, 4), on the Plessur, 1/4 M. from the rail. station, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2, pens. from 9 fr.; Lukmanier (Pl. b; D, 2), opposite the post-office, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 3-4, omnibus 3/4 fr. — Second class: *Weisses Kreuz (Pl. c; D, 2), R., L., & A. 2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Stern (Pl. d; E, 1), R. & A. 2-3, B. 1 fr.; Rother Löwe (Pl. e; D, 3), R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Hofkellerei; Drei Könige, moderate. — *Omnibus* from the station to the post-office 30 c.; luggage over 30 lbs. 20 c.

Restaurants. **Calanda* (Pl. g; D, 2); *Zanolari*, at the station (Valtellina wine); *Rail. Restaurant.* — Beer at the *Casino (Rothe Löwe); Café Rhätia (Franziskaner Leistbräu)*; *Löwenhof*, near the market; *Rohrer*, with garden, by the Steinbock.

Wines. *Valtellina* (red, see p. 436), abundant and not dear. *Kompleter*, grown near Malans (p. 371) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zollbrücke, good but expensive. The '*Landwein*', or ordinary wine of the country, of which the best is the *Herrschäftler*, is a good red wine, similar to Valtellina. Good wine at the *Hofkeller*, to the left in the Episcopal Court (see below), at the *Stern* (see above), and at *Jörimann's*, Kornplatz.

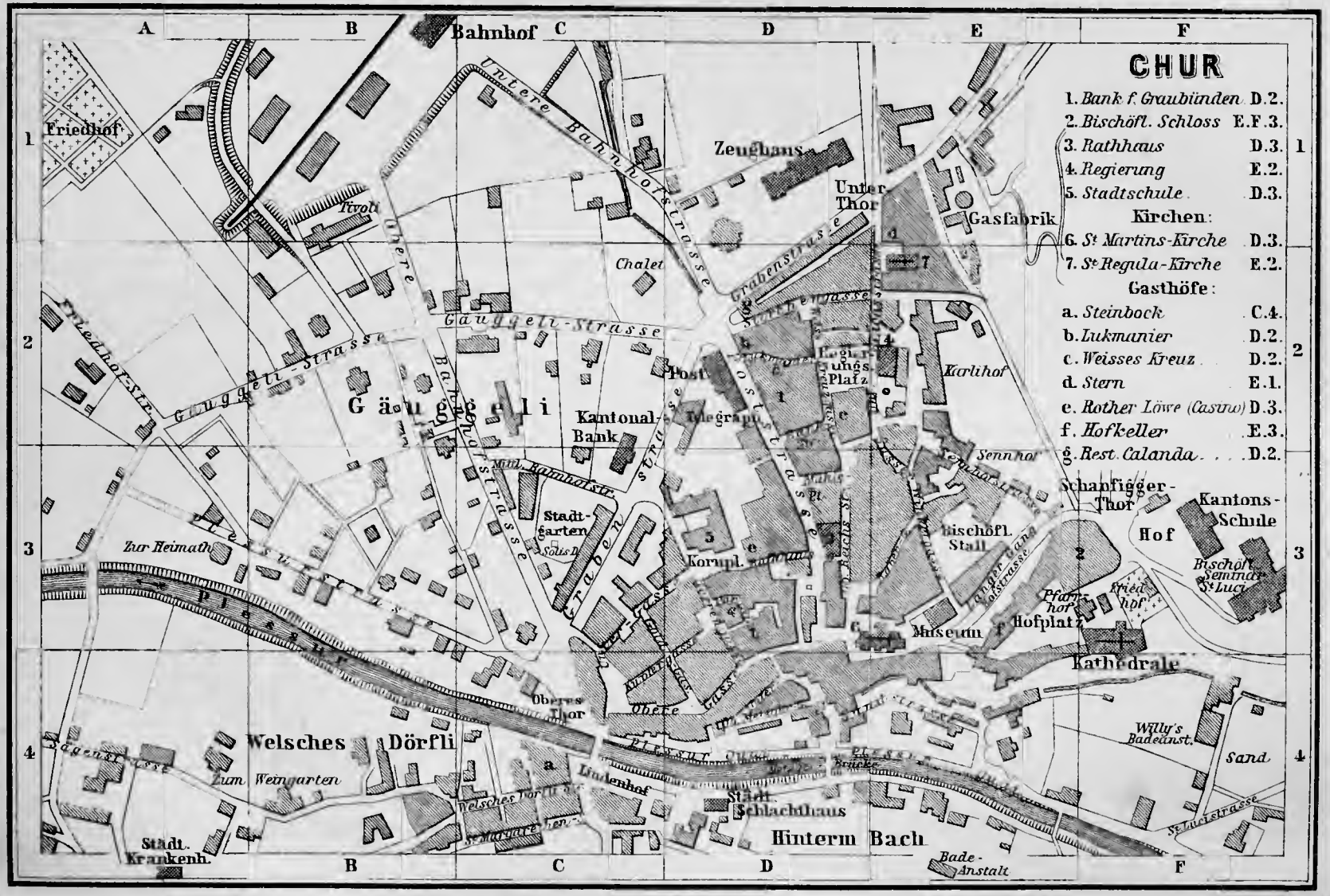
Baths (swimming and other) at *Willi's*, on the Plessur (Pl. F, 4; 50 c.).

English Church Service at the Swiss Protestant Church.

Coire (1935'; pop. 10,700; 2/3 Prot.), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhaetorum* of the Romans, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the *Plessur*, which falls into the Rhine 1 1/2 M. from the town. Most of the Roman Catholic inhabitants dwell in the *Bischöfliche Hof*, or '*Episcopal Court*' (Pl. E, F, 3), the upper and most interesting quarter of the town, surrounded with walls. Here rises the episcopal ***Cathedral of St. Lucius** (Pl. F, 3), part of which dates from the 8th cent. (adm. to the treasury 1 fr.; tickets at the parsonage, to the left of the church).

The columns of the ancient Portal of the Court rest on lions; above is another lion; on the columns are Apostles. The Cathedral Portal, with its projecting slender columns with graceful capitals, is Romanesque.

The Interior is interesting owing to its variety of styles. The aisles are only about half the height of the nave. The pillars of the latter, strengthened by semi-columns, have bases adorned, as was usual in the 12th cent., with leaves at the corners and heads of animals, and have curious capitals of Corinthian tendency. The vaulting is effected by Gothic arches, which, in the aisles, are stilted. South Aisle: *Sarcophagus of *Bishop Ortlieb de Brandis* (d. 1494). Altar-piece, a Madonna by *Stumm*, a pupil of Rubens. Tombstone of *Count de Buol-Schauenstein* (d. 1797), and opposite, that of his son (d. 1833). South Transept. 1st Altar: above it, Herodias by *Cranach;* in the centre, a Madonna of *Rubens's School;* the side-


CHUR
1. Bank f. Graubünden D.2.
2. Bischöfl. Schloss E.F.3.
3. Rathhaus D.3.
4. Regierung E.2.
5. Stadtschule D.3.
Kirchen:
6. St Martins-Kirche D.3.
7. St Regula-Kirche E.2.
Gasthöfe:
a. Steinbock C.4.
b. Lukmanier D.2.
c. Weisses Kreuz D.2.
d. Stern E.1.
e. Rother Löwe (Casino) D.3.
f. Hofkeller E.3.
g. Rest. Calanda D.2.
Bahnhof
Friedhof
Tivoli
Untere Bahnhofstrasse
Zeughaus
Unter Thor
Gasfabrik
Chalet
Grabenstrasse
Gäuggeli-Strasse
Gäuggeli
Kantonal-Bank
Post
Telegraph
Regierungs Platz
Karlihof
Sennhof
Schanfigger-Thor
Kantons-Schule
Hof
Bischöfl. Stall
Bischöfl. Seminar St Luci
Stadtgarten
Korupl.
Museum
Hofplatz
Kathedrale
Zur Heimath
Oberes Thor
Welsches Dörfli
Zum Weingarten
Lindenhof
Städt. Schlachthaus
Hinterm Bach
Willy's Badeanst.
Sand
Städt. Krankenh.
Bade-Anstalt
St Luci strasse
1 : 7.500
0 50 100 200 Meter.

pictures by the elder *Holbein* and his school. Richly ornamented altar of the 5th century. 2nd Altar: altar-piece, a Crucifixion and Saints, of the German School of the 15th cent.; reliquary of the 16th century. CHOIR: *High-altar gilded and richly carved by *Jacob Russ* (1491). Stalls and a *Tabernacle of 1484 (the latter attributed to Adam Krafft). The CRYPT is a low chamber with flat vaulting of the 5th century. NORTH AISLE: 1st Altar, St. Aloysius, by *Angelica Kauffmann*. Over the central altar, *Christ bearing the Cross, by *Dürer*. Adjacent, the tomb of *Jürg Jenatsch* (p. 365). In the Sacristy is the rich *TREASURY: reliquaries, crucifixes, candelabra, vestments, etc.; reliquary in embossed copper (8th cent.); reliquary in the form of a Gothic church, with Christ and the Apostles in the arches (13th cent.); embroidered stuffs of the Saracenic period; fragments of silk of the time of Justinian; Christ and Peter on the sea, a miniature-painting on lapis-lazuli by *C. Dolci*. The glass-cabinets contain charters granted by Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Lothaire, etc.

Adjoining the church is the old **Episcopal Palace** (Pl. 2; E, F, 3). The *Chapel*, one of the earliest of Christian edifices, lies to the N., within the ancient Roman tower of *Marsoel ('Mars in oculis')*, which is connected with the palace. This tower and another named *Spinoel* ('*Spina in oculis*', containing the 'Hofkeller', see p. 366; fine view from the windows) form the N. angles of the 'Hof'. An ancient tower to the N.W., with the adjacent wall, appears also to be Roman. The names of these towers imply that the Rhætians were overawed by their conquerors.

In the Hof-Platz rises the tasteful Gothic *Hofbrunnen* (1860). Behind the cathedral are the *Priests' Seminary of St. Lucius* and the *Cantonal School* (Pl. F, 3; for both creeds).

Opposite the Prot. *St. Martinskirche* (Pl. 6; D, E, 3), to the left of the approach to the cathedral-court, is the *Rhaetian Museum* (Pl. E, 3; Sun. 10-12, gratis; at other times 1 fr.), containing antiquities, old mural paintings from the episcopal palace (Death Dance after Holbein), the cantonal library, a natural history collection, etc. In front of the museum is a bust of *Dr. E. W. Killias* (d. 1891), the naturalist. — Three windows in the hall of the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 3; D, 3) contain stained glass of the 16th century. — The *Vazerol Monument*, an obelisk in the Regierungs-Platz (Pl. D, 2), commemorates the leagues of Truns (1424), Davos (1436), and Vazerol (1471). — The old cemetery in the Graben-Strasse, now a public garden (Pl. C, 3), contains well-preserved tombstones of the 16-18th cent., and a monument to the poet *Gaudenz von Salis-Seewis* (d. 1834), by Kayser of Zürich.

ENVIRONS. Fine view of the town and the Rhine Valley from the *Rosenhügel*, on the Churwalden road, ½ M. from the Plessur bridge, with pleasant grounds and a monument to Moritzi, the botanist. Also from the *'Haldenanlagen' on the *Mittenberg*. From the 'Hof' (p. 366) we follow the *Schanfigg Road* (p. 368) to the pavilion at the first bend of the road, then ascend to the left by an avenue and through wood, with charming views of the town and environs. Forest-paths ascend to the (¾ hr.) *St. Lucius-Kapelle*, situated under an overhanging rock in the middle of the wood; to the (1¾ hr.) *Mittelbergweide* (3610'), a fine point of view; to the *Kaltbrunner Tobel*, and to other points. — About 1 M. to the N.E. of the town (pleasant path from the Untere Thor through the 'Steinbruch') is the **Lürlibad** (*Hôtel-Restaurant Montalin*), with a fine view toward Reichenau. We may then

follow the new Loe road to the (3/4 M.) lunatic asylum of *Waldhaus*, the *Fürstenwald*, the romantic *Scalära Tobel*, etc.

On the *Pizokel*, a wooded hill to the S. of Coire, a pleasant forest-path leads from the Churwalden road (p. 380) to the chalet ('Maiensäss') of (1 1/2 hr.) **Schönegg** (rfmts. in May and June). It diverges to the W., by the Rosenhügel, from the first bend in the road, leading to a finger-post 'nach Schönegg'. Fine view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley. Another path diverges to the right from the same road 2 M. from Coire (finger-post), and leads to the (3/4 hr.) **Känzeli** (3837'). Thence to the '*Maiensässe*', the (2 hrs.) *Spuntisköpfe* (6360'), and the (1 hr.) **Dreibündenstein** (7060'), overlooking the Schanfigg Valley as far as Peist, the Vorder-Rhein Valley, and the Domleschg. — The **Stätzer Horn* (8460'), 2 hrs. farther to the S., see p. 380.

Bad Passugg, with springs containing iron, soda, and carbonic acid, lies 3 M. from Coire in the wild valley of the *Rabiosa* (p. 380). A path leads to it in 1 1/4 hr. from the *Todtengut* on the *Sand*. Or we may ascend the Churwalden road to the end of the fourth great bend, follow the road to the left viâ *Araschgen* to *Bruck* (inn, good wine), cross the Rabiosa, and then ascend (left) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Bad Passugg* (2880'; *Hotel), finely situated on the hillside high above the gorge of the Rabiosa. The springs are 20 min. higher up, to the right. From Bruck a pleasant path leads to (1 3/4 hr.) Churwalden (p. 380), on the right bank of the Rabiosa, finally crossing it and turning to the left. — Road to *Tschiertschen* and bridle-path thence to *Arosa*, see p. 370.

The **Calanda** (9215') is ascended from *Haldenstein*, 3 M. to the N. of Coire (p. 67), in 7 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 12 fr.). Guides: *Joh. Peter Lütscher*, *G. Batänjer*, schoolmaster, and *Andr. Gyger*, of Haldenstein. The night is spent in the *Calanda Hut* of the S. A. C. (7218'), 4 1/2 hrs. from Haldenstein and 2 hrs. below the top. Magnificent view; more striking on the ascent from Vättis (p. 72; 7-8 hrs.; more fatiguing; guide 15 fr.).

89. From Coire to Arosa through the Schanfigg-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 374.

From Coire to *Arosa*, 20 M., diligence twice daily in 6 1/4 (descent 3 1/2) hrs.; fare 7 fr. 60 c.; carriage with one horse 30, two horses 50 fr.

Coire, see p. 366. The Schanfigg road ascends the steep slope of the *Mittenberg* (p. 367) in long windings, commanding Coire and the Vorder-Rhein Valley. At (3 M.) the *Strela Inn*, below *Maladers* (3320'), which is not in sight at first, it enters the wooded and grassy **Schanfigg-Thal.** The *Plessur*, far below in its wooded gorge, is fed by many affluents from both sides. To the right lies Bad Passugg; above, on the Churwalden road, is Malix (p. 380). By the bridge which spans the deep *Calfreiser Tobel* is a waterfall. The road goes through a short tunnel below (3 M.) *Calfreisen* (4095'); to the left, above, rises the ruin of *Bernegg*. Crossing the *Castieler Tobel*, we pass through another tunnel to (1 M.) *Castiel* (3960'; Hemmi, good wine), a charmingly situated village with a mineral spring. The road winds up the hillside, crossing the *Glasaurer-Tobel* and the *Gross-Tobel*, with its earth-pyramids, to (3 1/2 M.) **St. Peter** (4107'; *Löwe; Pens. Badrutt*, 4 fr.) and *Peist* (4382'; inn), and crosses the *Peister Tobel*, the *Frauen-Tobel*, and the *Gründje-Tobel*, to (3 1/2 M.) —

14 M. **Langwies**, or *Am Platz* (4285'; **Hôt.-Pens. Strela*, R. 2, B. 1, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Bär*), the largest parish of the Schanfigg, in a sheltered site. To the S. opens the *Arosa-Thal* (p. 369).

FROM LANGWIES TO DAVOS OVER THE STRELA PASS, 3½-4 hrs. (guide, 10 fr., needless; horse 10 fr.). A road ascends through wood on the right bank of the *Sapüner Bach*, crosses (¼ hr.) the *Fondeier Bach* and (10 min.) the *Sapüner Bach*, and ascends more steeply, at places high up on the cliffs. It returns to the right bank of the stream, and leads through meadows past *Dörfli*, *Schmitten*, and (1½ hr.) *Küpfen* (all in the parish of *Sapün*), where the road ends. Bridle-path thence through a treeless upland valley, finally ascending in zigzags to the (2½ hrs. from Langwies) **Strela Pass** (7800'; fine view), between the *Küpfenfluh* (8650') on the right, and the *Schiahorn* (8900'; easily ascended from the pass in ¾ hr.; see p. 377) on the left. We descend to the (¾ hr.) *Schatz-Alp* (inn), and to (½ hr.) *Davos-Platz* (p. 376).

FROM LANGWIES TO KÜBLIS OVER THE DURANNA PASS, 5 hrs., easy and attractive. A road ascends to (1½ hr.) *Fondei* or *Strassberg* (6275'). Then a bridle-path to the (1 hr.) marshy pass (6970'), between (r.) the *Weissfluh* (see below) and (l.) the *Kistenstein* (8125'). View of the Rhætikon chain, etc. We descend the *Fideriser Alps* to (2 hrs.) *Conters* (3715'), and follow the road to (1½ M.) *Küblis* (p. 372). — The Weissfluh (9345') is ascended in 3½ hrs. from Langwies, either by *Fondei*, or by *Sapün* and the *Haupter Alp*, near the Strela Pass (easy and attractive; descent if desired to Klosters or Davos, comp. pp. 373, 375).

Arosa (ca. 5900'), one of the highest summer and winter resorts in Switzerland, is 6 M. from Langwies by a new road (diligence twice daily, see p. 368). We descend to the E. to the *Sapüner Bach*, which flows from the Strela Pass (see above), cross the brook, and ascend through wood on the left bank, passing the (½ hr.) gorge of the *Bühlenbach*, with its waterfalls. We then gradually descend to the bridge over the *Plessur*, and ascend to the (½ hr.) *Rüti* (4790'; Pens. Rütihof). The road divides (20 min.). The new road winds up to the right, and then leads past the small *Schwarzsee* and the *Obere See* to the (1 hr.) *Post Office* (see below). The old road ('Waldweg'; preferable for walkers) ascends through wood to the (50 min.) **Hôt.-Pens. Seehof* (5640'; R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 3, board 5 fr.) and the **Pens. Schweizerhaus* (pens. 7-9 fr.), both prettily situated on the little *Untersee*, in the *Seegrube*, or lower part of Arosa. On the highroad passing the Obere See (see above) are situated the other hotels: on the right, the *Hôt. Rhätia* (5805'; from 6½ fr.), *Villa Germania*, **Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof* (pens. 6-8 fr.), **Hôt.-Pens. Rothhorn*, opposite the Post and Telegraph Office (6-7 fr.); then, a little below the road, the **Hôt.-Pens. Victoria* (5757'; 6-8 fr.), **Hôt.-Pens. Hof-Arosa* (5½-6 fr.), **Hôt.-Pens. Waldhaus* (6-8 fr.); farther on, in the wood, the **Grand-Hôtel* (5692'; 120 beds; pens. 8-11 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in the season). Above the road are the *Pens. Villa Sonneck* (5938'; from 7½ fr.), *Hôt.-Pens. Hohenfels* (7-9 fr.), *Villa Dr. Herwig*, *Villa Frisia* (*Dr. Janssen;* Meteorological Station), and *Sanatorium Arosa* (6090'). Farther up, on the road to *Inner-Arosa* (6070'), at the head of the wooded region of the valley, are *Villa Zürrer* (5905'; pens. 7-9 fr.), *Hôtel Bellevue* (5½-6 fr.), *Hôtel Garni Brunold* (6003'), with the post-office for Inner-Arosa, and **Hôt.-Pens. Arosa-Kulm* (6070'; 6-8½ fr.). Most of the hotels are also open in winter (information

from the Cur-Verein Arosa). Among the attractions of Arosa are its fine pine-woods (numerous walks) and its rich Alpine flora. Visitors' tax 1 fr. per week.

From Coire to Arosa we may prefer the following longer, but delightful route (6½-7 hrs.; road to Tschiertschen; diligence daily in 2¾ hrs.; then a bridle-path). Road by *Araschgen*, *Passugg* (p. 368), and *Prada*, to (10 M.) **Tschiertschen** (4430'; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpina*, 5 fr.; *Bruesch*, good wine). Thence a good bridle-path (road in construction), affording superb views of the Schanfigg and Rhine Valley, the Rhætikon chain, Hochwang, and Piz Kesch, by the *Churer Ochsenalp* (6890') and *Maran* (see below), to (3½ hrs.) *Arosa*. — Above Tschiertschen a path diverges to the right into the *Urden-Thal*, through which we may either ascend over the *Carmenna Pass* (see below), or proceed viâ the *Urdensee* and *Hörnli* (see below), to Inner-Arosa (guide 8 fr.).

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Brüsch*, *Heinr. Hemmi*, *Jacob Juon*). From the Villa Herwig by a shady path, or from the Seegrube past the *Obere See* (5705'), to the (½ hr.) hamlet of **Maran** (6102'; *Pens.-Restaurant Hof Maran*, pens. 5-7 fr.) and to (½ hr.) *Alp Pretsch* (6560'; fine view). — From the Seehof to the (1 hr.) pretty waterfall in the *Welschtobel*. — From the Sanatorium to the top of the *Tschuggen* (6725'; ½ hr.; easy). From the Curhaus to the (1 hr.) blue *Schwelli-See* (6295') and the (¾ hr.) *Aelpli-See* (7055'), at the foot of the *Rothhorn* (see below). — The **Weisshorn** (8710'; 2½-3 hrs. from the Sanatorium; guide 5 fr.) is an easy and attractive ascent, by *Tschuggen* and the *Mittlere Hütte*. — **Schiesshorn** (8533'; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), by *Furka-Obersäss*, not difficult. — The ***Rothhorn** (9790'; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.; splendid view) is best ascended through the *Welschtobel;* the descent past the Aelpli-See and the Schwelli-See takes 3-4 hrs. — **Thiejerfluh** (9135'; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the *Furkahöhe* (see below), attractive, and not difficult for experts. — **Sandhubel** (9080'; 3½ hrs.; guide 12, with descent to Wiesen 18 fr.), through the Welschtobel, also not difficult (comp. p. 379).

Passes. From Arosa to Davos by the **Furkahöhe** (8020') between the *Furkahorn* (8950') and *Amselfluh* (9095'), 4 hrs. to *Frauenkirch*, 4½ hrs. to *Davos-Platz* (p. 376; guide to Frauenkirch 10, to Davos 15 fr.). — To Coire by the *Ochsenalp* (5-6 hrs.; easy and attractive), see above. A more fatiguing route crosses the **Carmenna Pass** (7800'), between the Weisshorn and Plattenhorn, with a steep descent to the *Urden-Thal* and to Tschiertschen (guide 8 fr.). — To Parpan over the Urden Fürkli, 4½-5 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), repaying; we pass to the S. of the *Hörnli* (8190') to the *Urder Augstberg* (7380'), with its little lake, and cross the **Urden Fürkli** (8510'), between the *Parpaner Weisshorn* and *Parpaner Schwarzhorn*, to Parpan (p. 380). — To Alveneu (p. 379) through the *Welschtobel* and across the **Furcletta** (8455'), to the E. of the *Piz Naira* (9420'); descent by *Alp dil Guert* and the *Alveneuer Maiensässe;* 5-6 hrs., with guide (20 fr.), toilsome but interesting.

90. From Landquart to Davos through the Prätigau and to Schuls over the Flüela Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 370, 374, 428.

Rhætian Railway (narrow-gauge line) from Landquart to (31 M.) *Davos-Platz* in 2¾-3¾ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 30 c., 10 fr., 4 fr. 70 c.); to (20 M.) *Klosters* in 2-2½ hrs. (9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 60 c., 3 fr.). Diligence from Davos-Platz to (31 M.) *Schuls* twice daily in summer in 7¼-7½ hrs. (12 fr. 55, coupé 15 fr. 10 c.). Passengers arriving by railway from Landquart find the Flüela diligence awaiting them at the Post Hotel, opposite the Davos-Dorf station. One-horse carriage from Davos to Schuls-Tarasp 38, two-horse 70 fr., to Landeck 80 or 150 fr. This is the direct route from Rorschach and Coire to the Lower Engadine.

The **Prätigau** ('meadow-valley'; Roman. *Val Partenz*), a long, narrow valley, is noted for its orchards and its excellent pasturage. At its mouth

LIECHTENSTEIN
STEIN
MAIENFELD
Vaduz
Schönberg
Triesenberg
Triesen
Balzers
Plasteikopf
Schaanwald
Schaan
Gutenberg
Mels
Sargans
Wangs
Vilters
Ragaz
Jenins
Malans
Schiers
Seewis
Pfäfers
Valens
Vasanen-K.
Schlosslik-K.
Monte Luna
Gelberg
Untervaz
Zizers
Trimmis
Haldenstein-Calanda
Felsberger Calanda
Kunkels
Felsberg
Chur
Ems
Fläscher Berg
Gonzen
Kamnegg
Seyelen
Alvier
Gallinakopf
Ochsenkopf
Fundelkopf
Alpspitzkopf
Naafkopf
Schuppenspitze
Tschingel
Furwis
Augstenberg (Vilan)
Falknis
Scesaplana
Rothhorn
Hochwang
Fadenberg
Lürlebad
Montalin
Mittenberg
Calfreisen
Malanser
Castiel
St. Peter
Peist
Pizokel
Furner Berg
Rhein
Kilometer

Bludenz
Bürs
Rungelin
St. Leonhard
Gamsboden
Rogelskopf
Klosterthal
Innsbruck
Lorüns
Davenna K.
Zwölferkopf
Itonskopf
Dalaas
St. Anton
Vens
Rellseck
Kennerberg
Mittagspitz
Wasenspitz
Falkenstiel
Innerberg
Mittagstein
Wildberg
Vandans
Bartholomäberg
Silberthal
Tschaggus
Schruns
Lobspitz
Hochjoch
Gampretz
Bad Zelfen
Golmer Jöchl
Mittagsp.
Gaisspitz
Schwarzhornsp.
Dreiländerspitz
Dürrekopf
Drusenfluh
Drei Thürme
Gweiljoch
St. Gallenkirch
Gweilkopf
Gortipohl
Lopfkopf
Sulzfluh
Kühnihorn
Partnun
Gargellen
Gaschurn
Rietzkopf
S. Sebastian
St. Antönien
Castels
Valisera
Patenen
Ascharina
Gargellnerkopf
Kreuz
Madriser Sp.
Rietzen Spitzen
Strittkopf
Rätschenh.
Jäglishorn
Calanda
Madrisa
Hochmaderer
Rothbühel
Küblis
Saas
Plattenspitzen
Conters
Serneus
Gr. Seehorn
Gr. Litzner
Klosters
Schiltfluh
Kessler
Kistenstein
Monbiel
Sardasca
Canardh
Weisshorn
Roggenhorn
Gatschiefersp.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Engl. Miles

and other places it is covered with the deposits of the Landquart. At its head and above its sides tower several snow-peaks. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but, as in Tyrol, most of the villages have Romanic names. The *Rhaetikon* chain, to the N., culminating in the *Scesaplana* (see below), separates the Prätigau from the Montafon (p. 445).

Landquart (1730′; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 66. Our train crosses the *Landquart* and sweeps round to the E. to (2 M.) *Malans* (1865′; Ochsen, well spoken of; Krone; Kreuz), charmingly situated 1/2 M. away, with the château of *Bodmer*. 'Kompleter', the best wine in the Rhine Valley, is grown here. We return to the Landquart, and enter the **Klus**, a narrow gorge, 3/4 M. long, the entrance to the *Prätigau*, in which lies (3 1/2 M.) *Felsenbach-Valzeina* (1870′), the second station.

A bridle-path ascends on the right to the (4 1/2 M.) hamlet of Valzeina (3670′; **Curhaus*, unpretending, R. from 2, pens. 4-5 fr.), a summer-resort. Thence to the top of the *Valzeinerspitz* or *Haupt* (4596′; fine view), 1 hr., easy; to the *Cyprianspitz* (5833′), 2 1/2 hrs., by *Hinter-Valzeina* (guide 6 fr.). A bridle-path leads from Valzeina over the *Sturnaboden* (4505′), and through the *Schlund-Tobel*, to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Zizers* (p. 67).

The valley expands. 4 1/2 M. *Seewis-Pardisla.*

A road leads hence to the left (diligence twice daily in 1 hr., fare 55 c.) to (2 1/2 M.) **Seewis** (2985′; **Curhaus*, pens. 5 1/2-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Scesaplana*, at the E. end of the village, pens. 6-7 1/2 fr.), a summer-resort, charmingly situated on the hillside amidst rich pastures. Pleasant walks to the *Tanzboden*, above the school; to the *Markusplatz* (1/4 hr.); the *Emilien-Brücke* (1/4 hr.); *Marnein* (3660′; 3/4 hr.); the Maiensäss or chalet of *Matan* (4282′; 1 hr.); *Stutz* (4230′; 1 1/4 hr.); *Fadera* (3477′; 3/4 hr.); and to the *Mannas* (3812′; 1 hr.). — Ascents (guides, *Christ. Aebli*, *Chr. Fausch*, *Jak. Gansner*, *Andr. Jost*). The Vilan (7808′; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.; easy) affords a splendid view. — **Scesaplana** (9740′; 6 1/2-7 hrs.; guide 15, with descent to Brand 20, through the Gauer-Thal to Schruns 30 fr.), by the *Alp Fasons* and the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) new *Scesaplana Club Hut* (6400′; inn); thence to the top by a steep path in 3 hrs. more (comp. p. 445). — Over the *Cavell-Joch* (7340′) to the Douglas Hut (p. 445), 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

On the slope to the left is the ruin of *Solâvers*. Then, on the hill, the church-tower of *Fanas*. — 5 M. **Grüsch** (2113′; **Krone; Rosengarten*), on the *Taschinesbach*. The large embankments here were constructed in 1847-48 with a view to reclaim the land devastated by the Landquart.

7 M. **Schiers** (2155′; **Post; Stern; Löwe*), a pretty village, on the left. In 1622 the villagers defeated the Austrians in the churchyard. As the women chiefly contributed to the victory, they have since enjoyed the privilege of first receiving the sacrament.

Over the *Schweizerthor* (7055′) or the *Drusenthor* (7710′) to (8-9 hrs.) *Schruns*, see p. 445 (both toilsome, and little used). — Ascent of the **Kreuz** (7218′) by *Faiauna* and *Stelserberg*, 4 hrs., interesting.

The train crosses the wild *Schraubach*, and skirts the left bank of the Landquart, passing through a tunnel of 250 yds. in the *Fuchsenwinkel*. 9 1/2 M. *Furna* (2360′; Sommerfeld). We then cross the *Farnezabach* to (10 1/2 M.) **Jenatz** (2400′; **Sonne; Krone*), a large village to the right. — 11 M. **Fideris** (2445′; **Niggli*, plain).

A road (diligence to Bad Fideris thrice daily in 1 1/4 hr.) ascends here to the right to (1 M.) the village of **Fideris** (2960′; *Stern; Rathhaus;* above the village, *Hôt. Kulm*, *Quadera*), where a monument to the judge *Schneider*,

the 'Hofer' of the Vorarlberg, was erected by Archduke John. To the S. (3/4 M.) is the prettily situated **Hôtel Aquasana* (3330'; R. & A. 2-3 1/2, board 4 1/2 fr.); 3/4 M. farther on are the **Baths of Fideris** (3580'; R. 1-5, board 5 1/2 fr.), situated in a gorge. The water, containing iron, carbonate of soda, and carbonic acid gas, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints.

The train follows the Landquart, through a grand rocky and wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz*, with the ruined stronghold of *Castels*, destroyed by the 'Gray Confederates' in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps the ruin of *Strahlegg*. We cross the Landquart to the hamlet of *Dalvazza*, belonging to the parish of *Luzein* higher up, and then the wild *Schanielenbach* to (13 M.) **Küblis** (2690'; **Krone; Steinbock*), a pleasant village, 1/4 M. to the E.

FROM KÜBLIS TO THE MONTAFON (p. 445), over the **St. Antönien-Joch** (7850'), 8 hrs. to Gallenkirch, easy. A new road leads to the village of (3 hrs.) *St. Antönien* (4660'; Pens. Madrisa, Pens. Dönz-Lötscher, both good; guide, And. Flütsch). On *Partnun-Staffel*, 1 1/2 hr. farther up, is the finely-situated **Hôt.-Pens. Sulzfluh* (5813'; modest, pens. 5 fr.), whence the **Sulzfluh* (9250'; superb view) may be ascended in 3 hrs. (see p. 445; guide 8, with descent to Schruns 15 fr.). — TO SCHRUNS over the **Partnun or Gruben Pass** (7333'), 5 hrs.; over the **Plasseggen Pass** (7694'), 5 1/2 hrs.; both without difficulty (guide 12 fr.). — TO LANGWIES by *Conters* and the *Duranna Pass*, 5 hrs., see p. 369.

The train begins to ascend. (Above, to the right, is *Conters*, p. 369.) It skirts the N. slope, affording fine views, crosses several valleys with waterfalls, and passes through a tunnel to (15 M.) *Saas* (3260'; Post), and high above the Landquart to (16 1/2 M.) *Serneus-Mezzaselva* (3400'; *Hôt. Mezzaselva, at the station, moderate).

A road, descending to the right and crossing the Landquart, leads hence to the (1 M.) considerable village of *Serneus*. Up the valley to the left, on the left bank of the Landquart, is (1 M.) **Bad Serneus** (3225'; **Curhaus*, pens. from 5 fr.), with a sulphur-spring. The road thence to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart, and then keeps to the right, traversing pleasant pastures.

The line ascends, high above the Landquart, and crosses the *Schlappinbach* to (18 1/2 M.) *Klosters-Dörfli* (3690'; *Curhaus Klosters-Dörfli, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Schweizerhaus). From above it we survey the Prätigau, with the finely vaulted *Silvretta Glacier* at its head; to the right, the *Canardhorn* (8566') and *Gatschieferspitz* (8770').

20 M. **Klosters** (3940') lies among pleasant pastures and woods, in a broad valley enclosed by lofty mountains, and is much frequented in summer. It consists of the hamlets of *Klosters-Dörfli* (see above), *Platz*, 1 M. farther on, with the church, and *Brücke*, adjoining, with the station (restaurant). In the last two are the hotels: **Hôtel Silvretta*, or *Curanstalt Mattli*, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-5, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2-4, S. 2 1/2, board 6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Vereina*, R., L., & A. 2-5, D. 3 1/2, S. 2 1/2, pens. 7-11 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Brosi*, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7 1/2-10 fr., electric light 25 c. extra; **Hôt.-Pens. Florin*, pens. from 6 fr.; *Pens. Belvedere*, 6 fr., well spoken of; *Restaurant Alpenhof; Weineck.* Visit-

ors' tax 50 c. per week. — The *Rütiwald*, 1/4 M. from the 'Brücke', is well provided with seats.

Excursions. (Guides: *Leonhard* and *Christian Guler*, *Chr.* and *W. Jann*, *Peter Jegen*, *Peter* and *Sim. Allemann*.) Attractive short walks to *Selfranga* (1/4 hr.), *Marienhöhe* (20 min.), *Fluhstein* (25 min.), the *Fischweier* (1/2 hr.), *Æuje* (1/2 hr.), *Monbiel* (1 hr.), the *Schwarzsee* (1 1/4 hr.), *Obere Rüti* (1 1/2 hr.), *Selfranga-Mönch-Alpweg-Laret* (1 1/2 hr.). Longer Walks: *Rüti-Bündi-Serneuser-Schwendi-Casana-Alp* (3 hrs.); *Saaser-Alp* (3-3 1/2 hrs.); *Maiensäss Schlappina* (2 1/2 hrs.); ascent of the *Fluh* (2 hrs.); through the valley to *Monbiel* and back over the hill (Alp) to Klosters-Platz (ca. 3 hrs.), etc. — To the **Silvretta Club Hut** (7690'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 7, to the glacier 10 fr.), see p. 349. From the hut to the 'séracs' of the *Silvretta Glacier*, 1 1/2 hr. there and back; to the top of the glacier, 3 hrs. — **Gotschna** (7435'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), past the Schwarzsee (p. 374) and crossing the meadows of *Parsenn*; **Gatschiefer** (*Mückenthälispitz*; 8770'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), by the *Gatschiefer-Alp*; **Canardhorn** (8566'; 5 hrs., viâ *Novai*, see p. 349; guide 9 fr.); **Aelpeltispitz** (8825'; 4 1/2 hrs.; 8 fr.), ascended through the *Schlappin-Thal*; **Madrisahorn** (9285'), viâ *Schlappin* in 6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); **Weissfluh** (9345'; viâ *Ober-Laret* in 5-6 hrs.; guide 9 fr.); all these are fine points, free from difficulty. **Casana** (8405'; viâ *Parsenn* in 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.); the last part requires a steady head. **Pischahorn** (9785'), by *Vereina*, 6 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), or through the *Mönchalp-Thal*, 7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), not difficult (comp. p. 375). More laborious are the **Ungeheuerhörner** (9825'; 4 hrs. from the Vereina Hut, through the Süser-Thal; 25 fr.) and the **Plattenhörner** (highest peak 10,568'; 5 hrs. from Vereina; 25 fr.). — The **Silvrettahorn** (10,655'), 3 1/2-4 hrs. from the Silvretta Hut (p. 374; guide 17, from the hut 10 fr.), the **Signalhorn** (10,538'; from the hut 4 hrs.; guide 16 or 9 fr.), and the ***Piz Buin** (10,880'; 4 1/2 hrs. from the hut; guide 20 fr.) present no danger to experts. More difficult are the *Klein-Buin* (10,695'; 27 fr.), *Verstanklahorn* (10,830'; 45 fr.), *Gross-Litzner* (10,208'; 40 fr.), and *Gross-Seehorn* (10,223'; 27 fr.).

From Klosters to Lavin or Süs by the Vereina Pass, 9-10 hrs., with guide (18 fr.), not difficult. A narrow road ascends the right bank of the Landquart, which is formed by the confluence of the *Sardasca* and *Vereina*, 1 1/2 hr. above Klosters, and leads by *Monbiel* to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Novai Alp* (1770'), on the left bank of the Sardasca. We now follow a bridle-path to the right, and ascend the *Vereina Valley*, passing the *Stutzalp* (6158'), to the (2 hrs.) *Vereina Hut* (6395'; inn in summer), at the mouth of the *Vernela Valley* (see below), and to the (1/4 hr.) *Alp Fremdvereina* (6437'), where the valley divides into the *Jöri-Thal* to the right and the *Süser-Thal* to the left. We ascend the latter to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Val Torta** or **Vereina Pass** (8700'), between the Plattenhörner and Piz Fless, opposite the imposing Piz Linard, and descend the *Val Sagliains* rapidly by a rough path to (3 hrs.) *Süs* or (3 hrs.) *Lavin* (p. 429). Or, at the upper end of the Süser-Thal, we may turn to the right to the **Fless Pass** (8045') and thence descend the *Val Fless* to the *Susasca Valley* and the Flüela road (p. 375), 3 M. above Süs. A third route, the finest of all, leads through the *Jöri-Thal* (see above), with the seven *Jöri Lakes* and the extensive *Jöri Glacier* overshadowed by the *Weisshorn* (10,130'), and across the **Jöri-Fless Pass** (8422') to the Val Fless (to Süs 8 1/2 hrs.; 18 fr.). Finally, a fourth route from the Jöri Lakes ascends steeply to the right to the **Flüela-Jöri Pass** (about 8860') and descends to the (5 hrs. from Vereina) *Flüela Hospice* (p. 374).

To Lavin by the Fuorcla Zadrell, 8 1/2 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), trying but interesting. From the (3 1/2 hrs.) Vereina Hut (see above) we ascend the *Vernela Valley*, past the cavern of *Baretta-Balma*, to the *Piller Glacier*, and over the tiring ice to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Fuorcla Zadrell** (*Vernela Pass* or *Lavinер Joch*; 9030'). Steep descent into the *Val Lavinuoz*, to *Alp Marangun*, and below the precipices of the *Piz Linard* by *Alp d'Immezz* and *Alp da Doura* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Lavin* (p. 429).

To Guarda by the Silvretta Pass, 10-11 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), fatiguing, but easy for adepts. Road to *Novai* (see above; shorter path on the right

bank of the Sardasca by *Schwendi* and *Garfiun*), and through the *Sardasca Valley* to the (3 hrs.) *Sardasca-Alp* (5413′; rfmts.); then a bridle-path to the (1½ hr.) *Silvretta Club Hut* (7690′; inn in summer) on the *Medje-Kopf* (8140′), near the crevassed *Silvretta Glacier*. We ascend the glacier to the (3 hrs.) **Silvretta Pass** (9885′), to the W. of the *Signalhorn* (10,538′; then, to the S.E., we skirt the *Klein-Buin* (10,695′), cross the *La Cudèra* and *Plan-Rai* glaciers, and descend over rough rocks and loose stones to the *Val Tuoi* and (2½-3 hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 430). — From the Silvretta Hut to Lavin over the **Verstankla-Thor** (9580′), 7 hrs., trying, for adepts only (guide 22 fr.).

To the Montafon over the *Schlappiner-Joch* (7 hrs. to Gallenkirch; 15 fr.), see p. 445. — Over the *Rothe Furka* (8832′) to the (8 hrs.; 15 fr.) *Madlener-Haus* and (3 hrs.) *Patenen* (p. 445), fatiguing but interesting.

At Klosters the train reverses its direction. It crosses the Landquart, and ascends through the *Rütiwald*, with a fine view to the right, to the *Drostobel*, where it doubles back by means of the Cavadürli spiral tunnel, ¼ M. long. Thence it ascends the steep *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded hill, with fine views of the Silvretta Glacier on the left, to (25½ M.) *Laret* (4740′; buffet). Beyond the little *Schwarzsee* (4945′), with the village of *Unter-Laret* to the left, we cross the *Stützbach* to (27 M.) *Wolfgang*, at the top of the pass (5357′; inn). We descend through wood, skirt the E. side of the *Davoser See* (5125′; 1 M. long), abounding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser*, and pass the mouth of the *Flüela Valley* (see below) to (29 M.) *Davos-Dorf* (p. 375). Thence on the right bank of the Landwasser to (31 M.) **Davos-Platz** (p. 376).

The Flüela Road crosses the Landwasser at Davos-Dorf station. (Diligence, see p. 370; long halt.) To the right, at the head of the *Dischma Valley*, rises the beautiful *Piz Vadret* (10,565′). We ascend the lonely *Flüela Valley*, on the right bank of the stream, through wood, and past the (3½ M.) *Inn Zur Alpenrose* (6005′) and (1½ M.) the *Tschuggen Inn* (6370′), to the (4 M.) —

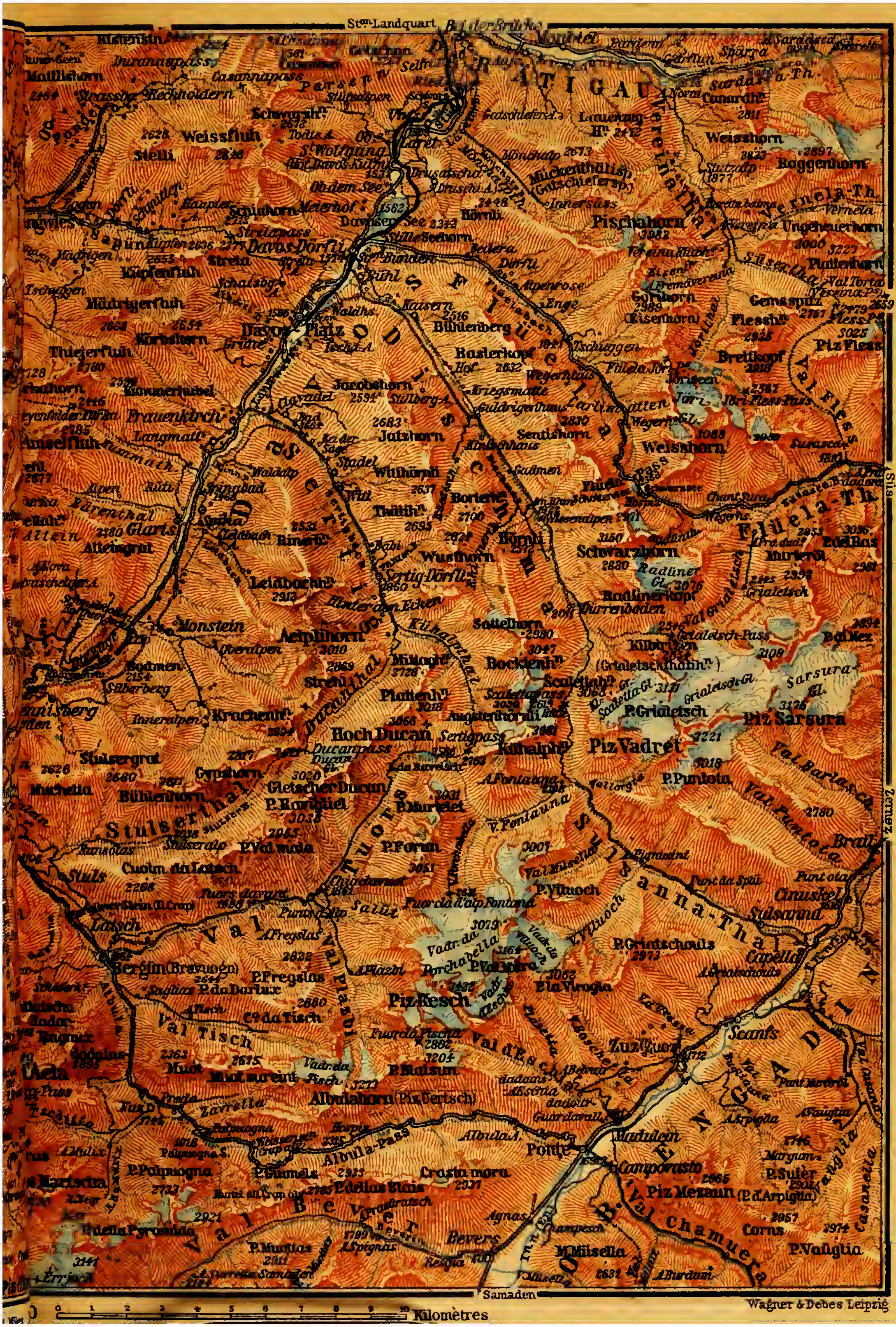
39 M. **Flüela Pass** (7835′; **Flüela Hospice*, R. 2, B. 1¼, D. 2½ fr.). On the right lies the *Schottensee*, with greenish-white glacier-water, on the left the *Schwarzsee*, with clear spring-water. To the N. rises the *Weisshorn* (10,130′), to the S. the *Schwarzhorn*.

The **Schwarzhorn* or *Flüela-Schwarzhorn* (10,335′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide from the Flüela Hospice 6 fr., not needed by adepts), an admirable point, is not difficult. We descend the road to the E. for 1 M. and then ascend the *Radün-Thal* by a good path to the right, over stones and grass, to the (1½ hr.) glacier. This we cross to the (20 min.) base of the peak, and ascend its steep S. arête to the (¾ hr.) top. Imposing panorama: most conspicuous from S. to W. are the Piz Vadret, and beyond it the Bernina, Piz Dosdè, etc.; the Piz Kesch, Piz d'Aela, Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel (and, farther off, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps); Lenzerhorn, Tödi, Glärnisch, Sentis, Scesaplana; in the foreground, the Silvretta, the Oetzthaler Ferner, Piz Lischanna, Piz Pisoc, Ortler; then, the valleys of Flüela, Dischma, Davos, and the Lower Engadine with Ardetz and Schloss Tarasp. Descent to the *Dürrboden* in the Dischma-Thal (p. 377), over debris and steep slopes, for experts only, with a guide.

Rich flora on the Flüela Pass. The S. slopes are brilliant with rhododendrons in their season. The Primula villosa, Primula farinosa, Alpine anemones, Empetrum nigrum, the Saxifraga Seguieri, and the Saxifraga androsacea (near the hospice) also grow here.

The road descends the rock-strewn valley, and crosses the *Su-*

Pfäfers
St. Landquart
Zizers
Disentis
Splügen
Geograph. Anstalt von
Juher
Silvaplana
Calanda
CHUR
Ems (Domat)
Tamins
Reichenau
Bonaduz
Rhäzüns
Feldis
Scheid
Rothenbrunnen
Trans
Tomils
Paspels
Almens
Realta
Rodels
Fürstenau
Scharans
Katzis
Sarn
Sils
Thusis
Rongellen
Zillis
Donath
Andeer
Bärenburg
La Roffna
Ausser Ferrera
Malix
Churwalden
Parpan
Tschiertschen
Praden
Castiel
Peist
Arosa
Dreibündenst.
Stätzerhorn
Lenzerhorn
P. Linard
Lenz
Obervatz
Alvaneu
Tiefenkastel
Mons
Conters
Savognin
Tinzen
Piz Curver
P. Toissa
Piz Michel
Tinzenhorn
Piz d'Err
Rothhorn
Aelplisechorn
Welschtobel
Lenzerheide
Schmitten
Bad Alvaneu
Mutten
Stürvis
Surava
P. la Tschera
Marmels
Bleisoto
P. Arlos
P. Scalottas
P. Danis
Weisshorn
Parpaner
Aroser Weisshorn
Churer Joch
Gürgaletsch
Carmennapass
Tschuggen
Schiesshorn
Sandhubel
Guggernell
Valbella
Sporz
Muldain
Schweiningen
Rona
Roffna
Cotschen
Curvèr pintg d. Taspin
P. Neza



Kilomètres

Wagner & Debes Leipzig

sasca at (2¼ M.) *Chant Sura*, by a road-menders' hut (7143′). To the right opens the dreary *Val Grialetsch*, at the head of which rises the jagged *Piz Vadret*, with the great *Grialetsch Glacier*. The road crosses a torrent from the *Val Fless* (p. 373) on the left. Behind us is the Schwarzhorn. Farther down we cross the stream and pass through a gallery, beyond which Süs, with its ruined castle, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked *Piz Mezdi* (p. 430) above it. Then a descent in windings (old road to the left shorter) to (6¼ M.) —

47½ M. *Süs* (p. 429); thence to (61 M.) *Schuls*, see R. 102.

91. From Davos to Tiefenkastell *(Thusis)*. Landwasser Road.

DILIGENCE from Davos-Platz to (23½ M.) Tiefenkastell daily in 4½ hrs. (9 fr. 55, coupé 11 fr. 50 c.); to (32½ M.) Thusis in 6½ hrs. (13 fr. 15, coupé 15 fr. 80 c.). — EXTRA-POST, with two horses, from Thusis to Wiesen 53 fr. 90 c.; to Davos-Platz 86 fr. 90 c. — ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE from Thusis to Wiesen 30, TWO-HORSE 50 fr., to Davos 45 and 80 fr.; from Davos to Wiesen 13 and 24, Tiefenkastell 25 and 45, Thusis 35 and 65 fr.

The district of **Davos** (Rom. *Tavau*), a lofty Alpine valley, 8 M. long and ½ M. broad, with 3800 Prot. inhab., consists of pastures and a few corn-fields, sprinkled with cottages and chalets. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Landwasser*. Around its five churches are grouped the hamlets of *Dörfli*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and, in a lateral valley, *Monstein*. Down to 1848 the district was one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 365). The inhabitants are said to have been originally German immigrants, who settled here in the 13th century.

Railway from Landquart to Davos, see R. 90.

Davos-Dorf. — Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL SEEHOF OR CURHAUS DAVOS-DORF, sheltered, R., L., & A. 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, pens. 7-12 fr.; *HÔT. FLÜELA & POST, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7½-11 fr., for transient guests only; PENS. HAUS HERRMANN, 5½-7 fr.; PENS. ROHDEN; PENS. CONCORDIA (frequented by the English); PENS. GREDIG; PENS. MÜHLEHOF, pens. 6-9 fr.; PENS. BELLEVUE; PENS. MORITZ-RAGATZ, 6-7½ fr. — NEUE HEILANSTALT DAVOS-DORF, R. 1-7, board 11 fr.; SANATORIUM DAVOS, with dépendance *Villa Maria;* BASLER SANATORIUM *(Dr. Kündig)*, on a height at the mouth of the Flüela-Thal, ¾ M. to the E. of the rail. station.

Davos-Dorf (5164′) is prettily situated at the base of the *Schiahorn* (8900′). Opposite, at the head of the Dischma Valley, to the S.E., is the Scaletta Glacier with the Piz Vadret (p. 377); and to the left rises the Schwarzhorn (p. 374).

Pleasant walk to the (10 min.) *Davoser See* (p. 374). On its N. side (½ hr.) is the **Pens.-Restaurant Höhenwald*, pleasantly situated on the margin of the forest, with shady promenades, rowing and sailing boats, etc. — The *Weissfluh* (9345′; viâ *Meierhof;* in 4½ hrs.; guide advisable) is a fine point of view (alternative descent to *Langwies*, p. 369, or *Klosters*, p. 372). — The *Pischahorn* (9785′; 5½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.) is ascended without difficulty viâ *Tschuggen*, see p. 373.

The railway to (1¾ M.) Davos-Platz turns towards the canalized Landwasser and follows the embankment on its right bank for about 1½ M.

Davos-Platz. — **Hotels.** *Curhaus Davos, R., L., & A. 2½-6, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, board from 7½ fr.; *Grand Hôtel Belvedere, with a large terrace ('Solarium'), R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. from 8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. d'Angleterre, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria (English), R. 3½-6, pens. 8½-16½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Buol, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6½-11½ fr.; Deutscher Hof, R., L., & A. 2-4, D. 3-3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Strela, 5½-8 fr.; *Schweizerhof, with café-restaurant, pens. 8½-15 fr.; *Villa Christiana, pens. from 6½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Charlottenhof, finaly situated, pens. 5-7½ fr.; *Post, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. Rhætia, R., L., & A. 2-6, B. 1¼, pens. 7½-12 fr.; *Davoser Hof, near the station, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2-2½ fr., for transient visitors; *Hôt.-Pens. Bahnhof & Gelria, opposite the station, pens. from 7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Löwe, 4½-6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bergadler, R., L., & A. 2-6, pens. 7½-12 fr.; Rathhaus, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Last; Hôt.-Pens. Frei, 7-12 fr.; Centralhof; Tobelmühle Hotel, for transients, pens. 6-8½ fr. — **Pensions.** Eisenlohr, 6½-12 fr.; Villa Collina, 6½-11 fr.; Villa Dora; Villa Fürstenau, 6-8 fr.; Chalet Riedel; Kroymann (for ladies); Villa Wetzel; Villa Weyermann; Villa Erica; Villa Pravignan (Rom. Cath.); Quisisana; Villa Holstein, 6-10 fr.; Villa Daheim, 6-8 fr.; Villa Schelling, 6-8 fr.; Richmond; Bethanien (for ladies), 5½-7½ fr.

Institutions. **Dr. Turban's Sanatorium* for consumptive patients, at the S.W. end of the village, on an elevated site, R. 2-6, board 4 fr., including medical attendance; *Evangelisches Diakonissenhaus*, for poor patients; *Villa Magdalena* (Dutch); *Basler Sanatorium*, *Heilanstalt Davos-Dorf*, *Sanatorium Davos*, these three in Davos-Dorf (p. 375). — *Mr. F. Faris-Barlow's School* for delicate boys (130-140*l.* per annum). Similar houses are the *Fridericianum*, for boys, and *Frl. Dickes's School*, for girls.

Cafés & Restaurants. *Curhaus* (see above), with large billiard and reading room; *Café-Restaurant Franziscaner; Restaurant Alpina; Schweizerhof*, see above; *Gentiana*, *Elsener*, these two luncheon-rooms.

Cursaal and Cur-Garten at the Curhaus (tickets at the hotels); concerts in the afternoon and evening, theatrical performances thrice a week in winter (open only to guests of subscribing hotels). — *Visitors' and Music Tax*, 1½ fr. weekly.

English Church *(St. Luke's)*; chaplain, *Rev. W. J. S. Emery, M. A.* — English Physician, *Dr. W. R. Huggard.* — Information at the *Curverein Davos-Platz.*

Carriages. One-horse, to Davos-Dorf 3 fr., two-horse 5 fr.; to Spinabad, Glaris, and Clavadel 6 or 12, Tschuggen 10 or 18, Hoffnungsau 10 or 18, Flüela Hospice 14 or 26, Wiesen 13 or 24, Tiefenkastell 25 or 45, Thusis 35 or 65, Coire viâ Churwalden 35 or 65, Tarasp 38 or 70, Samaden 50 or 90, Pontresina or St. Moritz 55 or 100, Nauders 60 or 105, Landeck 80 or 150, Meran 130 or 240 fr. — An Omnibus plies between Davos-Platz and Davos-Dörfli hourly; 30 c., there and back 50 c.

Davos-Platz (5115'; pop. 4780), the capital of the district and of the ancient league of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque houses scattered among the pastures, is a favourite winter-resort of consumptive patients, and attracts visitors in summer also. It is sheltered by lofty mountains from the N. and E. winds, and the air is remarkably pure and dry. The mean annual temperature is 36° Fahr. (winter 21°, summer 51°). In winter the weather is generally calm, and the power of the sun is often so great that it is comfortable to sit in the open air even when the thermometer is below zero. Skating and tobogganing are actively pursued in winter, and an international Skating competition is held annually in the rink opposite the Curhaus (ca. 24,000 sq. yds. in area). — The mountains

enclosing the Davos Valley are the Schiahorn (see below) and its foot-hills on the W., and the Jakobshorn (8510′), Jatzhorn (8818′), Thälihorn (8840′), and Seehorn (7352′; overtopped by the Hörnli, 8034′) on the E. At the head (S.) of the valley rises the slender Tinzenhorn (10,430′), with the Piz Michel (10,375′) to the W. of it. — The hall of the handsome *Rathhaus* contains old weapons, stained glass, and other curiosities. — *John Addington Symonds* (d. 1893) lived for many years at Davos, and wrote most of his books here.

Walks. — To the *Waldhaus* (Hôt.-Pens.), at the entrance to the Dischma Valley, 1/4 hr. — To the *Gemsjäger*, passing Dr. Turban's Sanatorium, 1/2 hr. Good survey of the valley, Davos Lake, and the surrounding mountains. — The **Schatzalp* (6150′; inn; electric wire-rope railway in 15 min.) is reached in 1 hr. by a beautiful forest-path, beginning above the Curhaus. We may return by the old zigzag path on the left side of the *Guggertobel*. — *Strela-Alp* (6495′), 1 1/4 hr.; *Grüne Alp* and *Ischa-Alp*, each 1 hr. — *Flüela Waterfall*, near the Flüela road, 1 1/2 hr.; a board on a telegraph-post indicates the wood-path (r.) to (5 min.) the fall. — To *Frauenkirch*, 3/4 hr.; baths of *Clavadel* (see below), 3/4 hr.

Ascents (guides: *J.* and *Chr. Engi*, *Chr. Clavadetscher*, *Georg Valer*, *Joh. Kaufmann*, *Joh. Bandlin*, and *Hans Kasper*; *Joh. Luzi* of Davos-Dorf). — *Schiahorn (8900′), 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 7 fr.); easy and repaying. From the *Schatzalp* (see above) we pass over Alpine pastures (path marked in red) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Strela Pass* (7800′; see p. 369), whence a good zigzag path leads to the right to (1 hr.) the summit. Fine view of the Davos, Sertig, and Dischma valleys, the Silvretta, Adula, and Bernina groups, the Rhætikon, and the Albula group. — *Alteingrat* (7810′), by *Glaris*, 4 1/2 hrs., not difficult (guide 9 fr.); easily ascended from Wiesen also, viâ the *Alvascheiner Alp* (p. 379). — **Schwarzhorn* (10,335′), from the Flüela Pass in 3 hrs. (6 fr.), see p. 374. — *Piz Grialetsch* (10,270′; 3 1/2 hrs.; 14 fr.), from the *Dürrboden* (see below) viâ the *Scaletta Pass*, and the *Little Scaletta* and *Vallorgia Glacier*, not difficult. — *Piz Vadret* (10,565′), by the Scaletta Pass in 6 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition for experts. — *Hoch-Ducan* (10,060′), from (2 1/2 hrs.) *Sertig-Dörfli* (p. 378), 4 1/2-5 hrs. (20 fr.), difficult and fatiguing. — *Kühalphorn* (10,108′; 4 hrs.; 12 fr.), from Sertig-Dörfli by the *Kühalp Glacier*, not difficult.

From Davos to Scanfs over the Scaletta Pass, 8 1/2 hrs., attractive (direct route from Davos to the Upper Engadine; marked bridle-path; guide 16 fr.; not essential). From Davos-Platz we follow the road past the *Waldhaus* (see above), turn to the left into the *Dischma Valley*, which is well wooded in its lower part, and reach (3 hrs.) the *Dürrboden* (6598′; *Inn, rustic). Fine view of the *Scaletta Glacier*. To the left rises the *Schwarzhorn* (10,335′), ascended hence in 4 hrs. (better from the *Flüela Pass*, p. 374). The path, latterly steep, ascends in 2 hrs. more to the **Scaletta Pass** (8590′), between the *Kühalphorn* (10,110′) and the *Scalettahorn* (10,065′). A ruined hut at the top. View limited. Descent, steep at places, but enlivened by waterfalls and views of the ice-clad lateral valleys, to the *Alp Fontauna* (7210′; see p. 378), and through the *Val Sulsanna* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Sulsanna* (two poor inns) and (1/2 hr.) *Capella*, in the Inn Valley, 1 1/2 M. from *Scanfs* (p. 428).

From Davos to *Langwies* by the *Strela Pass* (4 hrs.; guide, 10 fr., not essential), see p. 369; to Arosa by the *Furkahöhe* (4 1/2 hrs.; 12 fr.), see p. 370.

Over the Sertig Pass to Bergün (8 1/2 hrs.) or Scanfs (9 hrs.), an attractive route, esp. in conjunction with the Fuorcla d'Eschia, and preferable to the Scaletta Pass (road as far as Sertig-Dörfli; guide, 15 fr., not necessary for experts with special map). The road diverges to the left from the Frauenkirch road, 1 M. to the S. of Davos-Platz, crosses the Landwasser, enters the pretty, wooded *Sertig Valley*, and leads past (2 M.) the sulphur-baths of *Clavadel* (5460′; *Curhaus, pens. 5 1/2-9 fr.; Villa Bellevue,

a dépendance of the Curhaus, from 5 fr.) and many scattered chalets to (4 M.) *Sertig-Dörfli* (6102′; Inn zum Bergführer), with the church of the valley. Above the village, 'Hinter den Ecken', the valley divides into the *Ducan-Thal* to the right, from which a fatiguing route crosses the *Ducan Pass* (8763′) to Filisur, and the *Kühalp-Thal* to the left, through which our path now ascends. At the head of the valley, where the path is lost (1¼ hr.), we cross the stream to the right and ascend to the S.W. over turf and screes, where the path re-appears, to the (1¼ hr.) **Sertig Pass** (9062′). Fine view of the *Porchabella Glacier* and *Piz Kesch* (see below) to the S. We now descend to the right past the *Raveisch Lakes*, where a bridle-path begins, and through the *Val Tuors* to the chalets of *Chaclavuot* (6106′), whence a new road leads to (3 hrs.) *Bergün* (p. 406); or we may descend from the pass to the S. through the *Val Sertig* and *Val Fontauna* to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Fontauna* (see p. 377) and to (2½ hrs.) *Scanfs* (p. 428). Experts will find it much more interesting to ascend from the head of the Val Fontauna through the *Val del Tschüvel (Val Porchabella)* to the (1¾ hr. from the Sertig Pass) *Kesch-Hütte* (8630′; inn in summer), finely situated at the foot of the Porchabella Glacier. A grand route crosses this glacier and the **Fuorcla d'Eschia** (9868′) to (5 hrs.) *Zuoz* (p. 428). The ***Piz Kesch** (11,220′) may be ascended from the Fuorcla in 1½ hr. or from the Kesch Hut in 3 hrs. by adepts (guide 15, from Davos 30 fr.). Comp. pp. 406, 428.

The *Landwasser Road* crosses several torrents, with their broad stony deposits, and follows the right side of the valley, studded with houses and chalets. In front of us rises the tooth-like *Tinzenhorn* (p. 405). 2½ M. *Frauenkirch* (5060′; *Post, pens. 5-7 fr.), protected from avalanches by a bulwark, with a picturesquely situated little church. To the left opens the *Sertig Valley*, in which lies *Clavadel* (p. 377). The valley contracts. We cross the Landwasser near (1½ M.) *Spinabad* (4816′), a sulphur-bath (plain, but good; R. 2, B. 1, pens. 5½-7 fr.), prettily situated amidst pines. Here begins the canal, which conducts the water of the Landwasser to work the new Davos electric works at Glaris. ¾ M. *Glaris* (4785′; Post), scattered on the pastures of the right bank. A road to the left, ¾ M. lower down, leads to (1½ M.) the mountain-hamlet of *Monstein* (5250′; *Curhaus, no invalids received, pens. 5-6 fr.). — The road follows the wooded valley, on the left bank, in view of the *Piz Michēl* (p. 405), to the (2½ M.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau* (4362′; inn), a deserted foundry. To the right rise the steep, stony, and pine-clad slopes of the *Züge*.

Below the foundry the valley contracts to a wild gorge. The road *(Zügenstrasse)* follows the left bank for ¾ M. more, leads through a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery, crosses to the right bank, and begins to ascend. Three more tunnels and another avalanche gallery. The **Bärentritt*, a projecting platform, 250′ above the Landwasser, affords a striking view of the grand and wild valley, with the *Sägentobel Fall*, 105′ high, on the right. We cross the *Sägentobel* and *Brückentobel*, and ascend in long windings to (2¾ M.) —

13 M. **Wiesen** (4770′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue & Palmy*, open the year round, pens. 6-8 fr.), on the sunny slope high above the Landwasser, a summer-resort, sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds. To the S., beyond the Landwasser gorge, on the green slopes of

the *Stulsergrat* (8790′), lies *Jenisberg*. Farther off are the huge *Tinzenhorn* (10,430′) and the *Piz Michēl* (10,375′).

WALKS. By *Süsswinkel* to the upper *Brückentobel* and the *Mühlentobel*, with waterfalls (20 min.). — To the *Tiefentobel* (see below), 20 min.; from the road a beautiful view of the Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel, and Piz d'Aela; farther on is (40 min.) *Schmitten*. Beyond the Tiefentobel we may descend to (1/4 hr.) *Bodmen* (4162′), with its ruinous houses; pleasant forest-path thence into the gorge of the Landwasser, to the *Theerhütte*, and to the *Leidboden* (20 min.); cross the Landwasser by a rickety bridge. Then either cross another bad bridge farther up, and return to (3/4 hr.) Wiesen; or, from the first bridge, ascend to the left until we have passed a barn and some old stables, where the steep path turns to the right, leading above the former route, and through fine larch-forest and pleasant glades to (1 hr.) *Filisur* (p. 406). — To the (1/2 hr.) **Jenisberg Bridge* (3900′), 273′ above the Landquart. A few paces to the left, this side the bridge, we have a fine view of the *Känzeli Waterfall*. From the bridge a steep ascent to (1 1/4 hr.) *Jenisberg* (5010′); then by a path, very rough at places, high above the Zügenstrasse, with views of the Davos valley, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau* (p. 378). — To the (3/4 hr.) **Bärentritt*, and by the romantic *Zügenstrasse* to *Hoffnungsau* (p. 378). — The *Wiesener Alp* (6310′; good forest-path, 1 1/2 hr.) is a fine point of view; better still the **Sandhubel* (9080′), ascended from the Alp in 2 1/2 hrs. (bridle-track; comp. p. 370). — *Alteingrat* (7810′; 3 hrs.), see p. 377.

Beyond Wiesen (1 M.) the road crosses the profound *Tiefentobel* (with a large avalanche-bulwark above it), and passes through a tunnel. The church of (2 M.) **Schmitten**, Roman. *Farrēra* (4150′; *Adler; Kreuz; Krone*), on a green hill, now becomes visible. In the valley, below the village, the *Albula* joins the Landwasser.

TO FILISUR (p. 406). A path, diverging to the left from the road, near the church, descends in a wide curve, crosses the Schmitterbach (impassable after rain), and joins the Albula road near the (1/2 hr.) Landwasser bridge, beyond Bad Alveneu. — From Wiesen by the *Leidboden* to (1 1/2 hr.) Filisur (boy as guide), see above.

The road crosses the *Schmittertobel* to (1 1/2 M.) *Alveneu*, Rom. *Alvagne* (3887′); to the S.E., a pleasant view of the Bergün Valley, separated from the Landwasser Valley by the *Stulsergrat* (8790′); in the background, *Piz Uertsch* (10,740′). The road soon descends in a long bend into the large *Crapanaira Tobel*, where it divides. The Coire road follows the hillside, and crosses a covered wooden bridge at the foot of the castle of *Belfort* (3575′), destroyed in 1499, a picturesque ruin on an almost inaccessible rock. Then (3 M.) *Brienz* (3713′) and (2 M.) *Lenz* (p. 381). — The road to Tiefenkastell descends to (2 1/2 M.) *Bad Alveneu* (p. 405), in the Albula Valley, and leads viâ *Surava* to (3 1/2 M.) —

23 1/2 M. *Tiefenkastell* (p. 403); thence to *Thusis* through the *Schyn Pass*, see p. 402.

92. From Coire to Tiefenkastell viâ Churwalden.

18 M. DILIGENCE in summer 4 times daily (Julier and Albula routes, pp. 379, 376) in 4 1/4 hrs. (7 fr. 25, 8 fr. 70 c.). — ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE from Coire to Churwalden 10, TWO-HORSE 19 fr.; to Parpan 15 or 30, Lenzerheide 20 or 35, Tiefenkastell 25 or 40 fr. Electric railway projected.

Coire (1935′), see p. 366. By the Steinbock Hotel the road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings (short-cuts), with views of the town, Rhine Valley, and Calanda. To the E. opens the *Schanfigg* (p. 368), watered by the Plessur. A finger-post 1¼ M. from Coire indicates the route to the left to *Bad Passugg* (p. 368), and another, ¾ M. farther on, the way to the *Känzeli* (p. 368). We ascend the valley of the *Rabiosa*, which falls into the Plessur far below, and pass *Malix* (3800′; with a mineral spring) and the ruin of *Strassberg*.

6½ M. **Churwalden** (3975′; **Curhaus Krone*, R., L., & A. 2-5, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr.; **Hôt. Gengel*, R. & A. 2½ fr.; **Hôt. Mettier*, pens. 7 fr.; *Pens. Hemmi*; **Hôt. Rothhorn*, R. 1-2, L. ½, B. 1, D. 2½, board 4 fr.; **Weisses Kreuz*, R., L., & A. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4-6 fr.), a health-resort, with an old church and the former monastery of *Aschera*, lies picturesquely in a narrow valley.

The road ascends more rapidly. The footpath, through wood at first, runs on the left bank of the stream, which it crosses near —

8½ M. **Parpān** (4957′; **Curhaus & Post*, R., L., & A. from 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; **Hôt. Stätzerhorn*, pens. 6-8 fr.), a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The ancestral mansion of the Buols (end of 16th cent.) contains various mediæval relics.

Pleasant walk to the (2½ hrs.) **Churer Joch** (6686′), at the foot of the *Gürgaletsch*: view of Coire, the Rhine Valley as far as the Sentis, etc.

The **Stätzer Horn** (*Piz Raschil*; 8460′; 3 hrs., without guide), a favourite point of view, the highest peak of the range between the valley of Churwalden and the Domleschg (see p. 382), is ascended from Parpan by the S. A. C.'s bridle-path. Beyond the hamlet of *Sartuns* we ascend straight on, not to the right. Inn at the top falling to decay. Grand panorama of the valleys of Schanfigg, Churwalden, Oberhalbstein, Schams, Domleschg, and the Vorder-Rhein as far as Ilanz; of the Rhætikon Chain, Calanda, Tödi, St. Gotthard, Piz Beverin, Rheinwald Glacier, Piz Tambo, Bernina, Albula, etc. (Panorama by *A. Heim.*) Rich flora. The descent on the Domleschg side is longer, the last part fatiguing, but cannot be mistaken: by the Alps of *Raschil* and *Schall* to the chalets of *Almens*, and then to the left to *Scharans* and Thusis in the Rhine Valley (4 hrs. in all). Mountaineers may descend by *Obervatz* to the *Solis Bridge* (p. 403).

From Parpan to *Arosa*, 4½ hrs., see p. 370.

On the top of the pass (5090′) we obtain a fine view of the Oberhalbstein Mts.; to the right are the hills above the Schyn Pass, to the left the *Lenzer Horn* (9550′) and the adjacent *Piz Michēl* (10,375′); behind us, the *Calanda* (p. 368). We descend to *Valbella* and *Canols*, pass several tarns and the *Heidsee* (4880′), embosomed in forest (*Chalet-Restaurant, on an island, pens. 4-5 fr.), cross the wooded *Lenzer Heide*, Rom. *Planeira*, to *Lai* (Post, pens. 4-5 fr.) and the diligence-station of (2¾ M.) —

11¼ M. **Lenzerheide** (4775′; **Hôt.-Pens. Lenzerhorn*, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Curhaus Post*, R., L., & A. 1½-3, pens. from 5 fr.), a health-resort (lodgings in several chalets).

The **Aroser Rothhorn** (9790′; 3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a splendid point of view, is ascended hence by a club-path (comp. p. 370). — The **Lenzer Horn** (9550′; 3½ hrs.; guide) is also easy and attractive. — The *Stätzer Horn* (8460′; 3 hrs.), see above.

Travellers bound for the *Schyn Road* take a road to the right at *Lai* (1/2 M. to the N. of the Curhaus), leading over the *Heidbach* to (50 min.) *Obervatz* (4015'), before reaching which we keep to the left so as to avoid the paths to *Lain*, higher up. We then descend abruptly by *Zorten* and *Nivaigl* to (40 min.) the *Solis Bridge* (p. 403).

14 1/2 M. **Lenz,** Rom. *Lansch* (4285'; *Krone* or *Post*), an important military point before the Splügen road was made. The Duc de Rohan in 1635, and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians. — The *Albula Road* diverges here to the left from the Julier Road, and descends by *Brienz* (p. 379) and through the *Crapanaira Tobel* to (17 M.) *Alveneu-Bad* (p. 405).

Our road descends in numerous windings (short-cuts), overlooking the Oberhalbstein, with the Heinzenberg to the W., beyond the Schyn Pass. On a height in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein (p. 403); beyond the Schyn Pass lies Stürvis (p. 403); and far below is Tiefenkastell. Near the farm of *Vazerols*, to the right, below the road, is a small monument on the spot where the Three Leagues took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 365). At the bottom of the valley we cross the Albula to —

18 M. *Tiefenkastell* (p. 403).

93. From Coire to Thusis.

Comp. Maps, pp. 374, 384.

17 M. Rhætian Railway in 1-1 1/3 hr.; fares 5 fr. 60, 4 fr. 20 c., 2 fr. (return 9 fr., 6 fr. 75, 3 fr. 15 c.). — This narrow-gauge line (opened in 1896) is the continuation of the line from Davos by Landquart to Coire (pp. 370, 67), and since its completion Thusis has become the chief starting-point for the Engadine diligences (the drive being now 2 1/4 hrs. shorter than from Coire). Shortest routes to Silvaplana, Sils-Maria, Maloja, and St. Moritz by the *Julier*, and to Samaden and Pontresina by the *Albula*.

Coire, see p. 366. The station of the Rhætian line is to the W. of the United Swiss station (p. 67). The line crosses the *Plessur* and approaches the *Rhine*. 2 1/2 M. *Felsberg;* the village lies beyond the Rhine, at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 368), and is menaced with destruction, part of the rock above it having fallen in 1850. — 3 3/4 M. *Ems* (1880'; Railway Hotel), a large village with a church and scanty ruins on two hills. — From (5 1/2 M.) *Reichenau-Tamins* (buffet) an iron bridge crosses the Rhine to **Reichenau** (1935'; **Adler*, R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4 fr.; carriages for hire), a hamlet at the union of the *Vorder-* and *Hinter-Rhein*. Best view of the rivers from a pavilion in *Dr. von Planta's* garden, adjoining the Adler. At their junction the Vorder-Rhein, though superior in volume, is driven back by the impetuous Hinter-Rhein, which descends from the Bernardino. To the W. towers the snowy Brigelser Horn. The pleasant garden is open to visitors; curious old inscription on the gardener's house. The old *Château* of the Bishops of Coire, opposite the entrance to the garden, now belongs to Dr. Alfred von Planta. In 1793 Louis Philippe sought refuge here under the name of Chabot, and his room and other memorials still exist (fee 1 fr.).

Travellers making a short stay at Reichenau should ascend the **Church Hill of Tamins* (p. 384; 20 min. from the rail. station). — From Reichenau to *Disentis*, and over the *Oberalp* to *Andermatt*, see R. 94; over the *Kunkels Pass* to *Ragatz*, see p. 72.

The railway crosses the *Hinter-Rhein* by an iron bridge just above its junction with the *Vorder-Rhein*, across which the road is carried from Reichenau by a new iron bridge. The line then ascends, describing a wide bend round a rocky knoll, and turns to the S. through a deep cutting. — 8 M. **Bonaduz** (2145′; *Hôt. Oberalp, Railway Hotel*, both near the station; *Degiacomi, Post*, in the village), pleasantly situated on a fertile plateau. To the S. in the background tower Piz Beverin and Piz Curvèr; to the N.E. the Calanda. — Road to *Ilanz* viâ *Versam*, see p. 385; to the left, on the Rhine, is the *Chapel of St. George*, adorned with ancient frescoes.

The valley, called **Domleschg**, *Domliaschga*, or *Tomiliasca* (the W. side *Heinzenberg*, Romanic *Montagna*), through which the line to Thusis runs on the left bank of the Hinter-Rhein, is 7 M. long and 2 M. wide. The Rhine formerly occupied nearly the whole valley, but is now confined between large embankments. The sides of the valley are remarkably fertile, while on the right bank castles peep down from almost every hill and rock.

9¼ M. **Rhäzüns** (2125′), with a handsome château of the Vieli family, on a rock rising from the Rhine. Farther on, both train and road run high above the broad gravelly bed of the river, on the right bank of which is the ruin of *Nieder-Juvalta*. From (12 M.) **Rothenbrunnen** a bridge crosses the Rhine to the (¾ M.) baths of that name (**Curhaus*, pens. 5 fr.), containing iron, iodine, and phosphorus, and specially adapted for children's ailments. They lie at the foot of steep rocks; adjacent is the ruin of *Ober-Juvalta*. On the road, to the right of the railway, is *Realta* (2058′; Gasthaus zur Rhein-Correction), with the ruin of *Nieder-Realta*. Opposite, on the right bank of the Rhine, on rocky hills, are the château of *Ortenstein* (restored) and the church of *St. Lorenz*, picturesquely situated; farther on, near *Paspels*, are the ruins of *Alt-Sins* and *Neu-Sins* and the château of *Canova*. — From (13½ M.) *Rodels-Fürstenau* a bridge crosses the Rhine to the villages of these names on the right bank; above Rodels is the château of *Rietberg*. — The line now threads a boggy district covered with brushwood; to the right, on the road, is the large cantonal *Reformatory*. Beyond (15 M.) **Cazis** or **Katzis** (2185′; *Kreuz*) we pass a nunnery on the right, and the venerable little church of *St. Martin* on the left. Beautiful scenery: to the S. rises the snowy *Piz Curvèr* (9760′); beyond it, to the left, is the Schyn Pass, with the *Piz Michel* (10,375′) in the background; to the N. the *Ringelspitz* (10,660′) and the *Trinserhorn* or *Piz Dolf* (9935′). About ¾ M. to the E. the *Albula* falls into the Rhine; beyond it lies the charming village of *Scharans*.

From Cazis diligence daily in 1½ hr., viâ *Schauenberg* and *Tartar*, to (3½ M.) **Sarn** (3865′; **Pens. Heinzenberg*), pleasantly situated among sunny

meadows on the slope of the *Heinzenberg*. The *Prätzer Höhe* (6965′), the highest point of the Heinzenberg, is easily ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs., with guide. Splendid view.

Near Thusis, above the pleasant village of *Masein*, stands the château of *Nieder-Tagstein*.

17 M. **Thusis.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Via Mala, at the upper end of the town, with garden, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 9½-12 fr.; Post Hotel, near the station, R., L., & A. 3½-4½, B. 1½, lunch 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Rhætia, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz, R. 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 6½-7 fr.; Hôt. Splügen, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8 fr.; Gemsli, plain. — Beer at the '*Felsenkeller*' on the *Rosenbühl* (to the right of the entrance to the Via Mala; fine view). — One-horse Carriage to the third bridge of the Via Mala and back, 2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 8 fr., two-horse 12 fr.; to Andeer 13½, 16½, or 24½ fr.; to Splügen 27½ or 50 fr.; to Schyn (Solis Bridge) 7, 9, or 14 fr.; to Tiefenkastell 13½, 16½, or 24½ fr. (fees included). — *English Church Service* in the Swiss Church.

Thusis (2450′; pop. 1098), Rom. *Tusaun*, beautifully situated at the foot of the Heinzenberg, and at the junction of the Splügen and Schyn roads, is well adapted for a stay and as a starting-point for excursions. Just above it the turbid *Nolla* falls into the Rhine, the valley of which seems as if terminated here by lofty mountains. A rock on the opposite bank of the Rhine is crowned with the ruined castle of *Hohen-Rhätien* or *Hoch-Realta (Hoch-Ryalt)*, 807′ above the river, the oldest in Switzerland, founded, it is said, in B.C. 589 by the legendary *Rhaetus*, leader of the Etruscans when retreating before the Gauls. On the N. side of the rock is the dilapidated *Church of St. John*, the oldest Christian church in the valley.

Walks and Excursions (guide, *Daniel Pappa*). To the (5 min.) *Rosenbühel* (see above); to the *Belvedere* (40 min.); to the *Boval* wood (¼ hr.); to the **Via Mala* as far as the (1¼ hr.) second bridge (see p. 395); to the first weir in the *Nolla Valley* (road on the left bank of the Nolla; 1 M.); to the (1 hr.) *Crapteig*, to the right above the Via Mala. To *Hohen-Rhätien* (restaurant), with picturesque views of the Via Mala, etc., a zigzag path ascends beyond the Rhine bridge in ¾ hr.; the descent may be made through wood, past the ruin of *Ehrenfels*, to *Sils* (p. 402). — Through the *Schlosswald* to the *Taubenstein* and (40 min.) the château of *Tagstein* (see above), with pleasure-grounds. Past (¾ hr.) *Rongellen* (p. 395), with guide, to the (1½ hr.) *Maiensäss Aclasut* (4095′), situated high above the second bridge in the Via Mala. — By the **Schyn Road* to the *Solis Bridge* (p. 403; 1¾ hr.; one-horse carr. there and back 6, and fee 1 fr.). — Viâ *Dalaus* to *Flerden* (4180′; *Pens. Bühler), returning viâ *Portein* or *Urmein* (p. 385). — To the *Prätzer Höhe* (6965′) on the Heinzenberg, 4½ hrs., with guide, by *Masein*, *Portein*, and *Sarn* (p. 382), easy and interesting. — *Stätzer Horn* (8460′), 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 385). — By *Tschappina* and the *Glas Pass* to the *Safier-Thal* (4 hrs. to Platz), see p. 385.

94. From Reichenau to Göschenen. Oberalp.

See Maps, pp. 384, 118.

57 M. Diligence in summer twice daily in 13½ hrs. (22 fr. 70, coupé 27 fr. 30 c.), once direct viâ *Flims*, and once viâ *Bonaduz*, a night in this case being spent at Disentis. — Extra-Post with two horses from Reichenau to Andermatt 123 fr. 50, with three horses 170 fr. 50 c.; to Göschenen 131 fr. 60 and 182 fr. 75 c. — Carriage and pair from Reichenau to Flims 18-20, Ilanz 35, Disentis 70, Andermatt 120, Göschenen 140 fr.; from Gösche-

nen to Disentis 70, to Reichenau 140 fr.; from Andermatt to Disentis 50-60, to Reichenau 115-120, Thusis 130-135, St. Moritz or Samaden 270 fr.; fee 10 per cent of the fare. — Walkers should allow 2½ hrs. from Reichenau to Flims, Flims to Ilanz 2¼, Ilanz to Truns 4, Truns to Disentis 3¾, Disentis to Oberalp 4¼, and Oberalp to Andermatt 1¾ hr.

Reichenau (1935′), see p. 381. The road ascends on the left bank of the *Vorder-Rhein* to (¾ M.) **Tamins** (2245′; *Schmidt's Restaurant*), with its church situated on a hill to the right (5 min.), where we obtain an admirable survey of the *Vorder-Rheinthal* with the *Unterhorn* (9180′) and the *Piz Riein* (9030′). The *Lavoi*, descending on the right beyond Tamins, forms a fine fall after rain. At (2 M.) **Trins** (2820′; good wine at *Caflisch's*) rises the picturesque ruined castle of *Hohentrins*. At (½ M.) *Digg* the road suddenly turns to the N. (fine retrospect), passes through a cutting *(Porclas)*, and at the base of the precipitous *Flimser Stein* (see below) sweeps round the *Seeboden*, a basin enclosed by wooded hills. Near (1½ M.) *Trinser Mühle*, Rom. *Mulins* (2720′; inn), are several small waterfalls on the right. To the left, farther on, is the dark-green *Cresta Lake*, surrounded by pines. About 2 M. farther on is —

7 M. **Flims** (3615′; pop. 797; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, also open in winter, R. 1½-3, pens. 6-7½ fr.; *Post*), Rom. *Flem*, a small and ancient town, with several mansions of the Capaul family.

The road leads through the valley of the *Flembach* to the (1 M.) **Hôt.-Pens. Segnes* (3445′; R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8-9 fr.; similar charges at the adjacent *Pens. Niederer*). About ½ M. farther on (8½ M.), on a hill (3707′) a few min. to the right of the road, is the large and well-situated ***Curanstalt Waldhaus-Flims**, with four 'dépendances' (R., L., & A. 3-7, D. 5, S. 3, board 7 fr.), a pleasant summer-resort, with beautiful pine and beech woods. Near it is the *Flimser See* or *Cauma Lake* (3280′), embosomed in wood, without visible outlet. Pleasant swimming baths (½ fr.), to which a path descends in 20 minutes.

Excursions (guides, *Rich.* and *Conr. Joos*, *Pankraz Koch*). A picturesque walk may be taken from Flims to the (½ hr.) *Segnes Waterfall* and the (¾ hr.) *Runca Bridge*. — For the *Buchen* ('beeches') we proceed to the E. from the Hôtel Segnes, passing between the Waldhäuser, and then take the direction indicated by the finger-post. This walk may be extended to the Cresta Lake (see above). — For *Mutta* we follow the Laax road for 1¼ M. from the Waldhäuser and then ascend to the left through wood (finger-post; 1 hr.). We may return by the *Cauma Lake*. — **Flimser Stein** (*Crap da Flem*; 8665′; 5 hrs.). Guide to Alp Sura (not essential) 6 fr., on the arête (desirable) 10 fr., circuit of the Flimser Stein 15 fr. A road ascends gradually by *Fidaz*; then through wood, round the S.E. angle of the mountain, to the (1¾ hr.) pastures of *Bargis*. Here we ascend to the left by a good path to the hilly plateau of the *Alp Sura* (6896′; milk and bread; ¼ hr. to the S. of which is a rock affording a good survey of the Bündner Oberland Mts. and the Tödi). In 1½-2 hrs. more we ascend to the arête and the summit, where we obtain a splendid view, especially towards the N., of the Ringelspitz and Piz Dolf. We may descend to the N.W. towards Segnes, and return to Flims by the *Cassons* and *Foppa Alps*. — **Piz Segnes** (10,176′), from the (3 hrs.) *Segnes Club Hut* at *Segnes Sut* (ca. 6850′) in 4½ hrs. (guide 25 fr.), toilsome but interesting (see p. 81). — **Vorab** (9925′; 6½ hrs.; 20 fr.), a very fine point, easy (comp. p. 81). From Flims to the brink of the

Claridenstock
Clariden Gl.
Sandpass
Kl. Tödi
Tödi
Piz Russein
Catscharauls
Selbsanft
Kistenpass
Kistenstöckli
Biferten
P. Frisal
V. Frisal
P. Mur
Crap Surachcins
Panix
Andest
Waltensburg
Brigels
P. Cambriales
P. Tumbif
P. Gliems
Schlans
Trons
Ringgenberg
Zignau
Rabius
Somvix
Surrhein
Meyerhof
Obersaxen
Disentis
Cavardiras
Mompe Medels
Platta
Caraglia
Curaglia
P. Muraun
P. Miezdi
P. Nadels
P. Zernetz
P. Grein
Valltanna
Vattiz
P. Rentiert
P. Cavel
P. de Vrin
Vrin
P. Tgietschen
Pass Diesrut
P. Vial
P. Gaglianera
Greina Pass
P. Medel
P. Cristallina
P. Coroi
P. Güda
P. Terri
P. Scherboden
Frunthorn
Zervreila
Lumbrein
Vigens
Villa
Cristallina
Campo
Ghirone
Olivone
Sosto
Dalgra
Marzano
Somascona
Fanellhorn

Kilometres

1:250 000

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Bündnerbergfirn, a glacier which has receded greatly, 4½ hrs.; then up the easy glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit, consisting of fragments of slate. Superb view, particularly of the neighbouring Tödi group; also of the Sernf-Thal and the Bernese Alps from the (20 min.) N. peak, the *Elmer Vorab* (9910′). — **Piz Grisch** (9490′; 5 hrs.; 10 fr.), not difficult. — **Piz Dolf** (*Trinserhorn;* 9935′), from the (3 hrs.) *Segnes Hut* (p. 384) viâ *Segnes Sura* in 3 hrs. (guide 14 fr.), fatiguing, for adepts only.

Over the *Segnes Pass* to *Elm* (8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 81. The *Martinsloch* (p. 81) may be reached in 5½ hrs. from Flims (guide 12 fr.). — Over the *Trinser Furka* to *Vättis* (9-10 hrs.; 25 fr.), see p. 72.

Traversing sequestered dales, and skirting the deep *Laaxer Tobel* on the left, we next reach (2¼ M.) **Laax** (3324′; **Hôt.-Pens. Seehof*, close to the *Laaxer See*, with baths, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Post*). (A road to the right ascends in ½ hr. to *Fellers*, Rom. *Fallera*, 3997′; *View.) We now descend into the Rhine Valley (passing *Sagēns* far below, to the left) and reach *Schleuis*, Rom. *Schluein* (2507′), with a large orphan-asylum. Opposite lies the village of *Kästris* (see below); before us, above Ilanz, Piz Mundaun; to the left of it, at the head of the Valser-Thal, Piz Aul. — 3 M. *Ilanz*, see below.

Road from Bonaduz to Ilanz by the right bank of the Rhine, 13 M. (diligence daily, see p. 383). *Bonaduz*, see p. 382. The road, which diverges to the right at the rail. station, is for 1½ M. perfectly straight and level; then, gradually ascending, it traverses wood for ¾ M., beyond which it leads high above the picturesque Vorder-Rheinthal, hewn in the rock at places, and commanding a fine view. We next (½ M.) turn sharply to the left into the picturesque valley of the *Rabiusa* (see below), and descend gradually, skirting the slopes of the *Versamer Tobel*, to (¾ M.) a new iron bridge over the *Rabiusa* (2390′), with a span of 94 yds., about 300′ above the stream (picturesque view into the abyss). We now ascend through pine-woods by numerous windings (which walkers may cut off) to (2 M.) *Versam* (2980′; *Hôt. Signina; Rössli), a charmingly situated village, with a fine view. After a level stretch of 1½ M. the road descends towards the Vorder-Rhein Valley, of which we have a striking view. Opposite, on the left bank, high above the river, lies *Laax* (see above). Farther off, on the same bank, rises the *Brigelser Horn* (p. 387). We next reach (1 M.) *Carrera*. Still descending, we cross a picturesque ravine, pass through a tunnel, and reach (1 M.) *Valendas* (2700′; Krone, rustic). Again descending, with a fine view before us, we next pass (2½ M.) *Kästris*, and cross the (1¼ M.) broad stony bed of the *Glenner* to (¼ M.) *Ilanz*.

Through the **Safier-Thal**, watered by the *Rabiusa*, a new road leads to the S. from Versam to (12 M.) *Safien-Platz* (4255′; *Zinsli's Inn, plain), with a fine fall of the *Carnusa* on the left. Bridle-path thence over the large *Camana-Alp* to *Thalkirch* (5545′) and the (2½ hrs.) *Curtnätscher-Hof* (5907′) at the head of the valley, with a splendid waterfall. Then a steep ascent to the (2 hrs.) pass of the *Safierberg* or *Löchliberg* (8170′), from which the path descends by the *Stutzalp* to (1½ hr.) *Splügen* (p. 397). — To the E. of Safien-Platz an easy route crosses the *Heinzenberg* by the *Glas Pass* (6056′; decent little inn), and leads through the villages of *Tschappina* and *Urmein* to (5 hrs.) *Thusis* (p. 383). Above Tschappina lies the *Lake of Lüsch* (6398′), which has no outlet. Its water sinks into the porous slate of its banks, large masses of which periodically slide down to the Nolla (p. 383). Tschappina itself is built in part on a shifting foundation.

14½ M. **Ilānz**, Rom. *Gliōn* (2345′; pop. 802; **Hôt. Oberalp*, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Rhaetia; Rheinkrone; **Lukmanier*, *Krone*, moderate, both on the left bank; one-horse carr. to Disentis 20 fr. and fee), mentioned in a charter of the 8th cent. as the 'first town on the Rhine', built on both sides of the

river, was the capital of the 'Gray League' (p. 365). The upper part has narrow streets and old-fashioned houses. The population is partly Romanic, partly German; Romanic alone is spoken higher up the valley. Ilanz is beautifully situated, overlooking the Rhine Valley in both directions, and the broad Lugnetz Valley to the S.

The views are still finer from the old *Church of St. Martin* (2570′), 1/4 hr. to the S., on the left slope of the Lugnetz Valley, and from the chapel of the pretty village of *Luvis* (3280′), 1/2 hr. higher. A most superb prospect of the Grisons Oberland, and especially of the Tödi chain, to the N., just opposite, and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 67), is commanded by the ***Piz Mundaun** or *Piz Grond* (6765′), to the S.W. of Ilanz. The path (4 hrs.; guide, not essential, 7 fr.) leads by Luvis (see above), ascends on the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and mounts the pastures to the conspicuous, but deserted (2 1/2 hrs.) *Inn*. Then in the same direction, through a gap in the mountain, to the crest, which we ascend to the W. to the top in 1 hr. more. The mediæval chapel of *San Carlo* remains to the left. Those bound for the Lugnetz Valley (see below) descend direct to *Villa* (p. 387; thence to the top 2 hrs., this being the best way to reach it; guide 3 fr.), or by *Morissen* (4420′; *Hôt. Piz Mundaun, unpretending, R. 2 fr.) to (2 hrs.) *Cumbels* (p. 387; from Ilanz to Morrissen 3 hrs., to the summit 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide 4 fr.). — Or we may descend on the N.W. side to (1 1/2 hr.) *Maierhof* (4270′; *Casanova, rustic) in the German district of *Obersaxen*, and either return by the new road thence to (6 M.) Ilanz, or, if bound for Disentis, descend to the W. by a pleasant forest-path to (3/4 hr.) *Tavanasa* (p. 387). — Those who ascend the Piz Mundaun from Truns diverge from the road 3 M. below the village, by the telegraph-post No. 222, to the right, and ascend by a good path, at first through wood. Farther on we enjoy a superb view of the Rhine Valley and pass the ruin of *Saxenstein*. After 1 hr., beyond the chapel of *Canterdun*, by a crucifix on this side of a ravine, we descend the ravine to the left and reach (1/2 hr.) *Maierhof* (see above). Then up sunny pastures to the top of the Piz Mundaun in 2 1/2 hrs. more.

The ***Lugnetz Valley**, watered by the *Glenner*, 18 M. long, is one of the finest in the Grisons. Road to Vals-Platz (14 M.; diligence from Ilanz twice daily in 4 1/3 hrs., fare 3 fr. 35 c.; carr. from Coire to Vals 40, with two horses 70 fr., and fee of 10 per cent) on the left bank, past the ruin of *Castelberg* and through the (3 1/2 M.) *Frauenthor*, Rom. *Porclas* (3336′), once the key to the upper valley. On the opposite bank, high above the *Rieiner Tobel*, lies the village of *Riein*, and beyond it are *Pitasch* and *Duvin*. Beyond (3/4 M.) the chapel of *St. Moritz* (3504′) the road divides: the right branch ascends to Vrin (p. 387); that to the left descends to the village of *Peiden* and the (1 1/2 M.) *Peidner Bad* (2690′; pens. 5-6 fr.), on the right bank of the Glenner, at the mouth of the *Duviner Tobel*, with three chalybeate springs. Then (1 1/2 M.) **Furth** (2980′; *Schmid's Inn; Piz Mundaun*), at the confluence of the *Vriner* and *Valser Rhein*, which are separated by the *Piz Aul* (10,250′). Opposite lies the picturesque *Oberkastels* (3274′). We now ascend the wild *Valser-Thal*, or *St. Peters-Thal*, by *St. Martin* and *Lunschania*. Farther up we recross the stream and pass *Campo*, where the valley expands. 7 1/2 M. **Vals-Platz** or *St. Peter* (4094′; **Hôt. Albin*, **Piz Aul*, **Alpenrose*, all plain, 5-6 fr.) has a chalybeate thermal spring (**Hôt.-Pens. Therme in Vals*, with baths, post-office, etc., pens. from 7 fr.). Ascents (guides: *Andr. Furger*, *Ben. Schnyder*): *Piz Seranastga* (9435′; 4 1/2 hrs; guide 7 fr.), viâ *Brand*, easy and attractive; **Weissensteinhorn* or *Piz Tomüll* (9675′; 4 1/2 hrs.; 7 fr.), viâ *Alp Tomüll*, also easy (fine view); *Piz Aul* (10,250′; 6 hrs.; 20 fr.; by the Satteltelücke, see below). — From Vals-Platz an interesting path leads through the *Peilthal*, a side-valley to the S.E., to the *Vallatsch-Alp* (6178′; guide advisable thus far, and still farther in hazy weather), the *Valser Berg* (8225′; fine view of the Rheinwald group), and (6 hrs.) *Nufenen* or *Hinterrhein* (p. 400). — To Vrin over the *Fuorcla da Patnaul* (9113′), to the S., between the Piz Aul and Faltschonhorn, or over the *Satteltelücke* (9082′), between Piz Aul and Piz Seranastga, both laborious (6-7 hrs.; with guide).

The S.W. branch of the valley (*Val Zervreila*), watered by the Valser Rhein, divides at the hamlet of **Zervreila** (5840′; *Tönz's Inn*), 3¼ hrs. above Vals-Platz, into the *Lenta-Thal* (S.W.) and the *Kanal-Thal* (S.). Zervreila may be reached either by the bridle-path on the right bank of the Valser Rhein, passing the *Calvarienberg*, or by the pleasanter footpath on the left bank, viâ *Leis* and *Frunt*. In the Kanal-Thal, 1 hr. above Zervreila, is the *Kanal-Alp* (6470′), grandly situated at the foot of the Kanal and Güfer Glaciers and dominated by the Güferhorn and Lentahorn. A toilsome route (with guide) leads hence, across the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Plattenschlucht* (*Zapportgrat*; 9314′), and then descends rapidly to the *Zapport-Hütte* and to (9 hrs.) *Hinterrhein* (p. 400). — In the grand and interesting Lenta-Thal, 1 hr. above Zervreila, is the beautiful *Lampertsch-Alp* or *Sorreda-Alp* (6580′; bed of hay), about 1¼ hr. from the end of the *Lenta Glacier*, descending from the Rheinwaldhorn (well seen from a point ¼ hr. beyond the Alp). To the S.E. rises the tooth-like *Zervreiler Horn* (9510′; ascent not very difficult for experts, from the S. side). Thence over the *Vernok* or *Vanescha Pass* (9350′) to *Vrin* (see below), 6-7 hrs., or over the *Sorreda* or *Scaradra Pass* (9088′) to *Olivone* (p. 393), 8 hrs., both routes toilsome; over the *Lentalücke* (9692′) to *Hinterrhein* (p. 400; 9-10 hrs.), difficult, for experts only, with good guides.

The road ascending to the right by the chapel of St. Moritz (see p. 386) leads to *Cumbels*, *Villa* (4080′; Post, rustic), *Vigens*, *Lumbrein*, and (4 hrs.) **Vrin** (4770′; **Post*, plain; *Casanova*, poor), the chief village in the *Vrinthal* or *Upper Lugnetz Valley*, 13½ M. from Ilanz (diligence daily in 4¼ hrs.; fare 3 fr. 35 c.). Excursions: *Piz Regina* (8294′; 4 hrs.; with guide), a fine point, ascended by *Surrhin*. *Piz Cavel* (9660′; 5-6 hrs.), by the *Ramosa Alp* and *Fuorcla de Ramosa* (8694′), also easy; descent on the N. to the *Cavel-Joch* (p. 388), if preferred. *Piz Aul* (10,250′; 6-7 hrs.; with guide; superb view), by *Val Seranastga* (route to the Satteltelücke, see p. 386), laborious. *Piz Terri* (9996′), from *Vanescha*, 1¾ hr. from Vrin, in 5 hrs., by the *Blengias Alp* and *Güda Glacier* (no serious difficulty). By the *Vanescha Pass* to *Zervreila*, see above. Over the *Cavel-Joch* to *Somvix*, see p. 388. — From Vrin (with guide, to Olivone 18 fr.) we ascend past the mouth of the *Val Vanescha* (see above) to *St. Giusepp*, *Puzatsch*, *Alp Diesrut*, and the (3 hrs.) **Pass Diesrut** (7953′), to the S. of *Piz Tgietschen* (9377′). Descent to the left (not to the right, the path to *Somvix* by *La Fronscha*, p. 388) to the *Camona-Alp* (7333′), and again a gradual ascent through the valley of *La Greina*, passing *Piz Vial* (10,387′) and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′) on the right, and *Piz Coroi* (9130′) on the left, to the **Greina Pass** (*Passo Crap*; 7743′). We next descend the wild *Val Camadra* or upper *Val Blenio*, with *Piz Medel* (10,510′) on the right, by *Daigra*, *Cozzera*, and *Ghirone*, to (3½ hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 393). Or, halfway between the Camona-Alp and the Greina Pass, we may cross the low *Monterascio Pass* (7415′), to the left, to the *Monterascio-Alp*, and descend the picturesque *Val Luzzone* to *Lorciolo*, *Cavallo*, *Davresco*, and *Olivone* (shorter than the Greina route).

From Ilanz to Elm over the *Panixer Pass* (9 hrs.; 20 fr.), see p. 81. To *Linthal* over the *Kisten Pass*, see p. 77.

The road follows the N. side of the narrow Rhine Valley, here called *Pardella*; beyond (1 M.) *Schnaus* it crosses the *Sether-Bach*, and beyond (1¼ M.) *Ruis*, the *Panixer-Bach* (Jörgenberg Inn). On a wooded hill to the right is the ruin of *Jörgenberg* (3100′).

To the right, 1 M. above the bridge of Ruis, a road (diligence from Ilanz daily in 3 hrs.; fare 2 fr. 15 c.), with fine views, ascends by the village of *Waltensburg* (3300′) to (4 M.) **Brigels** (4230′; **Hôt.-Pens. Capaul*; *Hôt. Kistenpass*), amid sunny pastures. Above it the *Val Frisal*, with the Frisal Glacier, ascends to the *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), which, as well as *Piz Frisal* (10,810′) and the *Brigelser Horn* (10,663′), may be ascended from Val Frisal (all difficult; see p. 388).

Farther on, the scenery is inferior. The Rhine is crossed near (4¼ M.) **Tavanasa** (2620′; *Kreuz*), and again near (2¾ M.) *Zignau*

or *Rinkenberg.* High on the N. slope lies *Brigels* (p. 387); then, *Dardin* and *Schlans.* Before crossing to Rinkenberg we observe on the left the stony chaos formed by the inundations of the *Zignauer Bach*, descending from the *Zavragia Ravine.* By the bridge we enjoy a delightful view of villages, chapels, and ruined castles dotting the fertile slopes.

On the left bank of the Rhine is the village of *Darvela.* We pass (1¼ M.) the *Chapel of St. Anna*, on the right, erected in 1778 on the spot where the '*Upper*' or '*Gray League*' (p. 365) was founded in 1424, and adorned with old frescoes and verses. A few paces farther on is —

25 M. **Truns** (2820′; **Zum Tödi*; **Krone*). A hall of the old Statthalterei of the Abbey of Disentis is adorned with the arms of the members of the Gray League, and of the magistrates since 1424; another room has a beautiful ceiling and panelled walls.

The steep **Val Puntaiglas**, ascending to the N., ends in the *Puntaiglas Glacier.* Ascent, 2 hrs. from Truns, to *Alp Puntaiglas* (about 5050′), with a fine view of the Brigelser Horn, Piz Mut, Piz Ner, etc. The S. peaks of the Tödi group, *Piz Urlaun* (11,060′), *Bündner Tödi* (10,226′), and *Brigelser Horn* (or *Kavestrau Grond*, 10,663′; very difficult), may be ascended hence. Ascent of the *Tödi-Rusein* by the *Gliemspforte*, see p. 77.

Beyond (1½ M.) *Rabiüs* (3133′) the grand *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′), with its glaciers, is seen to the S., at the head of the Val Somvix. 1¼ M. **Somvix** or *Sumvitg* (3458′; *Weisses Kreuz*, poor) is conspicuous on a height.

The **Val Somvix**, which here opens to the S., deserves a visit. We cross the Rhine to (¼ hr.) *Surrhein*, and ascend by a good bridle-path on the left side of the valley, through wood and pastures, to *Val* and the (1½ hr.) *Somvixer* or *Teniger Bad* (4176′; good quarters, pens. 6-6½ fr.), beautifully situated in wood. Farther on, getting a view of the glaciers of the *Piz Vial* (10,387′), we cross the *Valtenigia Alp*, pass the mouth of the *Val Lavaz*, and reach (1½ hr.) the rock-girt head of the valley, where the *Greina* forms a fine fall on the left. The path ascends steeply on the E. side of the valley to the rocky defile of *La Fronscha*, and divides higher up: to the left to the *Diesrut Pass* (p. 387); to the right to the *Greina Pass* (p. 387). — Passes. From the Teniger Bad (see above) over the **Cāvel-Joch** (8320′) to Villa, 7 hrs., not difficult. From the pass the *Piz Cavel* (9660′; fine view) may be ascended in 1¼ hr. — Over the **Valgronda-Joch** (9120′) to *Tavanasa* or *Maierhof*, 7-8 hrs.; with guide. — Over the Lavaz-Joch to Curaglia, 7-8 hrs., with guide, attractive. From the Teniger Bad (see above) we ascend to the S.W., through wood and rhododendrons, to the *Alp Rentiert*, where from the cairn (6640′) we get a splendid view of the Tödi. We may now either cross the *Fuorcla de Stavelatsch* (8376′) to the right, or, to the left, skirt the E. slopes of *Piz Rentiert* (keeping to the right on the hill, by the chalet of *Rentiert-Dadens*), to the (2 hrs.) chalet of *Stavelatsch* (7682′), in the *Val Lavaz.* Opposite are the two glaciers descending from the *Piz Vial* and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′) and the *Lavaz Glacier.* Thence to the **Lavaz-Joch** (8232′) an easy ascent of ¾ hr.; the ridge to the N.W. of the pass affords a superb view of the *Medelser Glacier*, quite close to us. Steep descent over grassy slopes to *Alp Sura* (6526′), and through *Val Plattas* to (2 hrs.) *Curaglia* (p. 392).

Beyond Somvix the road is very boldly constructed. A lofty wooden bridge (2 M.) carries it over the profound *Ruseiner Tobel* (before crossing which, to the right, a finger-post indicates the path

to the Sandalp Pass; see below). Above the (1/2 M.) *Stalusa Bridge* is a small waterfall. 1 1/4 M. *Curhaus Disentiser Hof* (see below), built on the site of the château of *Castelberg*, which was burned down in 1830.

31/2 M. **Disĕntis** (3773'; *Desertinum*, *Disiert*, 'desert'), Rom. *Mustèr* (**Disentiser Hof*, with fine view, R., L., & A. 3-6, lunch 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 7-12 fr., whey and chalybeate water; **Post*, R., L., & A. 2-4, D. 3, S. 2 1/2, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Krone*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2 1/2, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Lukmanier*, plain; Engl. Ch. Serv.), a small town of 1329 inhab., is protected against avalanches by a forest. A Benedictine Abbey was founded here in the 7th cent., and brought Christianity into the remote valleys of the Grisons. The abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, afterwards acquired great power in Rhætia. The large abbey-buildings, on a height, now contain schools. — Near Disentis the *Medelser-Rhein* or *Mittel-Rhein* (p. 392) joins the *Vorder-Rhein*.

Excursions. (Guides: *J. Petschen*, the schoolmaster; *J. M. Schuoler*, hunter; *P. Tenner* and *Jos. Huonder*.) The **Muntatsch**, a hill between the Val Clavaniev and Val Acletta, 1/2 hr. to the W. of Disentis (reached by following the Oberalp road to the huts of *Funs*, and then ascending to the right), commands a splendid view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Rhætikon to the E., of the Tödi group to the N., and of Piz Muraun, Piz Medel with its glacier, the Scopì, etc., to the S. — A similar view (finest by evening light) is obtained from the church of **Acletta** (4236'), with an old altar-piece, at the entrance to the Acletta Valley, 40 min. to the W. of Disentis. (We may descend from the Muntatsch viâ Acletta to Disentis, 1 hr.; plain rfmts. above the church.) — A more extensive view is enjoyed from the **Bostg** (6530'), above the village of *Segnes* (2 1/2-3 hrs. from Disentis; guide desirable, 5 fr.). — Walk on the **Lukmanier Road* to (4 1/2 M.) *Curaglia* or to the (9 M.) waterfall of *Fumatsch* (p. 392), interesting. Also by the chapel of *St. Gada*, with old frescoes, to *Mompè-Medel* (1 hr.), on the right bank of the Rhine, with fine view. To *Cavardiras* (3/4 hr.); *Alp Lumpegnia* (6520'; 2 hrs., with guide), etc.

The fine pyramid of **Piz Muraun** (9510'; 5 1/2 hrs. from Disentis) is best ascended from *Curaglia* (4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.; p. 392). Superb view, from Monte Rosa to the Ortler, especially of the neighbouring Tödi group, grander than from Piz Mundaun (p. 386). — *Piz Pazzola*, see p. 390; *Piz Medel*, *Piz Cristallina*, see p. 392. — *Piz Ault* (9957'), through the *Val Acletta* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), not difficult for experts.

From Disentis over the *Lukmanier* (6290') to *Olivone*, see p. 392; through the *Val Piora* to *Airolo*, see p. 121. — Over the Sandalp Pass to Linthal, 11-12 hrs., with guide (to the Sandalp 20, Hôt. Tödi 35 fr.), trying. We ascend the *Val Rusein* (p. 388) to the **Sandalp Pass** (*Sandgrat*; 9210'), between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Crap Glarun* (10,070'), on the E., and the *Catscharauls* (10,050'), on the W., and descend the *Sand-Firn* to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to *Linthal*, see p. 76. — Ascent of the *Tödi* by the *Porta da Spescha*, and descent to Linthal, 18-19 hrs., for adepts only, with able guides (see p. 77).

From Disentis over the Brunni Pass (8975') to the *Maderaner-Thal* (to the Hôt. Alpenclub 8-9 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 131.

The road to Andermatt (a walk of 8 hrs.), running lower than the old route, ascends the valley of *Tavetsch*, and crosses the Acletta near the hamlet of (3/4 M.) *Funs*. (To the right diverges the path to the Muntatsch, see above.) On the right, above the road, are the villages of *Acletta*, *Segnas*, and *Mompè Tavētsch* (4584'). From a

height, where the road enters a wood, we obtain a beautiful view of the Disentis region, which is most striking when approached from Andermatt. The valley contracts. The road traverses woods and pastures, overlooking the infant Rhine, and in full view of the snow-clad mountains we are approaching. — 5¼ M. —

3 7½ M. **Sedrūn** (4587′; **Krone*, pens. 5 fr.; *Restaurant Krüzli-pass*) is the chief village in Val Tavetsch. The church contains an old altar in carved wood.

***Piz Pazzola** (8470′; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary for experts), to the S., between the *Val Medel* (p. 392) and the *Val Gierm*, is repaying. We cross the Rhine to *Surrhein*, and the gorge of *Val Nalps* (see below) to the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Cavorgia* (4426′); then cross the *Gierm* and ascend to to the right, over pastures and through wood, to the (1½ hr.) *Pazzola-Alp* (6150′), with a fine view, and thence to (2 hrs.) the top without difficulty. Magnificent view, particularly of the Tödi and the Medel Mts.

In the lonely **Val Nalps**, enclosed by lofty mountains and glaciers, 3 hrs. from Sedrun, lies the *Alp Nalps* (5991′), and 2 hrs. higher is the *Ufiern Hut* (7550′), the starting-point for the *Piz del Laiblau* (9720′), *Piz Rondadura* (9905′; comp. p. 393), *Piz Blas* (9920′), *Piz del Ufiern* (9900′), *Piz Git* (9744′), *Piz Serengia* (9803′), etc. (each about 3 hrs.). A fairly easy route (with steep descent) leads hence across the *Nalps Pass* (9035′) to the *Val Cadlimo* and the *Uomo Pass* (p. 122). Another (trying) leads to the E. over the *Rondadura Pass* (8904′) to the *Hospice of Sancta Maria* (p. 393). A third crosses the *Fuorcla da Paradis* (8556′), between *Piz Furcla* and *Piz Paradis*, to the *Val Cornera* (p. 391).

From Sedrun to Amsteg over the **Kreuzli Pass** (7645′), 8 hrs., rather trying (guide 15, from Disentis 25 fr.). The steep path ascends the bleak rocky *Strimthal*, at the head of which the pass lies to the left (W.), at the S. base of the *Weitenalpstock* (p. 130). Guide necessary only to the point beyond the pass where the *Etzlibach*, descending from the *Spiellaui-See* on the W., becomes visible. We cross the stream to *Culma* (6322′), the highest Alp, and descend the *Etzli-Thal*, past the chalets of the *Hintere* and *Vordere Etzlialp*, to *Bristen* and *Amsteg* (comp. p. 131). — The **Oberalpstock** (*Piz Tgietschen*, 10,925′) is ascended from Sedrun in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.). We follow the Strimthal to the foot of the *Calmot* (2 hrs.), ascend to the right, and cross a small glacier on the S. flank of the Oberalpstock to the S.E. arête (1 hr.). Then, on the S.E. side, we mount the névé of the Brunni Glacier, and lastly rock, to the top.

From Sedrun the road leads through *Camischolas*, *Zarcuns*, and (1½ M.) **Ruēras** (4597′), crosses the brook of *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, beyond the hamlet of *Dieni*, the torrent of *Val Giuf* (both N. lateral valleys). To the left, on a rock above the ravine of the infant Rhine, is a fragment of the ancient 'Castell' of *Pultmenga* or *Pontaningen*.

Walkers will prefer the 'Summer Route' to the highroad, for the sake of the views (guide desirable). It diverges to the right by a finger-post (to 'Pass Tiarms'), ascends a spur of the *Crispalt* (10,105′), above the hamlet of *Crispausa*, which lies to the left, and leads past the chalets of *Milez* and *Scharinas*, amidst rich pastures. It skirts the brink of the slope, overlooking the Rheinthal, turns to the right into the bleak *Val Terms* or *Tiarms*, crosses the *Gämmer-Rhein* (Rom. *Vala*) near the *Alp Culm de Val* (6420′), and ascends to the **Pass da Tiarms** (7067′), between (r.) the *Piz Tiarms* or *Berglistock* (9564′) and (l.) the *Calmot* (7598′; easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr.). Fine view of the Vorder-Rheinthal as far as the Vorarlberg and Rhætikon Mts. Descending to the *Oberalpsee* (p. 391), we keep to the left, to avoid a marsh, and regain the highroad 3 hrs. from Sedrun.

The highroad follows the direction of the old 'Winter Route' on

the left bank of the Vorder-Rhein. It passes the *Chapel of St. Brida*, below the hamlet of *Crispausa*, and the poor villages of *Selva* (5046′) and (3 M.) **Tschamut** (5380′; **Zur Rheinquelle*, plain; minerals), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. In front of us rises the *Six-Madun* or *Badus*, behind the second terrace of which lies Lake Toma (see below). Tschamut is probably the highest village in Europe where rye is grown. The road crosses (1/2 M.) the *Gämmer-Rhein* near its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and (1 M.), opposite the *Alp Milez*, turns to the right (N.W.) into the *Val Surpalix*, between the *Piz Nurschallas* on the left and the *Calmot* on the right. The *Vorder-Rhein (Aua da Toma* or *Darvun)* descends in a series of falls from the slope to the left. (The Source of the Rhine is better visited from the Hôt. Oberalpsee, see below.)

To the S. of Tschamut the **Val Cornera**, the mouth of which is a pathless ravine, ascends to the frontier-chain of Ticino, and from it *Val Maigels* diverges to the W., 1 1/2 hr. from Tschamut. Toilsome routes lead from Val Cornera over the *Passo Vecchio* (8908′) to *Val Cadlimo* and *Piora* (p. 121); from Val Maigels, to the S., over the *Passo Pian Bornengo* (8650′) to *Val Canaria* and *Airolo* (p. 121); and to the W., over the *Maigels Pass* (8078′) or the *Lohlen Pass* (7835′), to the *Unteralp-Thal* and *Andermatt* (p. 126).

The road ascends the lonely Val Surpalix in twelve windings (which paths cut off; one, ascending to the left by the first bend, and bearing to the right, leads to the pass in 3/4 hr.). It affords views of the Crispalt and Berglistock, and of Piz Cavradi, Piz del Ufiern, and Piz Ravetsch behind us. The (45 1/2 M.) **Oberalp Pass** (6710′), 2 1/2 M. from Tschamut, forms the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. Beyond the pass, on the right side of the road, are several fortified block-houses. (The diligence ascends to the pass from Tschamut in 70 min.; descent 40 min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min., ascent 2 hrs.)

The road rounds the E. end of the sombre and trout-swarming *Oberalp-See* (6654′; 1 M. long; to the right leads the route to the Pass da Tiarms, p. 390), with its two green islands, and skirts its N. bank to the (1 1/2 M.) ***Hôt.-Pens. Oberalpsee**, at the W. end, much visited by tourists and others (good trout). To the S.W. opens a view of the Furka, with its hotels and the Furka road; to the left the Blauberg and Muttenhörner; to the right the Furkahorn; nearer, the Piz Orsino. Rich flora.

Ascents. ***Stock**, or *Stöckl* (8070′), a splendid point of view, easily ascended from the hotel direct in 1 3/4 hr., or by way of the beautiful *Lautersee* (7733′) in 2 1/4 hrs. We may descend over the *Grossboden-Alp* to the Oberalp road and (2 hrs.) Andermatt (comp. p. 126). — ***Calmot** (7598′), by the *Pass da Tiarms* (p. 390), 1 1/4 hr., also easy. — **Piz Nurschallas** (9003), from the hotel direct in 2 hrs., or (better) from the (1 1/2 M.) Oberalp Pass in 2-2 1/4 hrs., easy and very interesting. Superb survey of the Reuss and Vorder-Rhein valleys and the mountains enclosing them.

The **Source of the Vorder-Rhein** is **Lake Toma** (7690′), on the N.E. slope of the *Badūs*, 2 hrs. from the Oberalpsee Hotel (guide advisable for the inexperienced). To the (1 1/2 M.) Oberalp Pass, see above. About 5 min. below the pass a path diverges to the right, uniting after 20 min. with that from the Alp Milez (see above) and leading to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Alp Tgietlems* (6890′). Higher up, avoiding the path to the left (crossing the brook),

we ascend the pastures to the right, on the left bank of the *Fil Toma*, a brook descending from Piz Nurschallas. After about 1 hr. we ascend steeply to the left, and soon reach the rocky barrier behind which the lake lies. The little green lake is destitute of fish. It is about 270 yds. long and 130 yds. broad, and is bounded on the S. and S.W. sides by abrupt rocks and stony slopes, and on the N. and N.W. by pastures. The ***Badus** or **Six-Madun** (9615′; comp. p. 126) ascends almost sheer from the lake, but climbers may scale it in 2 hrs. by keeping to the N. side of the rocks (ascent of the peak trying but free from danger; guide 10 fr.).

The road gradually descends the *Oberalp* (6443′), which is watered by the *Oberalp-Reuss*. About 2 M. from the hotel we obtain a view of the Urseren-Thal, extending on the W. to the Furka (p. 132). The old path descending here to the left direct to (1/2 hr.) Andermatt is steep and stony, and affords little view. The road remains on the hill a little longer, and then descends by nine long windings to (6 M. from the lake) —

53 M. *Andermatt* (4738′); thence to (4 M.) —

57 M. *Göschenen*, see pp. 126-124.

95. From Disentis to Biasca. Lukmanier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 384, 118, 394.

39 M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in 8 3/4 hrs.; fare 13 fr. 40, coupé 16 fr. 60 c. Except the lower part of the road, as far as Curaglia, the scenery is not very striking. Inns unpretending. — Walkers take 5 hrs. from Disentis to Sta. Maria, 4 1/2 hrs. thence to Olivone, and 4 1/2 hrs. more to Biasca.

Disentis (3773′), see p. 389. — The road crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* by a handsome bridge (3488′) and enters the **Val Medel**, the wild ravine of the *Mittel-Rhein*, through which it is carried by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven tunnels to Curaglia). Superb views of the gorge and its fine waterfalls On quitting it, the road crosses (2 3/4 M.) the Rhine and ascends in long windings (cut off by paths) to (3/4 M.) —

3 1/2 M. **Curaglia** (4370′; **Hôt. Lukmanier*), a village at the entrance to the *Val Plattas*, which ascends to the S.E. to the Medel Glacier. (Over the *Lavaz-Joch* to *Somvix*, see p. 388.) To the S. appears the *Piz Cristallina* (10,265′), with its glacier, at the head of Val Medel. — **Piz Muraun* (9510′; 4 hrs.), see p. 389.

Following the right side of the pleasant Val Medel, the road passes the (1 1/2 M.) straggling village of **Platta** (4528′; *Post*), a picturesque fall of the Rhine (right of the road), the hamlets of *Pardi*, *Fuorns*, and *Acla* (beautiful fall of the Rhine, the '*Fumatsch*'), and (2 1/4 M.) *Perdatsch* (5093′), at the mouth of the *Val Cristallina*.

The wild **Val Cristallina**, noted for its cheese, contains fine waterfalls particularly in the *Höllenschlund (Val Ufiern)*. From this valley two easy passes, the *Passo Cristallina* (7887′), passing the *Lago Retico* (*Redig-See*; 7802′), and the *Passo d'Ufiern* (8727′), between the *Cima Camadra* and *Cima Garina*, lead to *Olivone* (p. 393). — The **Piz Cristallina** (10,265′; 4 1/2 hrs.; good guide necessary, from Disentis 25 fr.) is ascended from Perdatsch

by the *Forcella Cristallina* (9862′; not to be confounded with the Passo Cristallina) without serious difficulty. Grand survey of the Medel and Rheinwald Mts. *Piz Ufiern* (10,346′; 5½ hrs.) is more difficult. — The ***Piz Medel** (10,510′; 5-6 hrs.), a splendid point of view, presents no difficulty to experts (guide from Disentis 30 fr.). The route leads to the E. from Fuorns (p. 392), up the *Buora-Thal* nearly to the pass of that name; it then ascends (right) rock and stony slopes round the rocky crest of the *Miez Glatschê* to the névé of the *Buora* and *Medel Glaciers*, and, passing the rock island '*Rifugi Camotsch*', gains the top by the N.E. arête. Alternative descent over the *Camadra Glacier* to the *Passo d'Ufiern* (p. 392).

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through the rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road sweeps round to *St. Gion* (5298′), a group of hovels with a hospice, and gradually ascends a wild, rock-strewn valley, scantily overgrown with grass, willows, and rhododendrons. The hospice of *St. Gall* (5514′) is passed on the right. By the *Alp Scheggia* we cross to the left bank, and reach (4¾ M. from Perdatsch) the hospice of —

12 M. **Sancta Maria** (6043′; *Inn*), anciently '*Sancta Maria in loco magno*', whence perhaps the name of the pass.

Ascent of the **Scopì** or *Skupil* (10,500′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), to the E. of the hospice, not difficult: steep grassy slopes at first; the last third, loose slate at places; lastly up the broad, weather-beaten rocky arête. Extensive view. Optional descent, to the E., to the (3 hrs.) *Boarina-Alp* (6140′) in the *Val di Campo*, and by *Campo* (from which there is a road) to (3 hrs.) *Olivone* (see below). — **Piz Rondadura** (9905′), to the W. of Sta. Maria (3½ hrs.), also easy.

From Sta. Maria to the *Hôtel Piora* (3½ hrs.; guide 10, horse 25 fr.) and *Airolo*, see p. 122. — Over the *Rondadura Pass* to *Val Nalps*, p. 390.

For the last time the road crosses the Mittel-Rhein, which rises in the little lakes of *Val Cadlimo*, to the right, and ascends gradually to the (1¼ M.) **Lukmānier Pass** (6290′), the second-lowest between Switzerland and Italy (p. 408). To the left rises the black, slaty summit of the *Scopì*; on the right are *Piz del Uomo*, *Piz Blas*, *Piz del Ufiern*, and *Piz Rondadura*. We descend, crossing the tracks of several destructive avalanches and mud-streams launched from the yellowish slopes of the *Piz Corvo* (9840′) on the left, to the (2¼ M.) former hospice of *Casaccia* (5975′). To the E. towers the huge *Rheinwaldhorn* (p. 400).

A path, little used, leads hence over the *Predelp Pass* (8053′) to (5 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 122). Another crosses the *Passo Columbe* (7792′), between *Piz Scai* and *Piz Columbe*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Hôtel Piora* (p. 121).

The road is level as far as the (1½ M.) *Lukmanier Inn*, at the beginning of the *Piano di Segno* (5415′), and then, high above the *Brenno*, skirts the steep N. side of the *Val Sancta Maria*, being hewn in the rock at places. Below lie the chalets of *Campra*. We descend by a long curve to the right to (4½ M.) the hospice of *Camperio* (4028′), cross the Brenno, and follow the wooded S. side of the valley, soon obtaining fine views of the **Val Blenio**. Far below, among walnut-trees, lie the villages of *Somascona*, *Scona*, and *Olivone*, commanded by the conical *Sosto* (7280′). Descending another long bend (path shorter), we reach (3 M.) —

24½ M. **Olivone**, Rom. *Luorscha*, locally *Rivöi* (2925′; **Hôt. Olivone*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.), the highest village in the *Val Blenio* or

Pollenzer-Thal, picturesquely situated. To the E. tower the abrupt spurs of the Rheinwald range. To *Vrin* by *Ghirone*, see p. 387. No guides to be had at Olivone.

The road crosses the *Brenno* by a stone bridge, and descends on its left bank to (2¼ M.) *Aquila* and to (¾ M.) *Dangio* (2645′), charmingly situated at the entrance to the *Val Soja*. Vines and mulberries appear, and the slopes are clothed with walnuts and chestnuts. Next villages (½ M.) *Torre* and (1½ M.) *Lottigna*. [Opposite, above *Prugiasco*, stands the little church of *San Carlo*, with frescoes of interest to students of art.] Then (1 M.) **Acquarossa** (1814′; *Curhaus*, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, pens. 8-12 fr.), with a chalybeate spring containing arsenic and lithia, at the foot of the pyramidal *Simano* (8475′; 6 hrs.; with guide; grand view and rich flora).

The valley contracts. Then (1½ M.) *Dongio*, a long village (inn, carriages), and (1 M.) *Motto* (1445′), where the road divides. The road to the left (on the left bank of the Brenno) passes *Malvaglia;* that to the right (shorter, and shady in the afternoon) leads by *Ludiano* and (2 M.) *Semione* (1320′), with its ruined château of *Serravalle*. The roads re-unite at (2½ M.) the bridge below *Loderio* (1190′), a village destroyed by a flood in 1868. The lower valley is monotonous; its broad floor is covered with stony deposits and the slopes are furrowed by torrents. Crossing a mound of detritus, the road descends to (1½ M.) —

39 M. **Biasca** (p. 123), where the Val Blenio unites with the Riviera (Val Ticino). The station of the St. Gotthard Railway is ¾ M. to the S. of the village. Post-office at the station.

96. From Thusis to Colico on the Lake of Como over the Splügen. Via Mala.

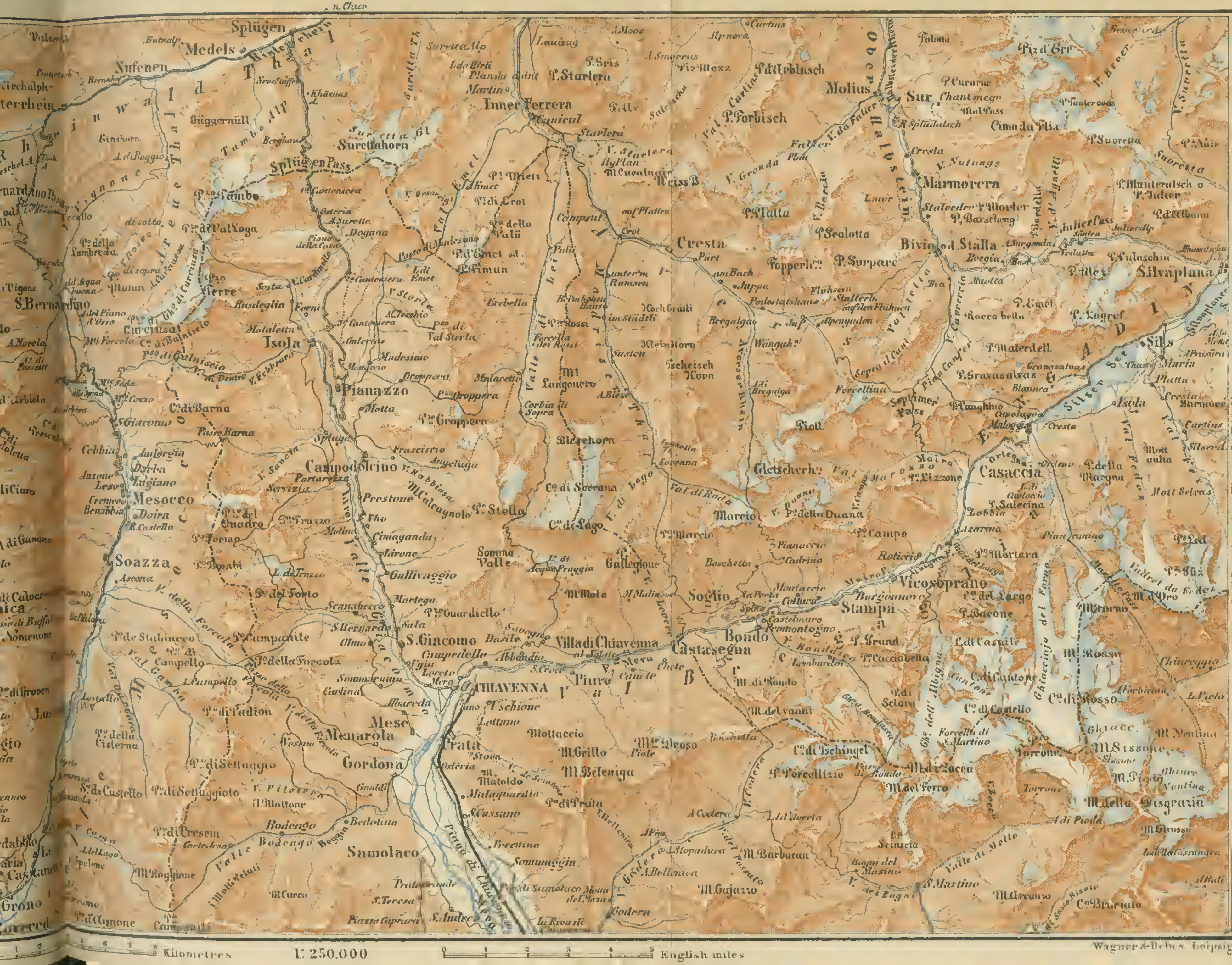
Comp. Maps, pp. 374, 384, 394.

58 M. Diligence to Chiavenna, 41 M., twice daily in 10 hrs. (16 fr. 50, coupé 19 fr. 80 c.); to Splügen, 16 M., in 4 hrs. (6 fr. 55, coupé 7 fr. 90 c.); from Splügen to Chiavenna, 25 M., in 5⅓ hrs. (9 fr. 95, coupé 11 fr. 90 c.). — Extra-Post with two horses from Thusis to Splügen 46 fr. 70 c., to Chiavenna 99 fr. 20 c., with three horses 135 fr. 50 c. — One-horse Carriage to Splügen 25, two-horse 45 fr.; to Chiavenna 55 or 100 fr. (fee 10 per cent of the fare). — From Chiavenna to *Colico*, 17 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 40 c.), corresponding with the steamboats to Como. — Distances for walkers: Thusis-Andeer 2¾, Andeer-Splügen 3 hrs.

Thusis (2450′), see p. 383. From the S. end of the little town the road descends for about 200 yards, crosses the *Nolla* (p. 383), and forks: to the left, downhill, is the *Schyn Road* (p. 402); to the right is the Splügen Road, which keeps the same level, and soon, at the foot of the steep rocky hill of *Hohen-Rhätien* (p. 383), enters the narrow valley of the Hinter-Rhein.

The famous ***Via Mala**, the first part of the Splügen Road, was constructed in 1822. Formerly the route ascended the bank of

Geograph. Anstalt von


n. Chur
Splügen
Medels
Nufenen
Hinterrhein
Rheinwald Thal
Surettahorn
Splügen Pass
Isola
Pianazzo
Madesimo
Campodolcino
S.Bernardino
Mesocco
Soazza
Inner Ferrera
Starlera
P. Starlera
Cresta
Molins
Sur
Marmorera
Bivio od. Stalla
Julier Pass
Silvaplana
Sils
Maloggia
Septimer Pass
Casaccia
Vicosoprano
Stampa
Bondo
Soglio
Castasegna
Villa di Chiavenna
Piuro
S. Giacomo
CHIAVENNA
Mese
Menarola
Prata
Gordona
Samolaco
S. Martino
M. della Disgrazia
M. Sissone
Gallivaggio
P. Stella
M. Gajazzo
Kilometres
1:250,000
English miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

the Nolla through wood, and, at a point above Rongellen, entered the deep gorge of the Rhine, then known as the '*Verlorne Loch*', and traversed by a path only 4′ wide. The sudden contrast between the bright sunshine and the gloomy gorge is very striking. The limestone rocks rise almost sheer on both sides to a height of about 1600′. At the (1½ M.) *Känzeli* the view downwards is very fine. A little farther on, the road passes through a tunnel (2685′; 55 yds.), beyond which, at the point where the side-wall ends and the wooden railings recommence, we get a view of the boisterous river in its profound gorge. Below the (1 M.) hamlet of *Rongellen* (3790′; Inn zur Via Mala-Schlucht; Post, both unpretending) the gorge expands into a small basin, and soon contracts again. The road crosses the river three times: 1 M., first bridge, built in 1738 (cabaret above it, with fine view of the second bridge); ¼ M. **Second Bridge* (2844′), built in 1739, the grandest point. The Rhine, 160′ below the road, winds through a ravine so narrow that its sides almost meet. At the (¾ M.) third bridge (2903′; built in 1834) the Via Mala ends (fair inn).

We now enter the **Schamser-Thal,** the green meadows of which contrast pleasantly with the gloomy Via Mala. In the background, to the S., rises the pointed *Hirli* (9373′). Then (1 M.) —

5½ M. **Zillis,** Rom. *Ciraun* (3060′; *Rathhaus; Post*, both plain), with the oldest church in the valley (nave and tower Romanesque; ceiling-paintings of the 12th century).

Ascents (guide, *Daniel Pappa* of Thusis). **Piz Beverin* (9843′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), a superb point of view, but trying. Bridle-path by *Donath* and *Mathon* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Obrist-Alp* (7172′); thence by the *Alp Nursin* to the top 2½ hrs. more. The ascent from Thusis by (3½ hrs.) *Glas* (rustic quarters) is more interesting, but only for experts; from Glas (with chamois-hunter *Henni* as guide; 5 fr.) to the top 3-3½ hrs. — **Piz Curvèr** (9760′; 7 hrs., with guide), also interesting, though less so than the Piz Beverin. The route leads from Thusis by the Via Mala to (2 hrs.) *Reischen* and thence viâ *Alp Taspin* to (5 hrs.) the summit. Optional descent to the chapel of *Ziteil* and *Savognin* (p. 403).

On the hill to the right, on the left bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donath*, and overshadowed by the *Piz Beverin*, stands the ruined castle of *Fardün* (3980′), once the seat of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent. the brutality of one of them, like that of Gessler 150 years earlier, is said to have led to the overthrow of their sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the broth served for dinner. The peasant, Johann Caldar, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming, '*Malgia tez la buglia ca ti has cungieu*' ('Eat thyself the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the remains of the old *Baths of Pignieu* (the chalybeate water of which is conducted to Andeer, and there used for baths) the *Pignieuer Bach* is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, with the inscription on the E. parapet: '*Jam via patet hosti-*

bus et amicis. Cavete, Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem'. To the left is the village of *Pignieu;* opposite, on the left bank of the Rhine, are *Clugin* and the square tower of the ruin of *Cagliatscha*. Then (2 M.) —

7½ M. **Andeer** (3210′; pop. 581; **Hôtel Fravi*, with mineral and peat baths, R. & L. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Beverin*, well situated; **Sonne*, plain), the principal village in the valley. Fine view from the loftily situated church (built in 1673).

Ascents. **Piz Vizan** (8110′; 4½ hrs.; with guide), by the *Burgias Alp;* splendid view. — **Piz La Tschera** (8615′; 5 hrs., with guide), by *Alp Albin*, also interesting. — *Piz Beverin* and *Piz Curvèr*, see p. 395.

From Andeer to Stalla (9-10 hrs.; without guide), an attractive walk. The new road (to Cresta, 13½ M., diligence in summer daily in 4½ hrs., fare 5 fr. 45 c.) quits the Splügen road, 2 M. above Andeer, and enters the wild ***Ferrera Valley** to the left, leading first on the left, and then on the right bank of the *Averser-Rhein*, which has several fine falls. On the left is *Piz Grisch* (10,000′), on the right the *Surettahorn* (9925′). We pass (1¾ M.) a deserted silver-foundry, and reach (2¼ M.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4334′; two modest inns), where the valley expands slightly. (Over the *Fianell Pass* to *Savognin*, see p. 403.) We follow the right bank to (3 M.) *Inner-Ferrera* or *Canicül* (4856′; rustic inn), at the mouth of the *Val d'Emet* (see below). The road descends, crosses the Rhine, and ascends its steep left bank for ¾ M. It then skirts the slope, passing through wood; (1 M.) it rounds a projecting rock (view of the Surettahorn, etc., behind us), and again descends to the river, which here receives the torrents of the *Val Starlera* on the left and *Valle di Lei* on the right. We cross (1 M.) the latter. (By the bridge is the frontier-stone of Italy, to which the Valle di Lei belongs.) The road ascends rapidly, then descends. Near (¾ M.) *Campsut* (5500′; inn, well spoken of) it crosses the Rhine, and beyond (½ M.) *Crot* (5640′; Jaeger's Inn, plain) recrosses it. Beyond the bridge (view, to the right, of the *Madris Valley*, with *Piz Gallegione* and *Cima di Lago* at its head) the road ascends steep pastures to the left, and at the top of the hill passes through stone-pines. It descends, crosses another bridge, and ascends to (3 M.) **Cresta** (6397′; *Heinz's Inn*, plain; *Restaurant Wolf;* guides, *Simon Heinz*, *Peter Stoffel*), the chief village in the **Averser-Thal**, which expands here, and is carpeted with rich pastures. This is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the Alps, and lies in a sunny situation. To the N. rises the *Weissberg* (9990′).

From Cresta the bridle-path (guide, 8 fr., needless) ascends slightly, passing the handsome *Podestats-Haus*, and the mouth of the *Val Bregalga*, which is enclosed by fine glaciers, to (1½ hr.) *Juf* (6685′; inn); then to the left across pastures and through a desolate rock-strewn valley to the (1½ hr.) pass of the **Stallerberg** (8480′; splendid view of the Julier Mts., etc.). The path, quite distinct, now descends, keeping to the left, to (2 hrs.) *Stalla* (p. 404). — From Juf through the *Val Faller* to *Molins*, see p. 404.

A path leads from Juf to the S.E. over the **Forcellina** (8770′) to the (3½ hrs.) *Septimer* (p. 404), and thence to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* in the *Val Bregaglia* (guide 20 fr.), or over the *Lunghino Pass* to the (5 hrs.) *Maloja* (see p. 409; guide 25 fr.). — From the Forcellina Pass we may ascend in 1½ hr. the *Pizzo della Forcellina* (9918′; admirable view) and descend to the S.E. into the *Val Turba*. We then reach the Septimer route 20 min. below the pass, by the second bridge over the Septimerbach (p. 404). — From Cresta through Val Bregalga and across the **Passo della Duana** (about 9180′; guide 25 fr.) to *Soglio* in the Val Bregaglia (p. 439). 7-8 hrs., interesting. The pass, which lies to the W. of the *Gletscherhorn* (10,095′), and also the descent, affords a fine view of the Bregaglia Mts., especially of the Val Bondasca with the shovel-shaped Piz Badile.

FROM CANICÜL TO PIANAZZO on the Splügen route (4½ hrs.; with guide). The steep path ascends the right side of the *Val d'Emet*, through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Emet* (6194'), whence the cairn on the pass is visible; then over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp in 1 hr. to the top. Behind us rises Piz Beverin; the Calanda afterwards comes in sight. The **Passo di Emet** (7515'), between the *Pizzo Emet* (10,530'; l.) and the *Pizzo Spadolazzo* (8920'; r.), is the frontier of Switzerland and Italy. Opposite us, to the W., are *Piz Tambo* (10,748') and Piz Terri. We descend past the N. side of the little *Lago d'Emet*, on the left bank of the *Madesimo*, then across meadows, to the huts of *Casone* and (1½ hr.) *Madesimo* (p. 398). Road thence to (1½ M.) *Pianazzo* (p. 398), on the Splügen route.

The Splügen road winds upwards, past the ruin of *Bärenburg*, and enters the wooded ***Rofna Ravine**, in which the Rhine forms a series of falls. The road crosses (2 M. from Andeer) the *Averser-Rhein* (*Melchior's Inn), which issues from the *Val Ferrera* (p. 396) and forms a fine fall a little way up.

Towards the end of the gorge (2 M.) we pass an old bridge over the Rhine on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses (¾ M.) the torrent of the *Suretta Valley* on the left. By the roadside are the ruins of the *Sufers Foundry*. To the right, the *Kalkberg*. We next (½ M.) pass through a rocky gateway (*Sassa Plana*; 4390'), ten paces long. At (1 M.) the prettily situated **Hôt. Hinterrhein* (pens. 6 fr.) a bridge crosses to the village of *Sufers* (4673'), on the left bank of the Rhine. We enter a wooded ravine and cross (1¼ M.) the wild stream in its deep gorge by a bold bridge (4727'). After a short ascent we survey the broad *Val Rhein (Rheinwald-Thal)*; on the right, the barren *Kalkberg* (9763'); opposite, the *Einshorn* (9650'); in the background, the *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,150'); to the left of Splügen, adjoining the *Guggernüll* (9472'), is *Piz Tambo* (10,748'); behind us, *Piz Curvèr* (p. 395). — Then (1 M.) —

16 M. **Splügen** (4757'; pop. 424; **Hôt. Bodenhaus & Post*, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3½, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. Splügen*, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr., unpretending), the capital of the Rheinwald-Thal, enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes. Pleasant walk, past the church, to the ruined castle on the old road, with a view down the valley and of Piz Tambo.

EXCURSIONS. (Guide, *Jeremias Gredig.*) View from the *Fluhgründ* (1 hr.) and *Donatzhöhe* (1½ hr.). Drive to the *Bernardino Pass* (p. 400); the Alp behind the inn commands a splendid survey of the Rheinwald Glacier. — The **Guggernüll** (9472'; 4½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.), by the *Tambo Alp*, and the **Einshorn** (9650'; from Nufenen, 4-5 hrs.; 8 fr.) are two fine points, and not difficult. — The **Pizzo Tambo** (*Tambohorn* or *Schneehorn*; 10,748'; 14 fr.), 3½ hrs. from the Splügen Pass, is fatiguing, but safe for experts. Extensive view, extending on the S. to Milan, whence the peak is visible.

Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, p. 400. — Over the *Löchliberg* to the *Safier-Thal*, see p. 385.

Beyond the village of Splügen the road divides. The Bernardino route leads straight on (p. 399). The SPLÜGEN ROAD, constructed by the Austrian government in 1819-21, crosses the Rhine to the left by an iron bridge, ascends in windings (avoided by short-cuts), and passes through a tunnel 93 yds. long, beyond which we see the top of the pass. We cross the *Häusernbach* twice in a bleak valley,

at the end of which the old bridle-path ascends direct to the pass. The road ascends the W. slope in zigzags, past the lonely *Berghaus* (6677′), and through a gallery of masonry, to the (6 M.) **Splügen Pass** (*Colmo dell' Orso;* 6945′), between *Piz Tambo* (10,748′; see p. 397) on the right, and the *Surettahorn* (9925′) on the left, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy.

Beyond the pass and the first *Cantoniera* we reach (1½ M.) the **Dogana** (6260′), or Italian custom-house, a group of houses at the head of a bleak valley *(Monte Spluga Inn*, plain; *Post).* In winter the snow sometimes reaches to the windows of the upper story. During snow-storms bells are rung in the houses of refuge as a guide to travellers. The old bridle-path to Isolato turned to the right, near the second wooden bridge, and led through the *Cardinell* gorge, a route much exposed to avalanches, where the French under Gen. Macdonald sustained terrible losses in Dec., 1800, and also through the dangerous *Liro Gorge.* The new road descends the E. slope in windings, being protected at places by avalanche-galleries of masonry (first 249 yds. long, second 228, third 550 yds.), with sloping roofs to enable the snow to slide off, and side-openings for light.

Beyond the third gallery we obtain a fine view of the old road, destroyed by a flood in 1834, and of the village of *Isolato.* At the end of the gallery is a copious spring. The new road avoids the dangerous *Liro Gorge* between Isola and Campo Dolcino. Near (7½ M.) *Pianazzo* (4527′; inn, plain) a road descends to the right to Isola. Just beyond Pianazzo, near a short tunnel, the *Madesimo* forms a *Fall 650′ high (best viewed from a platform by the roadside, where the diligence halts).

From Pianazzo a road (two-horse carr. from Splügen and back 40 fr., fee 4 fr.) ascends to the hamlet of (1½ M.) **Madesimo** (5032′), with a chalybeate spring and a hydropathic **Curhaus* (R. from 2, board 5-6½ fr.), a pleasant health-resort. — To *Canicül* over the *Passo di Emet*, see p. 397.

The next part of the road is the boldest; some of its terraces rise perpendicularly one above the other. — 2 M. —

33 M. **Campodolcino** (3620′; *Posta* or *Corona; Croce d'Oro*, both mediocre) consists of four groups of houses; the second contains the church and the 'campo santo' or burial-ground. Beyond one of the galleries the rock bears a Latin inscription to the Emp. Francis, who made this road from '*Clavenna ad Rhenum*'.

The *Liro Valley*, or *Valle San Giacŏmo*, is strewn with fragments of rock, chiefly brittle white gneiss, which reddens on exposure to the air. The wildness of the scene is softened by the rich foliage of chestnuts, from which peeps the slender white campanile of the church of *Galivaggio.* Near *San Giacomo* the chestnut-trees extend far up the steep slopes, and beyond it the luxuriance of Italian vegetation is fully displayed. — 8 M. —

41 M. **Chiavenna.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Conradi, 5 min. from the station, with railway-ticket and luggage office, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3-4½, S. 3, pens. 6½-8, omn. ½-¾ fr.; *Albergo Specola, at the station, R., L.,

& A. 2½, B. 1 fr.; *Chiave d'Oro, on the Promenade, Italian style; Hôt. San Paolo, well spoken of.

The **Station** (Café-Restaurant, lunch 2½ fr.) lies to the E. of the town. Through-tickets are issued to the steamboat-stations on Lake Como, with omnibus-coupons for Colico.

Chiavenna (1090′; pop. 4086), the Roman *Clavenna*, an ancient town, is charmingly situated on the *Mera*, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (p. 439). Opposite the Hôtel Conradi are the ruins of an unfinished château of De Salis, the last governor appointed by the Grisons; picturesque view from the '*Paradiso*' or garden (adm. 50 c.). *San Lorenzo*, the principal church, has an elegant detached *campanile*, rising from the old burial-ground. In the octagonal baptistery (closed, fee 15-20 c.) is a font of 1206, with reliefs. The neighbouring hills of *Val Capiola* contain many giant cauldrons ('Marmitte dei Giganti'; guides at the hotels).

Railway to Colico (fares, see p. 394). Three tunnels, looking back beyond which we enjoy a fine view of Chiavenna. The low land here is much exposed to the inundations of the Liro and Mera. The valley *(Piano di Chiavenna)* is flanked with lofty mountains. On the right bank of the Mera lies *Gordona*, at the mouth of the *Val della Forcola* (p. 401), beyond which the *Boggia* descends in a fine fall from the narrow *Val Bodengo*. — 6 M. *Samolaco* is the station for the large village of that name on the right bank of the Mera, at the mouth of *Val Mengasia*. Before (8½ M.) *Novate* we reach the *Lago di Mezzola*, once the N. bay of the Lake of Como, now separated from it by the deposits of the *Adda*, but connected with it by a narrow navigable channel. To the S. appears the pyramidal Mte. Legnone (p. 471). The train crosses the diluvial land formed by the torrent of the *Val Codera* on the left, and skirts the E. bank of the lake, by *Campo* and *Verzeia*. Several embankments and tunnels. We cross the Adda beyond (12½ M.) *Dubino*. The Valtellina railway (p. 437) joins ours on the left; on a hill to the right is the ruined castle of *Fuentes*, once the key of the Valtellina, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796.

17 M. **Colico** (722′; *Rail. Restaurant*), p. 471. The station is ⅓ M. from the pier, to which there is ample time to walk. Omnibus-coupons are collected at the exit from the station.

97. From Splügen to Bellinzona. San Bernardino.

Comp Map, p. 394.

46 M. Diligence daily (between San Bernardino and Bellinzona twice daily) in 8½, returning in 11 hrs. (15 fr. 25, coupé 18 fr. 95 c.). Extra-Post with two horses from Thusis to Bellinzona 140 fr., with three horses 195 fr.; from Splügen to Bellinzona with two horses 95 fr. 80 c. Carriage and Pair from Thusis to Bellinzona (in 2 days) 150 fr., from Splügen to Bellinzona 115 fr.; fee 10 per cent of the fare.

Splügen (4757′), see p. 397. We traverse the upper *Val Rhein*, passing below (1 M.) *Medels* (5030′). On the left bank, ¾ M. farther on, lies the pasture of *Ebi*, now partly covered with stones.

where the 'Landsgemeinde' used to meet biennially on the first Sunday in May. Then (2¼ M.) *Nufénen* (5145′), at the mouth of the *Areue-Thal*, at the head of which is seen the *Curciusa Glacier*. On the left are the huge rocky *Guggernüll* (p. 397), concealing *Piz Tambo* (p. 397), and the *Einshorn* (9650′). Near (2 M.) —

6 M. **Hinterrhein** (5330′; **Post*, plain), the highest village in the valley, the Rheinwald Mts., the Marscholhorn, Rheinquellhorn, Rheinwaldhorn, Hochberghorn, and Kirchalphorn come in sight.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein. From Hinterrhein to the Zapport Hut 4 hrs., rough, and hardly repaying (guide, advisable, 6 fr.; *G. Trepp*, *Joh. Hoesli*). Beyond the Rhine bridge (see below) the path diverges to the right from the Bernardino road, and at first traverses the level floor of the valley. After ½ hr. the valley narrows. The path is lost in a stony chaos on the right slope of the valley. The steep N. side is covered with poor pastures. The wild infant Rhine is covered at places with avalanche-snow, which lies here the whole year. By one of these snow-bridges we cross to the left bank, where a narrow path, kept in order by the shepherds in summer, leads to the (2 hrs.) *Zapport Chalet* (6420′), occupied in July and August by the Bergamasque shepherds, who pasture their flocks on the sunny *Zapport-Alp*. The route to the club-hut next leads past the *Hölle*, a wild gorge, in which the Rhine forms a small fall, to the (1¼ hr.) *Zapport Club Hut* (7613′). The narrow valley is closed by the **Rheinwald Glacier**, the lower part of which is called the *Paradies Glacier*. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture in the glacier (7270′), shaped like a cow's mouth, below the hut. This chief source of the river (*Sprung* or *Ursprung*) is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries from crevasses of the glacier. From the club-hut we may ascend the Rheinwald Glacier in order to survey the vast *Adula* or *Rheinwald Mts.*: the *Zapporthorn* (10,330′), *Rheinquellhorn* (10,500′), *Vogelberg* (10,565′), *Rheinwaldhorn*, *Güferhorn* (11,130′), etc. — The **Rheinwaldhorn** (11,150′) may be ascended by experts from the club-hut in 4 hrs., with guide, by the *Lentalücke* (9692′) and the N.E. arête (toilsome, the final ascent difficult). The *Güferhorn* (3½-4 hrs. from the club-hut, by the Lentalücke and the S.W. arête); the *Vogelberg* and *Rheinquellhorn* (each 3½-4 hrs. from the club-hut, over the *Rheinwald Glacier*); and the *Zapporthorn* (3½-4 hrs. from the Bernardino Pass, over the *Muccia Glacier*, p. 401) are all more or less difficult.

From Hinterrhein over the *Valser Berg* to the Lugnetz Valley, see p. 386; over the *Zapportgrat* or the *Lentalücke* to Zervreila, see p. 387. Trying passes (*Vogeljoch*, 9640′; *Passo del Cadabbi*, 9680′; *Zapport Pass*, 10,140′) lead to the S. from the Rheinwald and Zapport glaciers to *Malvaglia* (p. 394).

The Bernardino Road crosses the Rhine by a bridge (5300′) of three arches, ¾ M. beyond Hinterrhein, and ascends the steep bush-clad slope in windings. (A good short-cut diverges to the right from the second winding.) Looking back, we have a fine view of the Rhine Valley and the mountains to the N., the Kirchalphorn, Lorenzhorn, Schwarzhorn, and Hochberghorn. On the left, before (2½ M.) we cross the *Masek-Bach* (5680′), is the solitary *Dürrenbühl Chalet*. Traversing a bleak valley, and passing the *Thäli-Alp* on the left, we reach the (3 M.) **San Bernardino Pass** (6770′; *Inn*), at the N. end of the little *Lago Moësola*, from which three rocks project. This pass was known to the Romans. It owes its present name to St. Bernardino of Siena, who preached the gospel here early in the 15th century. On the left rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8910′) and *Mittaghorn* (8560′); on the right the *Marscholhorn* (o:

Piz Moësola; 9520′). Superb view near a large white boulder, 3/4 hr. above the hotel, to the N.W. (guide unnecessary).

We descend many windings on the left bank of the *Moësa*, which issues from the lake, and pass a Cantoniera: to the W. rises the *Zapporthorn* (10,330′) with the *Stabbio-Grat* (8995′), whence the *Muccia Glacier* descends; to the E. are *Piz Lumbreda* (9770′), *Piz Mutun* (9360′), and *Piz Curciusa* (9423′). Lower down we cross the Moësa by a handsome bridge, and descend in a great curve to (4 3/4 M.) —

17 M. **San Bernardino** (5335′; **Hôt. Victoria*, R., L., & A. 2-5, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; **Hôt. Brocco*, **Hôt. Ravizza*, board 7 1/2-9 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue*, well spoken of; *Albergo Menghetti*), the highest village in the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, with a mineral spring which attracts many Italian invalids in summer. Everything here is Italian, and the people are Roman Catholics, Cardinal Borromeo (p. 464) having crushed the germs of the Reformation. — Over the *Passetti Pass* to the *Val Calanca*, see p. 402.

To the N. towers the sharp tooth of *Piz Uccello* (p. 400). The road ascends a little, and then descends in numerous zigzags (cut off by footpaths). A fine fall of the Moësa, in the gorge to the right, is seen by following the path leading from S. Bernardino to San Giacomo, first on the left, and then on the right bank of the stream. Beyond (4 1/2 M.) *San Giacomo* (3845′; Alb. Toscano) the road crosses the Moësa (pleasing view), and then descends rapidly to (4 1/2 M.) —

26 M. **Mesocco** or *Cremeo* (2560′; **Posta; Hôt. Toscani*), where walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and maize proclaim the Italian climate. On a rock to the left of the road, 1/2 M. below the village, rises the grand ruin of *Mesocco* (or *Misox*), with its four towers, which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526. From the slopes descend numerous cascades, eight between Mesocco and Lostallo, some of them considerable.

Beyond (1 1/2 M.) *Soazza* (2067′), near the second bridge, the *Buffalora* forms a fine fall. Then (3 M.) *Cabbiolo* (1475′), (1 M.) *Lostallo* (1560; Posta, well spoken of), with vineyards and the first fig-trees, and (4 1/2 M.) —

36 M. **Cama** (1260′; *Restaurant*), with a Capuchin monastery.

From Cama to Chiavenna a fatiguing route (14-15 hrs., guide to the top of the pass, 5 fr.) ascends the steep *Val di Cama*, containing the little lake of that name (4058′), crosses the (5 1/2 hrs.) **Bocchetta di Val Cama** (6880′), and descends the *Val Bodengo* to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Bodengo* (rustic inn), and by a steep path, with steps, through the gorge of the *Boggia* to *Gordona* and (5 hrs.) *Chiavenna*. — A little easier and less interesting path from Soazza (see above) crosses the **Passo della Forcola** (7274′) and leads through the valley of that name to Chiavenna (12-13 hrs.; with guide).

Then (3/4 M.) *Leggia* (1125′) and (1 1/4 M.) **Grono** (1000′; *Restaurant Tognola*, beer), a thriving village at the mouth of the *Val Calanca*, with the *Florentina* tower, and near it a chapel with old frescoes.

The **Sasso della Paglia** (8513′), commanding a magnificent view, may be ascended from Grono viâ the *Val di Grono* in 7 hrs., with guide (club-hut near the top).

The picturesque **Val Calanca** is traversed by a road, first on the left, then on the right bank of the *Calancasca*, to *Molina*, *Arvigo*, *Santa Domenica*, *Augio*, and (10 M.) *Rossa* (3570′; inn), the chief village in the valley. (Toilsome route hence, to the W., over the *Giumella Pass*, 6955′, to *Malvaglia* in the *Val Blenio*, p. 391.) Bridle-path hence to (1 hr.) *Valbella* (4383′), the highest hamlet in the valley, from which an easy route, to the E., crosses the *Passo di Tresculmine* (7064′) to (5 hrs.) *Mesocco;* then (1 hr.) *Alp Alogna* (4695′), whence we may cross the *Passo di Passetti* (6808′) to the E. to *San Bernardino* (p. 401) in 4-5 hrs. (guide). At the head of Val Calanca, but difficult of access thence, lies the grand mountain-basin of the *Stabbio Alps* (6590′), best reached from San Bernardino, in 4-5 hrs., by crossing the *Passo Tre Uomini* (8704′).

39 M. **Roveredo** (975′; pop. 1065; *Angelo; Croce*), the capital of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once powerful Trivulzio family.

1¼ M. *San Vittōre* (880′) is the last Grisons village, (2¼ M.) *Lumino* the first in Ticino. The Bernardino route passes *Castione*, on the right, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 123), joins the St. Gotthard road, and crosses the Moësa. Below the confluence of the Moësa and the *Ticino* lies (2 M.) *Arbēdo* (813′), a village of sad memory in Swiss history. On 30th June, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. They were interred by the church of St. Paul, called *Chiesa Rossa* from its red colour. — 1¾ M. —

46 M. **Bellinzona,** see p. 447.

98. From Thusis (Coire) to the Engadine over the Julier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 374, 408, 416.

From Thusis to Samaden viâ Tiefenkastell and the Julier, 43 M., DILIGENCE in summer twice daily (the afternoon diligence staying for the night at Molins or Tiefenkastell) in 11½ hrs. (17 fr. 20, coupé 20 fr. 70 c.); *to Silvaplana* in 9½ hrs. (14 fr. 20 or 17 fr. 10 c.); *to St. Moritz* in 10½ hrs. (15 fr. 58 or 19 fr. 5 c.). At Tiefenkastell this route is joined by the diligence *from Coire viâ Churwalden*, which starts 2¼ hrs. earlier than the Thusis diligence: to Samaden, 51½ M., in 13½ hrs. (20 fr. 85, 25 fr. 5 c.). — EXTRA-POST and pair from Thusis to St. Moritz 102 fr. 10 c., to Samaden 108 fr. 10 c., to Pontresina 110 fr. 50 c.; from Coire to the Baths of St. Moritz 120 fr. 10 c., to Samaden 126 fr. 10 c. — CARRIAGE and pair from Thusis to St. Moritz or Sils-Maria over the Julier 80, to Pontresina or Samaden 90 fr. (from Coire 100 or 110 fr.); driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare.

Thusis (2450′), see p. 383. — The road through the ***Schyn Pass,** constructed in 1868-69, noteworthy for its grand and picturesque scenery, crosses the Rhine at the foot of Hohen-Rhätien, passes the ruin of *Ehrenfels* on the right, and then, beyond (¾ M.) **Sils,** Rom. *Seglias* (2283′; **Post*), the little château of *Baldenstein* on the left. It next enters the valley of the *Albula*, to the right, and ascends on its left bank to *Campi* (*Campo Bello*, ruin of the ancestral seat of the Campell family; Ulrich Campell was a Rhætian reformer and historian), and the farm of (2 M.) *Runplanas*. Pretty view of the church of Solis. Then through the forest of *Versasca*. By a ravine above us, to the right, we observe a bridge of the old Mutten road.

We pass the *Freihof*, an auberge on the left. The road is carried through the *Pass Mal*, which begins here, by galleries of masonry, cuttings, and tunnels. 1½ M. Inn 'Zum Passmal' (rustic).

By the chalets of *Calabrien*, ¼ M. farther on, a narrow road to the right ascends to (4½ M.) *Unter-Mutten* (4833'; *Inn, plain; closed in summer, when the villagers migrate to Ober-Mutten). Thence to (1¼ hr.) *Ober-Mutten* (6148'; Hosang's Inn), whence the **Muttnerhorn** (8070'; *View; guide 10 fr.) may be ascended in 1½ hr.; good path at first, then up grassy slopes. Descent from Ober-Mutten to (2½ hrs.) Zillis or to Thusis interesting, but rough.

The bridge across the *Muttner Tobel* affords a fine view of the gorge. 1¼ M. *Unter-Solis*, a hamlet with a spring containing iodine. High above, to the left, lies *Obervatz* (p. 380). Looking back near the last tunnel, we survey the Heinzenberg; before us we see Alvaschein and the peaks of the Albula. The road crosses the Albula gorge by the **Solis Bridge*, 250' above the torrent, and ascends in a curve (cut off by a path to the right, beyond the bridge) to the village of (2 M.) **Alvaschein** *(Augustin)*. Opposite, below the loftily situated *Stürvis*, is a waterfall. Farther on, to the right, below the road, is the church of *Müstail*, the oldest in the Albula valley, formerly a burial-place. At *Unter-Müstail* there is an alkaline spring. The road unites with the Coire route near (1½ M.) —

9 M. **Tiefenkastell,** Roman. *Casti* (2790'; **Hôt. Julierhof*, R., L., & A. 1½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; **Hôt. Albula*, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3 fr.; **Hôt. Alpenrose*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2, S. 1½ fr.; *Rhätia*, plain; *Kreuz*), almost entirely rebuilt after the fire of 1890, lies picturesquely in the deep valley, with its church on a hill (2917') above the confluence of the *Julia* and the Albula. (To *Surava* and *Alveneu-Bad*, p. 405; to *Coire* viâ *Churwalden*, p. 381.)

The Julier Road ascends rapidly, and skirts the *Stein*, a bold limestone cliff (rock-gallery and tunnel). Far below flows the *Julia* or *Oberhalbstein Rhine*. (The Romanic word *Rhein* means 'flowing water'.) We next enter (4½ M.) a broad and populous part of the valley called the *Oberhalbstein (Sur Seissa)*, 6 M. long, and pass the villages of (1¼ M.) *Conters* (Post, new), and (¾ M.) **Savognin** or *Schweiningen* (3980'; **Hôt.-Pens. Pianta*, D. 4½, pens. from 6 fr.; **Hôt. Piz Michel*, pens. 6 fr.). On the W. slope lie *Salūx*, *Präsāns*, *Reāms* (with a fine castle, now a prison), and other villages.

Excursions. **Piz Curvèr** (9760'; 5 hrs.; guide), from Savognin by *Ziteil*, not difficult, a very fine point (see p. 395; descent to Zillis or Andeer). — From Savognin to Ausser-Ferrera over the Fianell Pass, 5½ hrs., easy and repaying. A narrow road leads through the smiling *Val Nandrò* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Curtins* (6400'); here we ascend to the right to (1 hr.) *Alp Schmorras* (7500') and the (1 hr.) **Fianell** or **Schmorras Pass** (8350'), opposite *Piz Grisch* (*Piz Fianell*; 10,000'); then descend by *Alp Moos* and *Sutt Foina* to (1½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (p. 396).

15½ M. **Tinzen,** Rom. *Tinizung* (4070'; *Hôt. Tinzenhorn*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Val d'Err*. In the background rise *Piz Val-Lung* and *Piz d'Aela* (p. 405).

From Tinzen to *Bergün* over the *Aela Pass*, 7-8 hrs., see p. 406; the *Fuorcla da Tschitta* (9586'; 8 hrs.) is a better route. To the N. a trying route (5 hrs.; with guide) crosses the **Tinzenthor Pass** (8465'), between the

Piz Michel and the Tinzenhorn, to *Bad Alveneu* (p. 405). — **Piz Michel** (10,375'; 6 hrs.; with guide), more difficult from here than from Alveneu (p. 405). — To Samaden over the **Errjoch** (10,270'), 9 hrs., with guide, laborious, but repaying. Ascent through the picturesque *Val d'Err* and over the *Err Glacier* to the pass, lying to the N.E. of the *Piz d'Err* (see below); descent through the *Val Bever* (p. 416).

Above Tinzen the Julia forms several fine falls. The road leads through curious basins, formed by erosion, and rocky ravines, to (1½ M.) *Roffna* (4760'; Löwe, rustic), and (3 M.) —

20 M. **Molins,** Ger. *Mühlen* (4793'; **Löwe*, R. 2½, D. 4 fr.), beautifully situated, where the diligence halts for dinner.

From the **Val da Faller,** which debouches here, and divides into the *Val Gronda* and the *Val Bercla* ¾ hr. farther up, routes little used (guide) cross the *Thäli-Joch* (9193'), to the E. of the *Weissberg*, to (6 hrs.) *Cresta* (p. 396), and the *Fallerjoch* (about 9090'), past the *Flüh Lakes*, to (5½ hrs.) *Juf* in the Averser-Thal (p. 396). — ***Piz Platta** (11,110'; 5½ hrs.; guide), ascended through the *Val Faller* and *Val Bercla*, is a splendid point. — *Piz d'Err* (11,100'), *Piz d'Arblatsch* (10,525'), and *Piz Forbisch* (10,720'), for experts (guides at the 'Löwe').

From this point to Stalla, skirting the rapid Julia, we enjoy a series of grand rocky landscapes. A fine point is near the bridge on this side of (½ M.) *Sur*. On a beautiful wooded hill, in the middle of the valley, stands the square watch-tower of *Splüdatsch* (5260'; path to it beyond Sur; fine view). On the right, ¾ M. farther on, appears the ruin of *Marmorera*, partly built in a rocky cavity halfway up the hill The next villages are (1¾ M.) *Marmorera* (*Marmels;* 5360'), at the mouth of the *Val Natons; Stalvedro* (5613'); and (2 M.) —

25½ M. **Stalla** (5827'; *Post*), or *Bivio*, the Roman *Bivium*, where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The Septimer Bridle Path (to Casaccia 4 hrs.; without guide in fine weather), one of the oldest Alpine routes, once traversed by Roman and German emperors with their armies, diverges to the right from the road above Stalla, and ascends the *Val Cavreccia*. At the chalets of (1 hr.) *Cadval* it crosses the brook, enters a defile, and ascends the somewhat marshy meadows of *Pian Canfèr*, to the (1 hr.) **Septimer Pass** (*Passo di Sett;* 7582'), with a dilapidated hospice. (Over the *Forcellina* to *Juf*, and by *Lunghino* to the *Maloja*, see p. 409.) A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, affords a superb view of the mountains of the Maloja, Piz della Margna, Monte dell' Oro, etc. Descent by a rough paved path, crossing the *Septimer Bach (Acqua di Settimo)* three times, to the valley of the *Mera*, and on its left bank, the latter part very steep and stony, to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* (p. 437).

From Stalla to Andeer, over the *Stallerberg*, and through the *Averser Thal* and *Val Ferrera*, see p. 396. — To Sils over the **Fuorcla di Gravasalvas** (8806'; 5½ hrs.; with guide), interesting. Below the Julier Pass we ascend to the right, past the little *Gravasalvas Lake*, to the pass, to the W. of *Piz Lagrev*, with a fine view of the Bernina, etc.; then a steep descent to the *Lake of Sils* (p. 410).

The road, completed in 1827, ascends the stony slopes of the **Julier** *(Giulio)* in numerous windings. Walkers reach the pass in 1¾ hr.; carriages take 2 hrs. up, and 1 hr. down. From November to the middle of May the pass is crossed by sledges. The Julier is clear of snow before any other pass of equal height, and is the

least exposed to avalanches. On this side of the summit are a few houses (7360′) and an unpretending inn. On the (30 M.) pass (7500′) are two round milestones of mica-slate, 5′ high, of the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from Clavenna (p. 399) to the Curia Rætorum (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier. Roman coins have also been found here. Near the milestones (which bear no inscription), to the right, is a little lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its altitude.

On the E. slope of the pass, 1 M. from the top, is the small *Julier Alp*, with two chalets. On the left rise *Piz Julier* and *Piz d'Albana*, and on the right *Piz Polaschin* (p. 412). In descending we obtain a superb view of the snow-mountains of the Bernina (p. 418). In the foreground rise Piz Surlej and Mt. Arlas, above which tower Piz Tschierva, Morteratsch, and Bernina, on the right; then Piz Corvatsch, and to the extreme right Piz della Margna. The Upper Engadine, with its green lakes, comes gradually into view.

35¼ M. *Silvaplana* (5958′), and thence to —

43 M. *Samaden* (5670′), see pp. 411-416.

99. From Thusis (Coire) to the Engadine over the Albula Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 374.

From Thusis to Samaden over the Albula, 38 M., Diligence in summer twice daily in 10¼ hrs. (15 fr. 38, coupé 18 fr. 50 c.); *to Pontresina*, 41¼ M., in 11 hrs. 5 min. (16 fr. 65 c., coupé 20 fr.); *to the Baths of St. Moritz*, 42½ M., in 11½ hrs. (17 fr. 15, coupé 18 fr. 60 c.). At Alveneu-Bad this route corresponds with the diligence *from Coire viâ Churwalden*, which starts 2¼ hrs. earlier than from Thusis: to Samaden, 45½ M., in 12 hrs. 20 min. (18 fr. 20 c., coupé 22 fr.). At Bergün the diligence stops ½ hr. for dinner. — Extra-Post with two horses from Thusis to Samaden over the Albula 93 fr. 20, with three horses 126 fr. 75 c.; to Pontresina or St. Moritz 101 fr. 60 c. or 139 fr.; from Coire to Samaden 108 fr. 80 c., to St. Moritz or Pontresina 117 fr. 20 c. — Carriage and pair from Thusis to Bergün 45, Samaden 80, St. Moritz or Pontresina 90 fr.; from Coire to Bergün 70, Samaden 100, St. Moritz or Pontresina 110, Tarasp 170 fr. and driver's fee of 10 per cent of the fare (to Samaden 1½-2 days). — A most interesting route; fine mountain-scenery.

From Thusis through the *Schyn Pass* to (9 M.) *Tiefenkastell*, see p. 403. The Albula road diverges here to the left from the Julier road, and ascends the *Albula-Thal* by *Surāva* to —

12½ M. **Alveneu-Bad** (3115′), where the road from Coire viâ Lenz descends on the left (p. 381). The sulphur-springs are in repute for rheumatism, etc. (**Hotel*, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 4, pension 6½-11 fr.; **Pens. Schuler*, unpretending; one-horse carr. to Bergün 9, Wiesen 8, Tiefenkastell 4½, Coire 30 fr.). On the opposite bank is a waterfall, finely framed.

In the *Val Spadlatscha*, 4 hrs. above Alveneu-Bad or Filisur, and 3 hrs. from Bergün (p. 406), is the *Aela Club Hut* (7220′), from which the **Piz Michêl** (10,375′; attractive and not very difficult for experts; guide 25 fr.) is ascended in 4½ hrs., the **Tinzenhorn** (10,430′; 40 fr.) in 4½-5 hrs., and the **Piz d'Aela** (10,960′; 40-50 fr.) in 5-5½ hrs. (these two difficult, and

requiring experience). Difficult descent from the Tinzenhorn on the steep W. side to the *Tinzenthor Pass* (p. 403) and by the *Tigiel Alp* to *Tinzen* (p. 403).

Above Alveneu (1 M.) the road crosses the *Landwasser*, which falls into the Albula here, and ascends to the right to (1 M.) **Filisur** (3410′; **Hôt. Schönthal*, *Weisses Kreuz*, both plain), a pleasant village, commanded by the scanty ruins of *Greifenstein* (3985′). We descend to the *Albula* and gradually ascend the wooded valley on the right bank. Walkers will prefer the old road on the left bank of the Albula, which rejoins the road on the right bank above (2¼ M.) *Ballalüna* (3615′), a saw-mill (inn, rustic). We cross the *Stulser Bach*, ascend in a curve through wood, and enter the (1¼ M.) ***Bergüner Stein*** (*Il Crap*; 4280′), a deep gorge with perpendicular sides. The road, made in 1696, and since widened, is hewn in the rock, and protected at places by a wall. The brawling stream in the gorge is visible at one point only. At the end of the gorge tower the *Piz Spadlatscha* (9420′) and *Piz d'Aela* (p. 405). We now enter the green basin, enclosed by wooded hills, of (1½ M.) —

19½ M. **Bergün**, Roman. *Bravuogn* (4550′; pop. 435; **Hôt. Piz Aela & Post*, R., L., & A. 2½-6, D. 3, pens. 7-9½ fr.; **Weisses Kreuz*, R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 6½-7½ fr.; *Edelweiss; Sonne*), a village with a mineral spring, a small bath-house, an old Romanesque church, and a handsome prison-tower.

Excursions (guides, *P. Mettier*, *Peter Beeli*, and *Albert Rauch*). Above Bergün, to the N.E., is the village of **Latsch** (5215′), on the slope of the *Latscher Kulm* (or *Cuolm da Latsch*, 7515′; ascent repaying, 2 hrs.). — Over the *Sertig Pass* to *Davos* (8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), see p. 378. — Over the **Fuorcla Pischa** (9193′; 9-10 hrs.; guide) to *Madulein*, fatiguing, through *Val Tuors* and *Val Plazbi*. From the pass, between Piz Kesch and Piz Blaisun, adepts may ascend **Piz Kesch** (11,230′) in 2½ hrs. (but better from the *Kesch Hut*, over the *Porchabella Glacier*, in 3 hrs.; comp. p. 378). — *Piz d'Aela* and *Tinzenhorn*, see p. 405. (The *Aela Club Hut* is reached from Bergün by *Alp Uglix* in 3 hrs.) — Over the **Aela Pass** (9055′; guide), between Piz d'Aela and the Tinzenhorn, to the *Val d'Err* and *Tinzen* (p. 403), 7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), interesting and not difficult.

We now ascend the beautifully wooded valley, passing the *Val Tisch* on the left. The Albula forms several small cascades, and one of some size above the (3½ M.) Alpine hamlet of *Naz* (5725′). On the bold pinnacles to the right (*Piz d'Aela*, *Piz Val-Lung*, *Piz Salteras*) are seen several hanging glaciers. The road ascends in long windings (cut off by a path from Naz, following the telegraph), past the chalets of *Preda* and *Palpuogna*, and on the right, below the road, the pale-green *Lake of Palpuogna*, to the (2¾ M.) *Inn* (D. 3 fr.) on the *Weissenstein*, Rom. *Crap Alv* (6660′). It next describes a curve (short-cut to the left) at the base of the two rocky horns of the *Giumels* (9137′), avoiding a marshy basin in which the Albula rises, and ascends the rock-strewn *Teufels-Thal* to the (2¼ M.; or, from Thusis, 28 M.) **Albula Pass** (7595′; *Hospice*, plain), between the (r.) *Crasta Mora* (9635′), consisting of granite, and the (l.) *Piz Uertsch* or *Albulahorn* (10,738′), which is of limestone.

The Albula is rich in flora. The beautiful Primula integrifolia and viscosa come up soon after the melting of the snow. Splendid orchids,

deep-blue gentians, rare stonecrops, the charming Anemone narcissiflora, and the blue and especially the white flowers of the Viola calcarata and the Dryas octopetala all occur here.

The road traverses a dreary level valley. Before us rises Piz Mezaun, a fine pyramid; to the right, at the head of the Val Chamuera, are Piz Lavirum and Piz Cotschen; farther to the right are Piz Muraigl and Piz Languard. We begin to descend past several chalets, and then by seven long bends, with views of Piz Quatervals and Piz del Diavel, and afterwards of Ponte and Camogasc, and of Madulein and Guardaval on the hill to the left. (The old bridle-path is much shorter, but is stony and does not afford so many fine views.) Traversing a larch-wood, we reach (6 M.; or 1½ hr. by the bridle-path) —

34 M. *Ponte* (5548′). Thence to *Samaden*, see p. 427; to *Schuls* and *Nauders*, see R. 102.

ENGADINE.

The **Engadine** (Rom. *Engiadina*), a valley 60 M. long, descending from S.W. to N.E., and watered by the *Inn*, is bounded by lofty mountains, partly covered with glaciers and snow. The *Upper Engadine*, between the Maloja and Samaden, with its numerous lakes and the side-valley of Pontresina, is the most attractive part of the valley, while the *Lower Engadine* (R. 102), below Samaden, is also picturesque. The strong and bracing air of the Upper Engadine renders it one of the most famous health-resorts in the world. The temperature rises in summer to 66-76° Fahr. in the shade; in winter it sinks to 30-40° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold', is the laconic, but rather exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. Very abrupt changes of temperature, and even white frosts and snow are not uncommon in August, so that wraps should not be forgotten, even for a short stay. As the Upper Engadine is crowded in summer, rooms had better be ordered beforehand. — Heavy luggage may be forwarded through a goods-agent, *e.g. Messrs. Bavier, Kieni, & Co.*, of Coire and Silvaplana.

At first sight the floor of the Upper Engadine resembles a vast and almost treeless meadow. The lower slopes of the mountains are chiefly clothed with the larch and the *pinus cembra*, or Swiss stone-pine (Ger. *Arve*), a stately tree, sometimes called the 'cedar of the Alps', but commoner in the Pyrenees, the Carpathians, and the south of Siberia than in Switzerland. Its light, close-grained wood, white in colour and of a pleasant fragrance, is extremely durable, and is much esteemed for cabinet-work. The kernels (30 to 40) of the cones, enclosed in a very hard triangular shell, have an agreeable flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple.

The Engadiners, a sober, industrious, and frugal race, are almost all Protestants. Their Romanic mother-tongue renders all the Romance languages easy to them, while they are taught German at school from the age of ten. They frequently emigrate in early life to different parts of Europe, where they earn their living as confectioners, coffee-house keepers, makers of liqueurs and chocolate, etc.; and when they have amassed a competency they usually return to their native valleys to spend the evening of a busy and active life. To persons of this class belong many of the neat, comfortably furnished white houses in the Engadine. The windows are made small to exclude the cold. The excellent pasturage is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to Bergamasque shepherds, who spend the summer here with their flocks (paying 1 fr. for each sheep), and in autumn sell the long wool to the Bergamo manufacturers. The hay in the meadows is also collected by Italian reapers.

100. The Upper Engadine, from the Maloja to Samaden.

Comp. Map, p. 416.

15 M. Diligence twice daily in 3 hrs. (comp. p. 437). Omnibus from Maloja to Sils in 1 hr., on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 6 p.m.; to St. Moritz daily in 3 hrs., at 4.30 p.m.; see p. 413.

The *Engadine* begins at the summit of the **Maloja** or **Maloggia** (5943′), the lowest pass between Switzerland and Italy, which ascends gently from the Engadine, and descends suddenly on the SW. side to the *Val Bregaglia* (p. 438). Near the top of the pass is the *Hôtel Maloja-Kulm* (Italian, but well spoken of; R. 2 fr.), a projecting rock opposite which commands the Val Bregaglia. To the E. of it is the (1/4 M.) **Hôt. Osteria Vecchia*, in the Swiss style (R. from 2 1/2, pens. 7-9 fr.). On the left, higher up, is the *Château Belvedere* (6120′), begun by Count Renesse, but unfinished and unoccupied (now owned by the Maloja Palace Hotel). Its extensive grounds afford splendid views of the Val Bregaglia and Lake Sils; the finest walk is the 'Promenade des Artistes' (from the Cursaal and back, 1 1/2 hr.). On the rocky ridge near the château (finger-post) several *Glacier Mills* or cauldrons have been discovered, some of them very large (the largest 20′ across and 35′ deep), worn in the solid rock probably by the action of the Forno Glacier, which is supposed to have once covered the whole lake district of the Upper Engadine. Farther on are several private villas in the Swiss style, and the *Hôtel Longhin* (pens. 7-8 fr.). To the right of the road, at the upper end of the Lake of Sils, is the large and comfortable **Hôtel Cursaal-Maloja-Palace* (R., L., & A. 6-9, déj. 4, D. 6, board 9, music 1/2 fr.; open from 1st June to 30th Sept.), owned by a Belgian company. The view comprises, E., the Lake of Sils, Piz Mortel, and Piz Lagrev; N., Piz Gravasalvas; N.W., Pizzo Lunghino; W., the mountains of the Septimer; S.W., Pizzo Grande, Pizzo Cacciabella, and Mte. di Zocca; S., between Pizzo Salecina and Pizzo della Margna, in the Val Cavloccio, the Monte del Forno, and behind it, the beautiful white Cima di Rosso. — *English Church*, with services in the season.

Excursions. A little below the pass on the W. side a footpath, and 1/2 M. farther on a cart-road, diverge to the left from the Maloja road, cross the *Orlegna* (waterfall, see below) near the lowest houses of *Ordeno*, and ascend on the left bank through meadows and wood to the (50 min.) dark-blue **Cavloccio Lake* (6266′), surrounded by lofty mountains, where the road ends. To the S. rises the finely shaped *Monte del Forno* (10,560′; guide 25 fr.); to the left of it, the snowy Muretto Pass (p. 409). The large *Cavloccio-Alp*, at the S. end of the lake, is occupied in spring and autumn only; in the height of summer the cattle are pastured higher up. From this point to the Forno Glacier and back, 2 hrs. (see p. 409). — Beyond the Orlegna bridge (see above) a path (finger-post) leads to the left to the (40 min.) little *Lago di Bitabergo* (6110′), and to the (3/4 hr.) **Motta Salecina** (7055′), at the foot of *Pizzo Salecina* (8500′), with a fine view of the Bregaglia and the Upper Engadine.

Orlegna Fall. We descend the windings of the Maloja road to a (1 M.)

CHUR
Schanfigg
Prättigau
Davos
Engadin
Oberhalbstein
Albula
Bergün
Tiefencastell
Lenzerheide
Lenzerhorn
Piz Kesch
Piz Vadret
Piz Forun
Piz Uertsch
Piz Friolas
Piz Mezzen
Piz Vaneglia
Piz Linard
Piz Buin
Piz Tasna
Piz Murtaröl
Piz Mondin
Piz Fatschalba
Piz Lischana
Piz Pisoc
Piz Madlein
Piz Munger
Piz Nair
Piz Terza
Piz Lad
Piz Cos
Piz Platta
Piz Burschena
Piz Julier
Piz Nair
Piz Jadrey
Piz Muraigl
Piz Surlej
Piz Corvatsch
Piz Languard
Piz Bernina
Piz Roseg
Piz Scerscen
Piz Palü
Piz Cambrena
Piz Morteratsch
Piz Tschierva
Piz Roseg
Piz Fora
Piz Platta
Piz Ela
Piz Kesch
Piz Uertsch
Piz Vadret
Piz Forun
Piz Friolas
Piz Mezzen
Piz Vaneglia
Piz Linard
Piz Buin
Piz Tasna
Piz Murtaröl
Piz Mondin
Piz Fatschalba
Piz Lischana
Piz Pisoc
Piz Madlein
Piz Munger
Piz Nair
Piz Terza
Piz Lad
Piz Cos
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Piz Jadrey
Piz Muraigl
Piz Surlej
Piz Corvatsch
Piz Languard
Piz Bernina
Piz Roseg
Piz Scerscen
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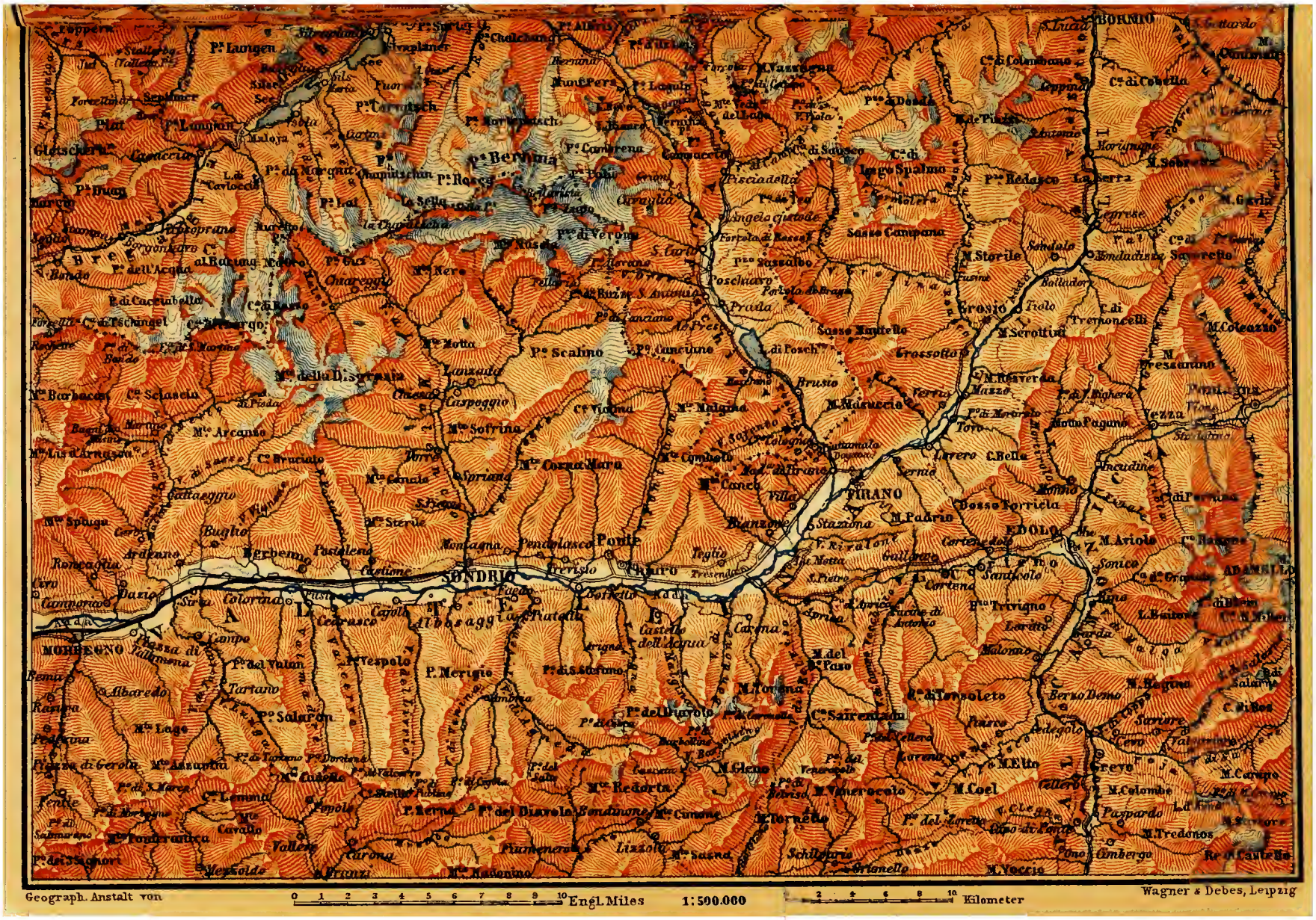
Piz Cambrena
Piz Morteratsch
Piz Tschierva
Piz Roseg
Piz Fora
Piz Platta
Piz Ela



Geograph. Anstalt von

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Engl. Miles 1:500.000 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometer

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

finger-post, and follow the path to the left to a (2 min.) rocky plateau above the chief fall.

A pretty walk leads to the E., on the S. bank of Lake Sils, divergin to the right (finger-post, 'Pian Cunchetta') from the path to Isola, to (3/4 hr.) *Aira della Palza* (6645') and thence to the (20 min.) *Piz Ala* (7090'), with fine view.

To the Forno Glacier (guide advisable; to the Forno Hut 10, to the glacier circus 15 fr.; Jac. Uffer, Agost. Clalüna), repaying. We follow the Muretto route (see below) to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Alp Piancanino* (6520'); then ascend to the right (before the bridge) for 3/4 hr. over turf and moraine to the **Forno Glacier**, which we cross to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Forno Club Hut* (about 8200'), on a projecting rock on the E. side of the glacier, at the foot of the Mte. del Forno. Imposing glacier-basin, commanded by the Piz Bacone, Cima di Cantone, Cima di Castello, Pizzo Torrone, Mte. Sissone, and Cima di Rosso. — The *Piz Bacone* (10,660'; 3 hrs.; 35 fr.), *Cima di Castello* (11,160'; 4 hrs.; 40 fr.), *Cima del Largo* (ca. 10,335'; 4 1/2 hrs.; 50 fr.), *Pizzo Torrone* (*Occidentale* 10,827', *Centrale* 10,728', *Orientale* 10,935'; 5 hrs.; very difficult, with many crevasses; 60 fr.), *Monte Sissone* (10,940'; 3-3 1/2 hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Cima di Rosso* (11,060'; 3 hrs.; 30 fr.) may be ascended hence (all these for experts only, with good guides).

The **Pizzo Lunghino** (9135'; 3 hrs., guide 10 fr.) rewards the climber with a splendid view. From the Hôtel Longhin a bridle-path ascends to the left over pastures to the (2 hrs.) blue *Lunghino Lake* (8136'), from which the Inn emerges; footpath thence over rocks and stones to the top.

From the Maloja to Cresta in the Averser-Thal, 7-8 hrs., attractive (guide 20 fr., advisable). From the (2 hrs.) Lunghino Lake (see above) a path leads to the W. to the (1/2 hr.) *Fuorcla di Lunghino* (8645'); we descend (no path), leaving the *Motta da Sett* (8645') to the left, to the (1 hr.) *Septimer Pass* (p. 404), and cross the Septimer route. A footpath ascends hence, at first bearing to the left and then following the side of the ravine (cairns), to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Forcellina** (8790'), where we view the Averser-Thal. We descend to the right, at first gradually, then in zigzags to (1 hr.) *Juf* and (1 hr.) *Cresta* (p. 396).

From the Maloja by the Muretto Pass to Chiesa in *Val Malenco* (8-9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), toilsome but repaying. To the (1 hr.) *Cavloccio-Alp*, see p. 408. A new path ascends thence to the (20 min.) *Piancanino-Alp* (6520'), at the confluence of the Forno and the Muretto (foot-bridge over the former). A steep and stony ascent, along the small *Muretto Glacier*, and over snow leads to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Muretto Pass** (8390'), between *Mte. del Forno* (10,560') and *Mte. Muretto* (10,197'), where we survey the superb *Mte. della Disgrazia* (p. 436). Descent over snow, and stony and grassy slopes, on the left bank of the *Malero*, with views of Mte. Disgrazia, Mte. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, etc., to the *Chiareggio-Alp* (5252'; quarters), and by a road passing numerous slate-quarries to (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* (p. 436).

From the Maloja to Promontogno by the Casnile and Cacciabella Passes (13-14 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), through the grand Bregaglia Mts., trying, but repaying, and for experts not difficult. To the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Forno Hut* (about 8200'), where the night may be spent, see above; thence to the right to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Passo di Casnile** (9744'; superb view). Descent across snow, through a couloir, and over rock, to the foot of the *Cantone Glacier*; then across two moraines to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Albigna Glacier*. (Through the Val Albigna to Vicosoprano, see p. 438.) We ascend the steep, stony slope of *Cacciabella* ('belle chasse', a resort of chamois) to the (2 hrs.) **Passo di Cacciabella** (9444'), another grand point of view, and descend to the (2 hrs.) *Alp di Sciora* (6785') and through the wild *Val Bondasca* (p. 438) to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) *Hôtel Bregaglia* (p. 438). — Those who start from Promontogno (14-15 hrs. to the Maloja) had better sleep at (4 hrs.) *Alp Sciora* or, if it is closed, at *Alp Naravedro*, 3 hrs. from Promontogno. Comp. p. 438.

By the Cursaal we cross the infant *Inn*, here called *Ova d'Oen*, which descends in cascades from the Piz Lunghino (see above), to the W.; and at the chalets of *Capolago* we reach the pale-green

Lake of Sils, Rom. *Lej da Segl* (5905′), 3 M. long, 233′ deep, the N.W. bank of which we follow. [Walkers may take the path (finger-post 'Pian Curtinatsch') on the S.E. bank, passing the hamlet of *Isola* (Restaurant Maurizio), which lies on a green plateau at the mouth of the *Fedoz* (from the Cursaal 3/4 hr.; to Sils-Maria 1 1/2 hr.). In the gorge near Isola the Fedoz descends in a fine fall.] From the road we see the beautiful Piz Corvatsch (p. 423), rising above Isola; and beyond the *Crap da Chüern* (restaurant), a promontory which divides the lake into two basins, we observe the crevassed Fedoz Glacier, at the head of Val Fedoz, between Piz Margna (to the right) and Piz Led (to the left; p. 411). At the E. end of the lake lies —

4 1/2 M. **Sils** (5930′), Rom. *Segl*, embracing the hamlets of *Sils-Baseglia* (with the post-office), on the roadside, at the foot of the abrupt *Piz Lagrev* (10,394′), and *Sils-Maria* (5944′), 1/2 M. to the S., pleasantly situated among larch-clad hills, through which the *Fex* forces its way. On the peninsula of *Chastè* (6030′), which juts into the lake between the hamlets, are relics of an old castle. Sils-Maria (**Alpenrose*, R., L., & A. 3-6, D. 4, S. 3, board 7 fr.; **Hôt. Edelweiss*, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-5 1/2, D. 4, S. 2 1/2, board 7 fr.) is well adapted for a stay. The situation is sheltered, and there are shady walks near.

Omnibus from Sils-Maria to St. Moritz daily at 7, back at 11 a.m. (and, on Tues., Thurs., Sat., & Sun., also at 2, back at 5.30 p.m.), in 1 hr.; to the Maloja Hotel Mon., Wed., & Frid. at 2, back at 6 p.m., in 1 hr. Fare in each case 1 1/2, return 2 1/2 fr. — One-horse carr. from Sils to Silvaplana 6-7, Maloja 7-9, St. Moritz Bad 9-11, Samaden 12-14, Pontresina 15-18, Morteratsch 16-19, Roseg 20-25, Bernina Hospice 25-30 fr.

Walks. Just to the E. of the Hôtel Alpenrose is the *Muot Maria*. To the W., behind the hotel, is a larch-clad hill, which is crossed by the narrow road to the Fex Valley, starting from the Fex bridge. On this hill are three points of view: the *Laret-Höhe* (1/4 hr., in the direction of Silvaplana), the *Bellavista* (20 min., towards the Maloja), and a bench on the Fex road (20 min.; view of a fall of the Fex, and over the wooded foreground to the snow and ice-clad mountains of the Fex Valley). — The ascent of the *Marmorè* (about 7220′), a rounded spur of the serrated *Furtschellas* (9620′), is attractive and easy (1 1/4 hr. from Hôtel Edelweiss; good path). The Piz Corvatsch adjoins the Furtschellas on the S.E. — Pleasant walks lead from the Hôtel Edelweiss to the E. on the wooded slopes to a saw-mill, and thence along the S. bank of the Silvaplana Lake to (1 1/4 hr.) Surlej (see p. 411). — Another fine view is enjoyed from the *Plaz* (6240′; 20 min.), a spur of Piz Lagrev, to which a path, nearly opposite the bridge over the Inn at Sils-Baselgia, ascends. Best light for the view towards the Maloja in the morning, towards the Fex Valley and Piz Corvatsch in the evening. A more extensive and picturesque view is obtained from the *Muotta da Blaunca* (6640′), to which we ascend from the highroad to the right (near the *Crap da Chuern*, see above), viâ *Gravasalvas* and *Buaira* (2 hrs.). A footpath descends to (3/4 hr.) *Maloja*.

The ***Fex Valley** *(Val Fex* or *Schafthal)* is visited from Sils-Maria in 4-5 hrs. (there and back; one-horse carr. to Crasta for 1-2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7 fr., to Curtins 8 and 10 fr.). The road ascends the left bank of the Fex, while a shorter path follows the right bank through the ravine of *Drög*. Beyond the bench mentioned above the road descends to the farm of *Vaüglia*, then re-ascends, leaving the houses of *Platta* on the left, to the little church (50 min. from Sils) of *Crasta* (6390′), shortly before which it

is joined on the left by the footpath. A small **Pavilion* (rfmts.), 3 min. farther on, affords on fine evenings the best view of the mountains encircling the head of the valley. If pressed for time, turn here. The road crosses the stream, and reaches (1/4 hr.) the *Restaurant Füm*, near the hamlet of *Curtins* (6480'), 6 min. beyond which is the *Restaurant Arquint* (edelweiss abundant here, on the right side of the valley). We pass (10 min.) a ruined house, (7 min.) cross the Fex, and in 20 min. (ground marshy at places) reach the top of the *Mott Selvas*, an old moraine, projecting obliquely into the valley, and affording an excellent survey of the beautiful *Fex Glacier*, overtopped by the Chapütschin, Piz Tremoggia, Chapütsch, Piz Fora, Piz Güz, and Piz Led. Below us emerges the Fex in its broad stony bed. Behind us is the green Fex Valley, with the indented chain of Piz Lagrev and Piz Polaschin.

A path (guide needless) ascends to the right from the church of Crasta to an Alp, then to the left through larch-wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Muott' Ota* (7654'), which commands the Fex and Fedoz Glaciers. The view is finer higher up, on the way to the *Plaun Grand* (8200'). — The path to the *Fedoz Valley* diverges to the S.E. from the road to the Fex Valley, about 100 paces to the S. of Vaüglia, leads pasts some Alpine chalets to the *Alp Pediprero*, and then descends to (1 1/2 hr.) *Isola* (p. 410).

Ascents (guides: *Chr. Klucker*, *Joh.*, *Andr.*, and *Christ. Eggenberger*, *Christ.* and *Peter Zuan*). The *Piz Led* (10,135'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), **Piz della Margna* (10,376'; 4 hrs.; 16 fr.), **Piz Corvatsch* (11,345'; 5-5 1/2 hrs., viâ Fuorcla Surlej; guide 14, with descent to Pontresina 18 fr.), *Chapütschin* (11,130'; 4 1/2 hrs.; 15, with descent to Pontresina 25 fr.), and *Piz Tremoggia* (11,322'; 5-6 hrs.; 18 fr.) may be ascended from Sils by adepts without difficulty. More toilsome are *Piz Glüschaint* (11,800'; 6-7 hrs.; 25 fr.) and *Piz Fora* (11,053'; 6 hrs.; 20 fr.).

From Sils to Pontresina over the *Fuorcla Surlej* (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), see below; over the *Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg* (9 hrs.; 18 fr.), the *Fuorcla Chapütschin* (10-11 hrs.; 30 fr.), or the *Fuorcla Glüschaint* (11-12 hrs.; 35 fr.), see p. 424. — To Chiesa in Val Malenco over the **Tremoggia Pass** (9910'; 25 fr.), between the Chapütsch and Piz Tremoggia, or over the **Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen** (10,236'; 45 fr.), between Piz Tremoggia and Piz Glüschaint, both for experts only (9-10 hrs.); descent over the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Val Entova* and *Chiesa* (p. 436).

Beyond Sils-Baseglia the road, shaded in the afternoon, skirting the foot of *Piz Polaschin* (9900'), follows the left bank of the artificial channel of the Inn, and skirts the *Lake of Silvaplana* (5875'), 2 M. long, to (2 3/4 M.) Silvaplana. Walkers from Sils-Maria may take the path over the meadows, skirting the larch-clad hill on the S. bank of Lake Silvaplana, crossing several brooks, and finally passing a *Waterfall* of the Surlej brook, to (1 1/4 hr.) Surlej; thence to (1 1/4 hr.) St. Moritz, viâ Crestalta.

7 1/4 M. **Silvaplana** (5958'; **Wilder Mann*, R., L., & A. 2-4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Post*, R., L., & A. 2-4, D. 3 1/2, S. 2 3/4, pens. 8-10 fr.; **Hôt. Corvatsch*, to the W. of the village, pens. from 7 fr.; *Sonne*, R. 2, B. 1, S. 2 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in Aug.), where we reach the Julier road (R. 98), lies pleasantly amid green pastures on the alluvial deposits of the Julier brook, which separate the lakes of Silvaplana and Campfèr. On the opposite side of the valley, at the base of the Piz Corvatsch, is the village of *Surlej* ('beyond the lake'), destroyed by a torrent in 1834, with its chalybeate spring.

Excursions (guides, *Ed. Büsin*, *Christ. Christoffel*, *Fel. Lorenz*). To Pontresina over the Fuorcla Surlej, 7-8 hrs. (guide, not needed by adepts, 10, horse 20 fr.), a bridle-path, very attractive. Beyond the church

of Surlej (p. 411; avoiding turn to left, route to Crestalta), we go straight on, soon cross the brook to the right, and ascend into the wood; 1 hr. *Alp Surlej* (6976'); then to the S., over a pasture, towards Piz Corvatsch (middle-path). Above a second chalet the path turns to the left, and, near the *Corvatsch Glacier*, reaches the (2½ hrs.) ***Fuorcla Surlej** (9055'; inn in summer; splendid view), between (r.) *Piz Corvatsch* (p. 414; ascended from the pass in 2-2½ hrs.) and (l.) *Mt. Arlas*. Descent by a good but steep path to (½-¾ hr.) *Alp Surovel* (7424'; milk) and the (½ hr.) *Restaurant du Glacier*, in the Roseg Valley, 1¾ hr. from Pontresina (p. 420). — From the Baths of St. Moritz a good bridle-path leads to (3½ hrs.) the Fuorcla Surlej, by the (1¼ hr.) *Hahnensee;* comp. p. 414.

Piz Julier (11,105'; 4½-5 hrs. from Silvaplana or St. Moritz), trying but highly interesting. From Silvaplana (guide 20 fr.) we follow the Julier road (carr. 12 fr.) to the (4½ M.) *Julier-Alp*, whence we proceed over Alpine pastures and easily traversed rocks to the (2 hrs.) *'Chimney' (Kamin)*, a precipitous gorge filled with snow. Thence a path leads to the top in 1 hr. The ascent by the new path (1897) from St. Moritz is easier (guide 25 fr.). We ascend to the N.W. to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Suvretta* (7085'), whence a zigzag path leads over stony slopes to the arête (precipitous on its E. side), along or on which the path runs direct to the (3¼ hrs.) summit. The magnificent view, surpassing those from the Piz Ot and Piz Languard, includes the Bernina group, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, the Tödi group, the Grisons Mts. to the Ortler and the Oetzthal Alps on the E., and the Upper Engadine as far as Zuoz. — Easier, but less repaying, is *Piz Polaschin* (9900'; 3½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.).

The Silvaplana Lake is connected by a channel with the small *Lake of Campfèr* (5885'; 1 M. long), which is bisected by a promontory. The road skirts the W. bank of the latter. Opposite rises the wooded height of *Crestalta* (6250'; restaurant), 25 min. from Silvaplana, which affords a charming view of the lakes and mountains. (Footpath to St. Moritz, ¾ hr.) Below the Campfèr Lake the Inn takes the name of *Sela* until it enters the Lake of St. Moritz.

8½ M. **Campfèr**, Rom. *Champfèr* (6000'; **Hôt. Julierhof*, R. 3-7, L. & A. 1, lunch 3½, D. 5, board 8 fr.; **Hôt. d'Angleterre; Pens. Cazin;* Engl. Ch. Serv.). Retrospect of the broad-backed Piz della Margna; to the E. the Piz Corvatsch, Piz Surlej, and Piz Rosatsch. The road divides here. The S. branch, on which the diligence runs in summer, crosses the Inn and leads by *Bad St. Moritz* (station) to (3 M.) *Dorf St. Moritz*, while the N. road, to the Dorf, ½ M. shorter, runs high above the Inn, on its left bank, and below the Lower Alpina (p. 414).

10 M. **Baths of St. Moritz.** — *Curhaus *(Grand Hôtel des Bains)*, with 280 beds; *Neues Stahlbad *(Gr. Hôtel des Nouveaux Bains)*, with 250 rooms, handsomely fitted up, with covered promenade, etc.; at both R., L., & A. 5-15, B. 1¾, D. 6, S. 4, board 10 fr. From both of these visitors can go to the baths under cover. *Hôt. Victoria, opposite, with *Villa Beausite*, R., L., & A. from 6, B. 1¾, lunch 4, D. 6, board from 10 fr. A few paces farther on, on the left bank of the Inn, *Hôt. du Lac, R. 5-12, L. ½, A. 1, B. 1¾, D. 5, board 10 fr.; these four first-class. — *Hôt. National, between the Curhaus and Stahlbad, R., L., & A. 4-6, lunch 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8½-12½ fr.; *Engadiner Hof, pens. 12-16 fr. Nearer the village: *Hôt. Central (at the café, Munich beer), pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue au Lac, with *Villa Monplaisir*, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 4½, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt. Albula, pens. 10-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss. — Pensions: *Flütsch; Villa Riedi; Mayer-Sutter; Antonia; Zur Heimath (Villa Ludains).* — *Restaurant de la Poste; Café Walz.* — *Band* several times daily; soirées dansantes

for the guests of the first four hotels twice weekly. — *Casino St. Moritz*, on the Lake of St. Moritz (p. 415), with café-restaurant and concert and reading rooms.

BATHS. In the *Curhaus* (in the long wing) 7-10 a.m. 2½ fr., 10 a.m. to noon 3 fr.; in the tiled baths, 3 fr. and 4 fr.; third-class baths (wood) 2 and 2½ fr. (also 2-5.30 p.m., 2 fr.); vapour-bath 2 fr.; tickets at the office in the Curhaus. At the *Neue Stahlbad:* 7-9 a.m. 2½ fr., 9-10 a.m. 3 fr., 10-1 p.m. 4 fr.; subscription for mineral water 15 fr. — PHYSICIANS: *Drs. Nolda, Berry, Holland, Hössli, Veraguth*, and *Melcher*, and *Miss E. Lendi.*

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY every 12 min. from the Baths of St. Moritz (terminus in the Badplatz) to the Postplatz in the village of St. Moritz, in 8 min.; fare to the English Church 20, there and back 30 c., whole journey 40 or 60 c. Subscription for ten days 5, twenty days 9, a month 12, whole season 30 fr.

CARRIAGES. To the *Meierei*, with one horse for 1-2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7 fr.; to the *Village of St. Moritz* or *Campfèr* with one horse 2-3, with two horses for 4 pers. 4, 5 pers. 5, 6 pers. 6 fr.; to *Pontresina* one-horse 9-11, two-horse 20, 24, 28 fr.; to the *Morteratsch Glacier* one-horse 12-15, two-horse 25, 29, 33 fr.; to the *Roseg Glacier* one-horse 18-22 fr.; *Silvaplana*, in the forenoon, one-horse 5-6, two-horse 16, 20, 24 fr.; afternoon, one-horse 7-9, two-horse 20, 24, 28 fr.; *Sils* one-horse 9-11, two-horse 20, 24, 28 fr.; *Fex Valley* one-horse 16-19 fr.; the *Maloja* one-horse 12-15, two-horse 24, 29, 33 fr. Fee 10 per cent of the tariff.

OMNIBUS ('Tramways') to *Sils-Maria*, see p. 410; to the *Maloja*, see p. 408; to *Samaden* at 11 a.m., in 1 hr.; to *Pontresina* at 10.45 a.m., 2 p.m., and 5.45 p.m. in 1-1¼ hr., 2 fr., there and back 3 fr.; to the *Morteratsch Glacier* in 2 hrs., 2 fr. 20 c., there and back 4 fr.

ROWING BOATS on Lake St. Moritz: per hour for 1-2 pers. 2, for 3 or more pers. 3 fr., in the afternoon 3 and 4 fr.; to the Dairy or the Waldhaus 1 fr., 2 pers. 2 fr., 3 or more 2½ fr.; circular trip round the lake 2, 3, and 4 fr. Boats obtainable near the Rom. Cath. Church at the head of the lake, at the Restaurant Waldhaus, and at the Dairy at the foot of the lake.

ENGLISH CHURCH, see p. 414. — ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, see below.

The *Baths of St. Moritz* (5823′) owe their great importance to the mineral springs rising at the foot of Piz Rosatsch, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the best of their kind in Europe by Paracelsus as early as 1539, and annually resorted to by numerous patients of all nations. The water is used for drinking and bathing. The Curhaus is supplied by the *Old* and the *Paracelsus Spring*, and the Neue Stahlbad by the *Funtauna Surpunt*, discovered in 1886. The season is from the middle of June to the middle of September. Warm clothing very necessary.

The scanty grounds in front of the Curhaus are adjoined by a broad street, with several good shops, which leads past the Hôtel Victoria and the *Post Office* to the lake and the village. To the right, at the foot of Piz Rosatsch, is the *Neue Stahlbad*. On the lake, at the mouth of the Inn, are the *Roman Catholic Church*, on the left, and the *Casino* (see above), on the right.

Behind the E. wing of the Curhaus, promenades, passing the *French Protestant Church*, ascend, to the left, the (20 min.) pine-clad *Quellenhügel* (6300′), and, to the right, the (¾ hr.) *Johannisberg* (*Munt St. Gian;* 6565′), commanding a view of St. Moritz. — A walk leads on the S. bank of the *Lake of St. Moritz*, or over the

hill at the foot of the Rosatsch, to the (1/2 hr.) *Meierei* (dairy) or *Acla Silva* (restaurant, an afternoon-resort), on the way to Pontresina. — To the (1/2 hr.) *Lower Alpina* (6165′; restaurant, dear) a path ascends to the right, just beyond the upper Inn bridge, 1/4 M. to the S.W. of the Curhaus. Higher up (new road) is the (25 min.) *Upper Alpina* (p. 415). — A finger-post above the Curhaus, to the N., indicates the way to the 'Wald-Promenade', which follows the slope above the road between the Alpina and the village. — To the (1 hr.) *Crestalta* (p. 412) a pleasant wood-walk ascends to the S.W. from the Curhaus on the right bank of the Inn.

The ***Hahnensee** (1-1 1/4 hr.) is a charming and much visited spot. From the French Church (p. 413) a good forest-path leads to (10 min.) a finger-post, from which it winds up through wood to (1/2 hr.) a second finger-post. To the right here is a path descending to (40 min.) Campfèr. We proceed in a straight direction to (1/4 hr.) a third finger-post ('Abkürzung nach dem Hahnensee'), whence we ascend to the left by a new path (old path twice as long) to the (6 min.) *Restaurant Hahnensee* (R., L., & A. 3, B. 2 fr.), situated on the small lake of that name (7073′). Magnificent view of the Upper Engadine, with its lakes and the mountains on the right bank of the Inn (best point a hill to the S., reached by a path from the restaurant in 1/4 hr.). We may return by the Quellenhügel (p. 413), but part of this route has no shade. — From the Hahnensee a good footpath (practicable for riding) ascends to the (2 hrs.) *Fuorcla Surlej* (p. 412). The **Piz Surlej** (10,455′), a grand point of view, may be ascended hence in 1 1/2 hr. (guide 10 fr.); the route traverses easy rocks on the E. side of *Mt. Arlas*. The Fuorcla Surlej is also the starting-point of the easiest route up the ***Piz Corvatsch** (11,345′; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 16, with descent to Pontresina 18 fr.), which leads viâ the *Corvatsch Glacier*. Comp. p. 423.

The ascent of the **Piz Rosatsch** (9825′; 3 1/2-4 hrs; 8 fr.) has less to recommend it. The path ascends from the Baths of St. Moritz or Acla Silva viâ the *Statzer-Alp* to a point about 500′ below the summit. Experts may pass from the Piz Rosatsch to the *Piz Surlej* (see above; guide 15 fr.).

On the road from the Baths to the Village of St. Moritz (electric tramway, see p. 413) is the little *English Church*.

11 1/4 M. **Village of St. Moritz.** — *Hôt.-Pens. Engadiner Kulm, an extensive pile of buildings at the upper end of the village, with a fine view and every comfort for both summer and winter, patronised by English and Americans; R., L., & A. from 5, lunch 3 1/2, D. 6, pens. from 14 1/2 fr. The landlord owns an old copy of Raphael's Sistine Madonna, shown on Sundays, 3-6 p.m. — *Palace Hotel *(CasparBadrutt)*, a large and handsomely furnished new house on the hillside above the lake, R., L., & A. 5-15, lunch 3 1/2, D. 6, board 10 1/2 fr. — At the end next the Baths, *Hôt. Bavier du Belvedère, R., L., & A. from 3 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. from 11 fr. In the village: *Hôt.-Pens. Caspar Badrutt, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-8, lunch 3, D. 5, board 8 1/2 fr.; *Steffani, R., L., & A. 3-4 1/2, D. 3 1/2, S. 2 1/2, pens. 8-11 fr.; Hôtel-Pens. Suisse, R. from 4, L. & A. 1, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Veraguth, pens. 7-8 1/2 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Helvetia, with restaurant and confectioner's; Hôt.-Pens. Wettstein, R. & L. 3, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rosatsch, with restaurant, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. Petersburg, a little below the Kulm Hotel, with good view, R., L., & A. 3-8, lunch 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 10-17 fr.; *Tognoni-Badrutt's Private Hotel. — Pensions, beginning from the lower end: *Rhaetia*, *Villa Berry*, *Joos*, *Flugi*, *Villa Hössli*, *Villa Alba*, *Schmidt*, *Gartmann*, *Pidermann*, *Villa Languard* (next the Kulm Hotel). Outside the village, on the Samaden road, *Zum Bären* and *Pens. Stecher*. — *English Church*, see above.

Carriages. With one horse to the Curhaus for 1-2 pers. 2, 3-4 pers.

3 fr.; with two horses for 3-4 pers. 4, for 5 pers. 5 fr.; to *Campfèr* 5-6 or 10-12 fr.; to the *Alpina* viâ Campfèr 6-7 or 13-14 fr.; to *Samaden* 6-8 or 11-15 fr.; to *Pontresina* 8-10 or 15-18 fr.; to the *Roseg Glacier*, one-horse 16-22 fr.; to the *Morteratsch Glacier* 12-14 or 22-25 fr.; to the *Bernina Houses* 14-16 or 25-28 fr.; to the *Bernina Hospice* 20-24 or 34-36 fr.; to *Poschiavo* 40 or 70-80 fr.; to the *Maloja* 12-15 or 24-27 fr.; to *Chiavenna* 45 or 70-90 fr.; to *Coire* 70 or 100 fr.; fee 10 per cent of the tariff. — OMNIBUS to the Maloja daily at 10 a.m. in 1¾ hr. (3 fr., there and back 5 fr.).

The CURVEREIN charges a fee of 1½ fr. per week for the maintenance of footpaths, benches, and the like.

GUIDES (to be heard of at the Restaurant Jörimann, the Valtellina Wine Rooms, or St. Moritz Baths). *Wieland Wieland*, *Stephan*, *Alex.*, and *Abraham Wieland*, *Heinr. Andreossi*, *Martin Metzger*, *John Christoffel*, *Lor. Felix*, *Georg Selias*, *Dan. Schlegel*, *Mor. Arpagans*, *Barth. Kupfermann*, etc. — Trespassers on the meadows before hay-harvest are liable to a fine.

St. Moritz, Rom. *San Murezzan* (6033′; pop. 822), the highest village in the Engadine, 90′ higher than the Maloja, lies on a slope to the N. of the *Lake of St. Moritz* (5810′; 1 M. long), which abounds in trout, and commands a fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard on the W. to the Piz Julier, particularly of Piz Surlej, with its glacier, Piz Corvatsch, and (farther distant) Piz della Margna (S.). Most of the visitors are English and American; Italians also abound. Several hundred patients spend the winter here, which they enliven with skating and tobogganing. — *Charles Loring Brace* (1826-90), the founder of the 'New York Children's Aid Society', is buried in the native cemetery, near the old tower behind the Kulm Hotel.

A finger-post at the W. end of the village indicates the way by the 'Wald-Promenade' to the (25 min.) *Lower Alpina* (p. 414). After about 2 min. (finger-post) a pleasant path diverging to the right ascends through wood to the (20 min.) *Upper Alpina* (6445′; restaurant), which commands a charming view of the Baths of St. Moritz, etc. A road descends thence to the (¾ M.) Lower Alpina and the highroad from Campfèr to the village of St. Moritz. (Footpath to the Baths, ¼ hr., see p. 414.) — From the centre of the village a road descends to the S.E. to the lake and (8 min.) crosses the Inn, which forms a fine fall 80 yds. below the bridge. On the right bank is the *Restaurant & Pens. Waldhaus*, with a terrace. We may now either follow the hill, skirting the forest, or take the footpath from the bridge, skirting the lake, to the (20 min.) *Meierei* (p. 414). — From the Inn bridge (finger-post above the fall) an attractive path leads on the right bank through the gorge of *Charnadüra* to (½ hr.) Celerina and Pontresina. — From the E. end of the village, opposite Hôtel Kulm, a good path ascends to the N.E. to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Laret* (6893′). Another, passing the new town-hall, ascends to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) *Alp Giop* (7160′; 40 min. from the Upper Alpina), which commands an admirable view.

From Alp Laret we may go on to the (¾ hr.) **Sass da Muottas* (7765′; view of the Bernina and the Inn valley); and descend the *Val Saluver* to (¾ hr.) Celerina. — From Alp Giop an easy and attractive path ascends the (2½-3 hrs.) ***Piz Nair** (10,040′; guide advisable, 8, with descent to Val Suvretta 10 fr.). As far as the foot of the peak the path is sometimes

rather indistinct, but thenceforward it is unmistakable. The superb view is limited on the S. by the higher Piz Julier. The descent into the *Val Suvretta* (guide needful) leads viâ the (1 hr.) small *Suvretta Lake* (see below) to (2 hrs.) *Bevers* (p. 427). — **Piz Julier* (11,105′; 4½-5 hrs.; 25 fr.), see p. 412.

To SAMADEN THROUGH VAL SUVRETTA, 7 hrs., interesting, especially for botanists (without guide). From the baths to *Campfèr* (see p. 412); then up the *Val Suvretta da St. Moritz*, and past the *Alp Suvretta-Campfèr*, to the small *Suvretta Lake* (8563′) and the (3 hrs.) *Fuorcla Suvretta* (8590′), between (r.) Piz Nair and (l.) Piz Suvretta. Then down the *Val Suvretta da Samaden* to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Suvretta-Samaden* (7034′), where the Val Suvretta opens into the *Val Bever*, and to the (1¼ hr.) *Restaurant Suvretta* opposite the *Acla Orlandi* (5905′), where a road begins. Thence back to St. Moritz by carriage previously ordered (16-20, with two horses 27 fr.), by *Bevers* and *Samaden* in 2 hrs.

A *Drive on the Bernina Road as far as the *Hospice* (p. 426), with a visit to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 419) or the *Alp Grüm* (p. 426), takes 10 hrs., there and back (carriages, see p. 415).

The FOOTPATH TO PONTRESINA, ¾ hr., is shorter than the road viâ Celerina. From the *Dairy* (*Acla Silva*, p. 414) it passes the N. end of the *Statzer See* (where the road to Celerina leads straight on), turns to the right, and then to the left after a few paces, and traverses a stone-pine wood, rounding the spurs of the *Rosatsch* (p. 414). Below (½ hr.) Pontresina we either cross the Berninabach to the (¼ hr.) Hôtel Roseg; or we may cross the Roseg, to the right, and the Punt Ota to the Hôtel Saratz.

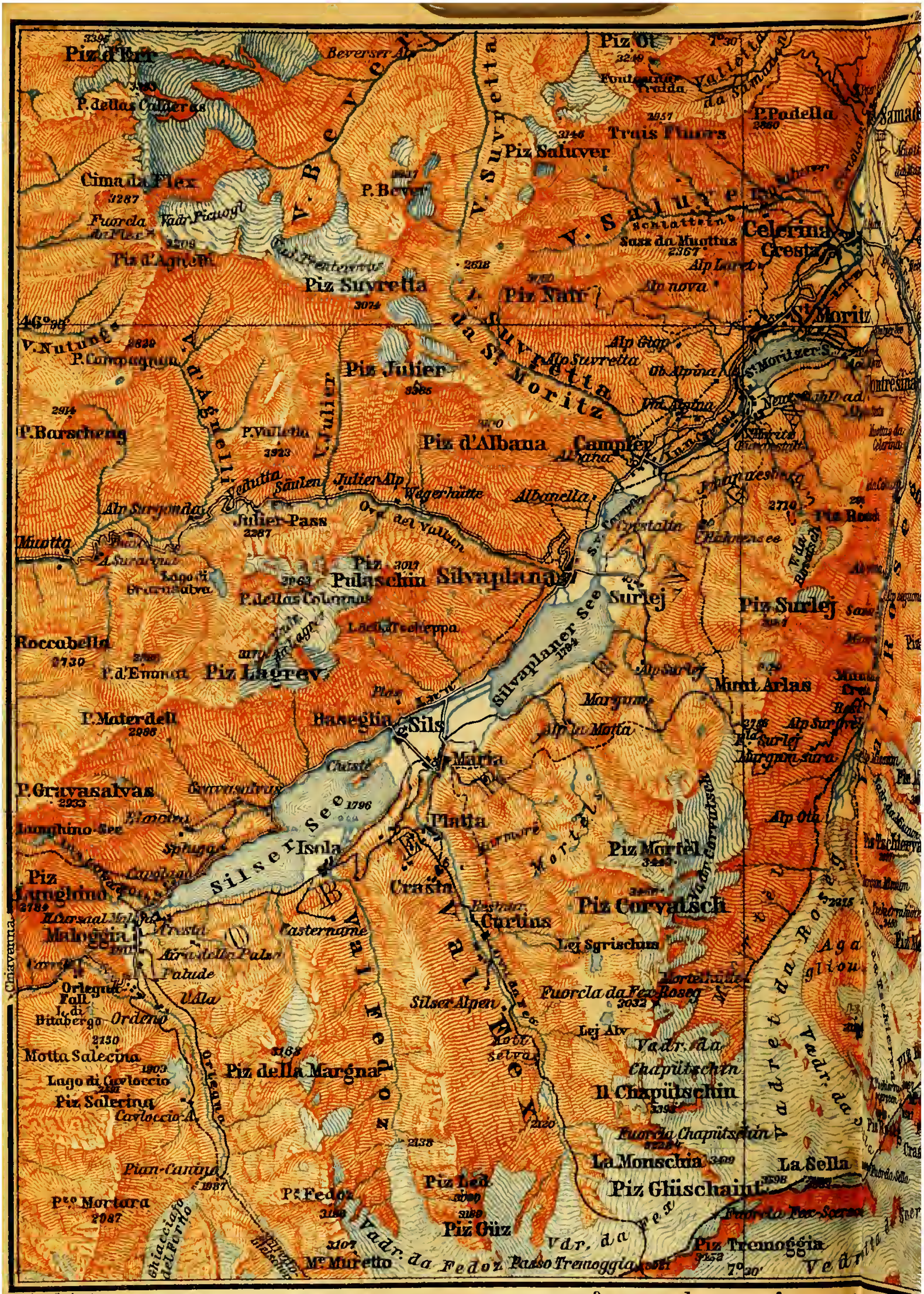
The Samaden road ascends a little, and then descends in a long bend, through larch-wood (short-cut by the old road). Quitting the wood, we enjoy an admirable survey of the Inn Valley, extending nearly straight to *Munt Baseglia* near Zernetz (p. 429), which apparently closes the valley. Passing (½ hr.) **Cresta,** Rom. *Crasta* (5690′; **Hôt.-Pens. Misani*, with café, pens. 7 fr.), we look into the Pontresina Valley, among the mountains of which the Piz Albris with its long snow-mantle is specially striking. We then cross the *Schlatteinbach* to (6 min.) —

13 M. **Celerina,** Rom. *Schlarigna* (5055′; **Hôt. Murail*, pens. from 8 fr.). The road divides here. The branch to the right, to (3 M.) Pontresina (p. 417), crosses the Inn and passes the dilapidated chapel of *St. Gian*, and beyond the *Bernina-Bach* joins the Samaden road (p. 417). The left branch leads to Samaden.

Footpath through the *Charnadüra* to the *Acla*, see p. 415. It diverges to the right this side the Inn bridge, leads through a meadow on the bank of the Inn, crosses the river, and ascends gradually through wood.

15 M. **Samāden.** — *HÔTEL BERNINA, at the lower end of the village, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES, with café; *HÔT. BELLEVUE *(J. Lis)*, near the Inn bridge on the Pontresina road, unpretending, pens. from 7 fr.; KRONE, modest, R. 2½, B. 1 fr. — CARRIAGE with one horse to the *Village of St. Moritz* for 2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7, with two horses for 4, 5, or 6 pers. 10, 12, or 15 fr.; to the *Baths of St. Moritz* one-horse 7 or 9, two-horse 14, 16, or 18 fr., there and back or with luggage, 8 or 11, or 16, 18, 20 fr.; to *Pontresina* one-horse 4 or 5½, two-horse 8, 10, or 13 fr., there and back or with luggage, one-horse 5 or 7, two-horse 10, 12, or 15 fr.; *Morteratsch Glacier* one-horse 8 or 10, two-horse 16, 20, 25 fr.; *Roseg Glacier* one-horse 15 or 20 fr.; *Bernina Houses* one-horse 12 or 14 fr., two-horse 22, 27, 35 fr.; *Bernina Hospice* one-horse 15 or 20 fr., two-horse 30, 35, 45 fr. — *Omnibus* daily at 7.30 a.m. from Hôtel Bernina to the Bad St. Moritz (in 1¼ hr.; returning at 11 a.m.); also to Pontresina and the Morteratsch Glacier.

DRIED ALPINE PLANTS sold by *Herr Candrian*, the schoolmaster.



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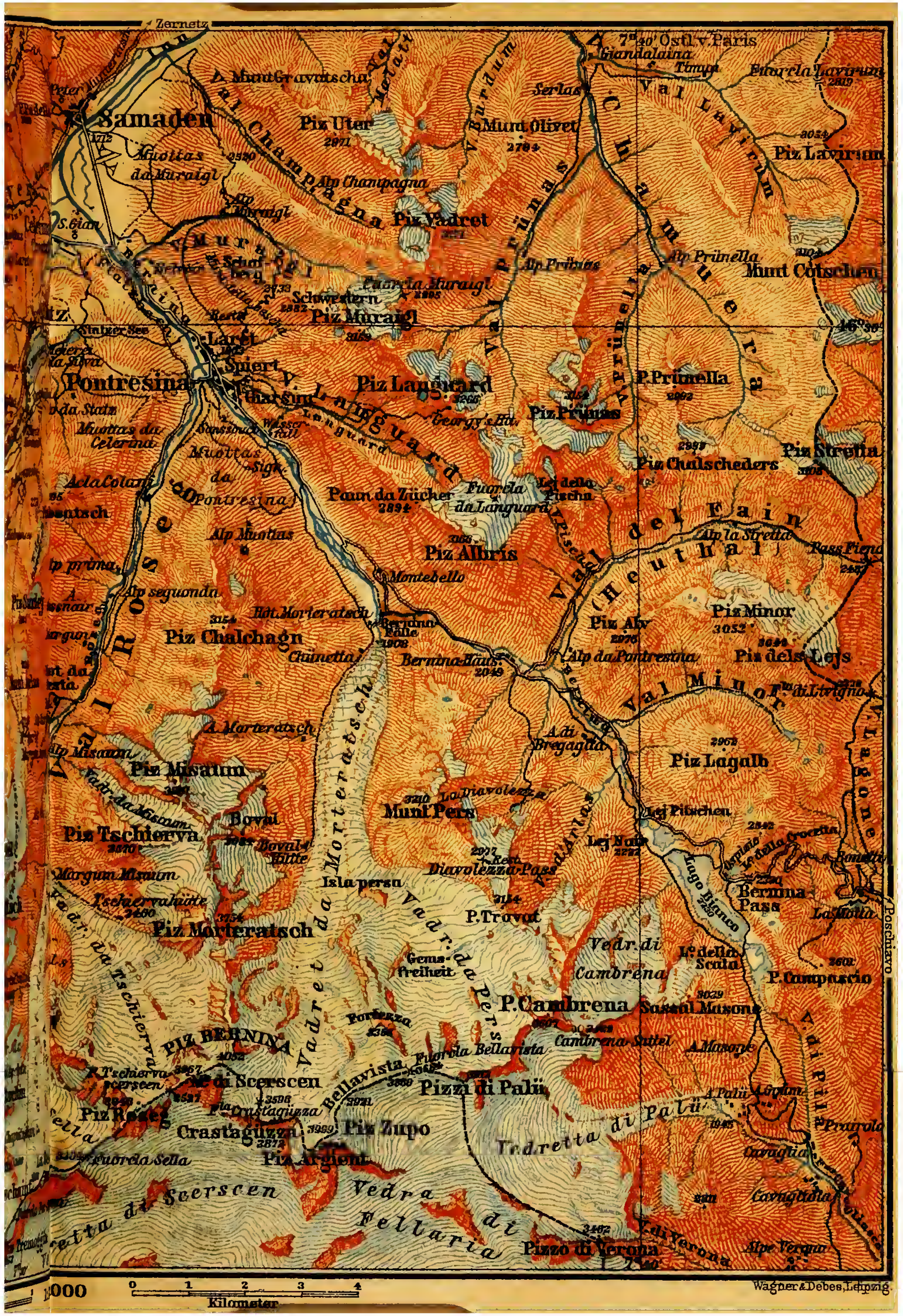

Zernetz
7° 40' Östl. v. Paris
Samaden
Muottas da Muraigl
Munt Gravatscha
Piz Uter
Alp Champagna
Val Champagna
Piz Vadret
Munt Olivet
Serlas
Val Chamuera
Val Lavirum
Fuorcla Lavirum
Piz Lavirum
Alp Prünas
Val Prünas
Alp Prünella
Munt Cotschen
Fuorcla Muraigl
Schwestern
Piz Muraigl
Laret
Spiert
Pontresina
Piz Languard
V. Languard
Georgy's Htt.
Piz Prünas
P. Prünella
Piz Chaltscheders
Piz Stretta
Lej della Pischa
Fuorcla da Languard
Muottas da Celerina
Muottas da Pontresina
Acla Colani
Alp Muntatsch
Alp prima
Alp seguonda
Piz Albris
Montebello
Val del Fain
(Heuthal)
Alp la Stretta
Pass Fieno
Piz Minor
Piz dels Lejs
Piz Alv
Alp da Pontresina
Htt. Morteratsch
Bernina Fälle
Bernina Haus
Piz Chalchagn
Chünetta
Val Roseg
Val Minor
A. Morteratsch
A. di Bregaglia
Piz Lagalb
Piz Misaun
Vadr. da Misaun
Munt Pers
Diavolezza Pass
Lej Pitschen
Lej Nair
Lago Bianco
Bernina Pass
La Motta
Poschiavo
Piz Tschierva
Boval
Boval Hütte
Isla persa
P. Trovat
Vadret da Morteratsch
Vadr. da Pers
Tschiervahütte
Piz Morteratsch
Gems-freiheit
Vedr. di Cambrena
P. Cambrena
Lo. della Scala
P. Campascio
Sassal Masone
A. Masone
Cambrena Sattel
Fortezza
Fuorcla Bellavista
Bellavista
Pizzi di Palü
PIZ BERNINA
Pz. di Scerscen
Piz Roseg
Crastagüzza
Piz Zupo
Piz Argient
Fuorcla Sella
Vedretta di Palü
A. Palü
Cavaglia
Prairolo
Vedra di Fellaria
Vedretta di Scerscen
Pizzo di Verona
V. di Verona
Alpe Verona
Kilometer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Samaden (5670′; pop. 850), the chief village of the Upper Engadine, with handsome houses and a new *English Church* (services in the season), lies on the W. side of the broad Inn Valley. The finest old house is that of the *Planta* family, which has been intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly a thousand years. Splendid view (finest from the Bevers road below the village) of the Bernina Chain, in which the white Piz Palü, the lofty Piz Bernina, Piz Tschierva, and, more to the right, Piz Roseg are conspicuous; nearer us, Piz Rosatsch, and in the distance, above the hill of St. Moritz, the Piz della Margna.

Walks. To the N., past the English Church, to the (1/2 hr.) *Munterütsch*, a larch-clad hill, with a fine view of the Bernina group. Then to the right, by a pleasant wood-walk, to the (1/2 hr.) saw-mill of *Resgia* in the Val Bever (p. 416; thence to the *Restaurant Suvretta* 3/4 hr.). — To the W., to the (20 min.) hill of *Salvasplanas*, above the church of *St. Peter* (5895′), with tombstones of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta, and other old families, and the (1 hr.) *Alpetta*. — To the S. to the (1/2 hr.) wooded hill of *Cristolais*, between Samaden and Celerina.

***Muottas Muraigl** (p. 422; 2 1/2 hrs.), repaying. The new path (steep and in part shadeless; horse or mule 10 fr.), diverging to the left from the Pontresina road by the Inn bridge, descends on the right bank, and (25 min.) ascends to the right through the *Val Champagna*, to the (2 hrs.) summit. From the Muottas Muraigl to *Pontresina* (1 1/4 hr.), p. 421; to the top of the *Schafberg* (1 1/4 hr.), p. 421.

To the W. above Samaden rises **Piz Padella** (9380′; guide 10 fr.), a furrowed limestone rock, reached by a good path in 3 hrs. (diverging to the left from the Piz Ot route in a dale beyond the saddle of the Padella). View from Silvaplana to Zernetz. Rich flora. A ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*, 'three flowers'; 9700′) connects Piz Padella with the massive granite pyramid of ***Piz Ot** (10,660′; 'lofty peak'; 4-4 1/2 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). Bridle-path to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Fontauna Fraida* (8840′), whence a steep path ascends in zigzags (iron rods being attached to the rock at awkward places) in 1 1/2-2 hrs. to the top. Imposing view, little inferior to that from the Piz Languard (p. 422).

From Samaden to Pontresina (3 1/4 M.). The road (Bernina Road, R. 103) soon crosses the *Inn*, traverses the floor of the valley, and reaches the *Bernina-Bach*, where it is joined by the road from Celerina (p. 416). It then crosses the *Muraigl* (p. 421). To the left, on the edge of the wood, is the *Restaurant Belvoir* (p. 419). Near Pontresina, to the right, appears the beautiful *Roseg Glacier* (p. 420); in the background rise Piz Morteratsch, Piz Tschierva, La Sella, and Piz Glüschaint.

101. Pontresina and Environs.

Comp. also Map, p. 408.

Hotels (often full from middle of July to middle of August; rooms had better be engaged in advance). At *Lower Pontresina:* *Hôtel Roseg, at the N. end of the village, with a large 'dépendance', and a view of the Roseg Valley, R., L., & A. 4-7, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 13-16 fr.; *Kronenhof & Bellavista, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-9, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 11-16 fr.; *Hôt. Enderlin, R., L., & A. from 5, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz *(L. Enderlin)*, R., L., & A. from 3 1/4, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, S. 3, pens. 9 1/2-12 fr.; *Hôt. Saratz, R. 4-8, L. & A. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, board 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Pontresina, R., L., & A. 4 1/2-10, B. 1 1/2, lunch 4, D. 6, board

10 fr.; *Hôt. Languard, R., L., & A. from 3½, lunch 3, D. 4½, pens. 10-14 fr. *Hôt. Müller, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Bernina, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr. — At *Upper Pontresina:* *Steinbock, R., L., & A. 2-5, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 9½-12½ fr. — Private Apartments at *Villa Jenny*, *Villa Ludwig*, *Villa Caduff*, *Mme. Gross* (R., L., & A. 2½ fr.), etc. — Beer at *Hôt. Enderlin*, *Kronenhof*, and *Hôt. Pontresina*. — *Café Casino; Café Ma Campagne* (rooms to let); *Chalet Sanssouci* (p. 419); *Belvoir*, p. 419).

Guides. *Martin Schocher*, *Chr. Schnitzler*, *Christ. Zippert*, *Anton Colani*, *Anton Rauch* (senior and junior), *Andr. Rauch* (father and son), *Hans*, *Josias*, and *Florian Grass*, *Andr. Cadonau*, *L. Caflisch*, *Seb. Platz*, *Paul Müller*, etc. The charges for the excursions are given in each case. Shorter excursions, not in the tariff, 10 fr. daily. If more than three persons join in a short excursion, each pays 10 per cent extra. The guide carries luggage up to 14-15 lbs.

Photographs, etc., at *Flury's*, near Hôt. Pontresina. — **Physicians**: *Dr. P. Gredig; Dr. Bernhard.*

Post & Telegraph Office, above the Hôtel Pontresina.

Visitors' Tax 10 c. daily.

Carriages. The following return-fares include waiting for 1 hr.; each hr. more 1 fr. for one-horse, 2 fr. for two-horse carriages. To *Morteratsch*, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 7 fr., with two horses, 4 pers., 11 fr. (single drive, there or back, 5, 6, or 10 fr.); *Roseg*, with one horse 8 or 10 fr. (there or back only, 7 or 9 fr.); *Bernina Houses*, one-horse 7 or 8, two-horse 12 fr.; *Val del Fain*, one-horse 12 or 15 fr.; *Bernina Hospice*, one-horse 14 or 17, two-horse 27 fr.; *Village of St. Moritz*, one-horse 7 or 9, two-horse 14 fr.; *Baths of St. Moritz*, one-horse 8 or 10, two-horse 15 fr.; *Samaden* 5 and 6, or 10 fr.; *Maloja*, 17 and 21, or 32 fr. Fee ford river of one horse, half-day 50 c., whole day 1 fr.; for longer excursions 10 per cent of the fare. For each day of rest, 10 fr. per horse. Tariff for longer journeys at the hotels. — **Omnibus** from Samaden, and from Bad St. Moritz, by Pontresina to the Morteratsch Glacier daily (comp. pp. 413, 416).

English Church *(Holy Trinity).* Service during the season. Library under care of chaplain.

Pontresina (5915′; pop. 500), a village extending along the right bank of the *Bernina* or *Flatzbach*, on both sides of the Bernina road, for more than ¾ M., consists of *Lower Pontresina* (Rom. *Laret*), with the large church, and *Upper Pontresina* (Rom. *Spiert*), ¼ M. apart, between which lies the *Bellavita* group of houses, including the *English Church*. Above Spiert are the houses of *Giarsun* and *Carlihof*, with the loftily situated little church of *St. Maria* (with its churchyard) and the ruined tower of *La Spaniola*. Pontresina owes its mountaineering importance to the proximity of the *Bernina Chain*, which separates the Upper Engadine and the Val Bregaglia from the Val Tellina, vying in the grandeur of its snow-peaks and glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*) with the Mte. Rosa group. Piz Bernina (p. 423), the highest peak, is not visible from Pontresina. From Lower Pontresina, however, a splendid view opens between Piz Rosatsch and Piz Chalchagn, of the Roseg Valley, with the Roseg Glacier, and Piz Tschierva, Sella, Glüschaint, and Chapütschin in the background. From Upper Pontresina the top of Piz Palü is visible above the Morteratsch Valley, to the right of Munt Pers. Above the W. hills towers the rocky pyramid of Piz Ot. — About one-half of the visitors are German.

The rich *Flora* of the environs has dwindled of late. The beautiful Gentiana acaulis in particular no longer occurs near the village. The

charming Linnæa borealis is found in the woods close to the Schlucht Promenade. In the Roseg Valley grows the pretty Epilobium Fleischeri. Note also the various stonecrops on the Berninabach, and the graceful Saxifraga aizoon and stellaris, and other rarities, close to the Morteratsch Glacier. On the Schafberg (p. 421) also occur many fine Alpine plants, such as the Ranunculus glacialis, Paradisia liliastrum, Alpine asters, and the dark-blue Alpine forget-me-not.

*Wood Promenades skirt the slope of Piz Chalchagn on the left bank of the Berninabach, and extend up the Roseg Valley. We descend past Hôtel Saratz, and cross the *Punt Ota*, beyond which the *Schlucht Promenade* leads to the left through wood, along the gorge of the *Bernina-Bach* (into which we may descend at two points), to the (1/4 hr.) *Chalet Sanssouci* (café). A few paces before we reach it, paths diverge left and right: to the left we may descend to the bridge, and ascend to Upper Pontresina; to the right is the *Tais Promenade*, which after 1/4 hr. joins the Roseg Promenade (see below). Straight on, the Schlucht Promenade runs above the Berninabach to Morteratsch (see below); after 1/4 hr. we may diverge to the left, cross the bridge opposite the Languard Fall, and return by the road. — Following, from the Punt Ota, the road to the Roseg Valley for 5 min., and then taking the shady walk to the left, we reach the *Roseg Promenade*, where (12 min.) a bench commands a fine view of the Roseg Glacier. The promenade goes on through wood, nearly level, to (25 min.) a second bench on the outskirts of the wood, where the view of the head of the valley is still grander. This point may also be reached by ascending straight on from the Punt Ota (finger-post to the 'Muottas'), and after 7 min. diverging to the right (finger-post 'Roseg Glacier'); thence in 35 min. to the second bench. About 5 min. farther on we may cross the Roseg to the right and regain the carriage-road. The promenade goes straight on, finally (1/2 hr.) joining the road; from this point to the Roseg Restaurant (p. 420) 25 minutes.

A path ascends straight from the Punt Ota (finger-post, see above) in 1 1/4 hr. to the 'Signal' on the **Muottas da Pontresina** (7690'; fine view).

On the Roseg road, 1/4 M. from the Punt Ota, beyond the bridge over the Roseg (p. 420), to the right, a finger-post shows the path to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Muottas da Celerina** (ca. 7550'), a N.E. spur of Piz Rosatsch (fine view; best from the second signal-pole). The same post indicates the path to St. Moritz, which is (10 min.) joined by the path crossing the Berninabach below the Hôtel Roseg; it then ascends through wood to the (1/2 hr.) *Lake of Statz* and the (1/4 hr.) *Acla Silva* (p. 416).

To the N. of Lower Pontresina a pleasant and nearly level walk diverges from the Samaden road to the right to the (20 min.) **Restaurant Belvoir** (5740'), situated at the foot of the Schafberg, near the wood, and commanding a beautiful view of Pontresina and its environs. A path thence ascends to the right to the *Val Muraigl*, where after 1/2 hr. it joins the bridle-path from Pontresina to the Muottas Muraigl (p. 421).

The ***Morteratsch Glacier** (*Vadret da Morteratsch*; without guide; drive of 1/2 hr., see p. 418) is 3 M. to the S. of Upper Pontresina. Walkers follow the Schlucht Promenade, or by the *Languard Fall*, which descends on the left 2/3 M. from Upper Pontresina, diverge

to the right from the Bernina road, cross the Berninabach, and go by a shady path on the left bank to the restaurant. Carriages diverge to the right from the Bernina road, 1½ M. farther on (see p. 425), and cross (1 M.) the *Bernina-Bach*, which forms pretty falls above and below the bridge, and the *Morteratsch Brook* to the (¼ M.) *Hôtel-Restaurant Morteratsch* (6260′; R. 2-3, pens. 6 fr.), 10 min. from the foot of the glacier (view of Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crast' Agüzza, and Piz Bernina). In the glacier is an artificial grotto (½ fr.), the way to which is shown by a finger-post and several flags. For mounting the glacier itself a guide is needed (5 fr.). — To the right of the finger-post (2 min. from the hotel) a path ascends, at first through wood, past a hut, then (20 min.) to the right from the Boval route (see below), to the (6 min.) *Chünetta*, which commands the glacier and its grand environment (Munt Pers, Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Crast' Agüzza, Piz Bernina, Roseg, Morteratsch, Boval, Misaun).

A closer survey is obtained from the **Boval Hut** (8070′), 1¾ hr. higher up (2¼ hrs. from the inn), on the W. side of the glacier. The path (guide safer; 10 fr.) ascends the slope of the valley from a point 6 min. below the Chünetta, finally through a chimney, to the hut, maintained by the S.A.C. Interesting to cross the glacier to the séracs of the *Pers Glacier* (there and back 3½ hrs.; with guide, 12 fr.; comp. p. 423).

***Roseg Glacier** (road to the restaurant 4½ M., a drive of 1 hr.; see p. 418; thence to the glacier ¾ hr.). From the Punt Ota (p. 419) the road bears to the right (walkers follow the Roseg Promenade). The road (¼ M.) crosses the *Roseg Brook*, and ascends its left bank. By (1¾ M.) a small house ('Acla Colani') a path diverges to the left to the Roseg Promenade (p. 419). We pass (1 M.) the *Alp Prima* on the right and cross the stream. On the left the road is joined by the path coming from the Roseg Promenade (p. 419). Beyond the wooded *Muot da Cresta* we (1¼ M.) recross the brook, and (¼ M.) reach the *Restaurant du Glacier* (6560′; rooms). The (¾ hr. more) *Roseg Glacier*, which has receded greatly of late, is well surveyed from the inn, with its surrounding peaks (Piz Tschierva, Roseg, La Sella, Piz Glüschaint, La Mongia, and Il Chapütschin). The glacier consists of two large ice-cataracts (E., the *Vadret da Roseg*; W., the *Vadret da Tschierva*), which unite below the isolated green height of *Aguaglious*, where sheep graze in summer. Through the telescope at the inn chamois may be seen grazing on the slopes of Piz Misaun in the afternoon. — A more complete view of the imposing scene is obtained from the **Alp Ota* (7385′): the path from the inn, for 20 min. level, ascends past a jutting rock on the right to the (½ hr.) two chalets of the Alp. To the left of the chalets we reach the best point (on the Mortèl path) a little farther on; here, to the left and right of Piz Bernina, we also see the Piz Morteratsch and Monte Scerscen; between Piz Morteratsch and Piz Bernina is the Fuorcla Prievlusa; between Mte. Scerscen and Piz Roseg is the Porta Roseg; and between Piz Roseg and the Sella lies the Sella Pass.

For the glacier itself a guide is needed (7, to Aguagliouls 8, to its head 10 fr.; to be had at the Restaurant du Glacier): a path skirting the Roseg brook leads by *Alp Misaun* to the (1 hr.) *Margum Misaun* (7396'), and across the glacier to the (1½ hr.) rocky hill of **Aguagliouls** (nearest point, 8780'). Imposing view.

A fine survey is also afforded by the **Alp Surovèl** (7425'; milk), ¾ hr. from the Roseg Restaurant, on the way to the *Fuorcla Surlej* (p. 412). — A path, commanding splendid views, leads from the Alp Ota along the slope to the (1 hr.) **Mortèl Club Hut** (7840'), grandly situated, the starting-point for Piz Roseg, the Sella Pass, etc. From the hut across the Roseg Glacier to the rock of *Aguaglious* 1¼ hr.; thence back to the Roseg Restaurant 2 hrs.; a very fine round, with guide (15 fr.). — To the S.E., at the foot of the Piz Tschierva, 1¾ hr. from the Roseg Restaurant by a good path, is the new **Tschierva Club Hut** (8085'), the starting-point for ascents of the Piz Tschierva, Morteratsch, Bernina, and other peaks.

The ***Schafberg** (*Munt della Bescha;* 8965'; bridle-path 2½ hrs.; mule 10 fr.) is a splendid point, of easy access. We either go under the wooden gallery between Hôt. Roseg and its dépendance, and pass the pretty chalet of Herr Nitzschner; or ascend to the left just above the church of Lower Pontresina (finger-post). The paths unite on the (20 min.) hill *Crast' Ota.* We then ascend through wood to the (50 min.) *Restaurant Freimann-Grass* (7315'; well spoken of), an admirable point. At our feet lie Pontresina and the snow-girt Roseg valley, bounded by Piz Rosatsch on the right and Piz Chalchagn on the left, with the glistening peaks of the Sella, Piz Glüschaint, the Monschia, and the Chapütschin in the background; adjoining Piz Chalchagn on the right is Piz Tschierva, and on the left the Bellavista, Piz Palü, Piz Cambrena, Munt Pers, and Sassal Masone; then the Languard valley with the Paradis and Piz Albris; to the right, below, at the foot of the Rosatsch, are the sombre little Lake of Statz and the blue Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the mountains to the N. of the Inn, Piz Lunghino, Lagrev, Albana, Julier, Nair, Ot, and the serrated Crasta Mora near the Albula Pass. — The bridle-path then ascends in 1¼ hr. to the saddle between *Las Sours* (see below) and the top of the *Schafberg* (8965'), to the left, which we reach in 10 min. more (**Restaurant*, plain). *View of the Bernina group. Besides the peaks already mentioned we see, beginning at the Bellavista, the Piz Zupò, Argient, Crast' Agüzza, Piz Bernina, Piz Bianco, Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Morteratsch, Roseg Corvatsch, and Surlej; then, to the right of the Albula, Piz Uertsch, Piz Kesch, and the Inn as far as the Maloja (with the lakes of Campfèr and Sils).

The W. peak of **Las Sours** ('the sisters'; 9783'), easily ascended from the Schafberg in ¾ hr., commands a grand view, extending to the Ortler. The two other peaks are difficult and for experts only (guide 20 fr.).

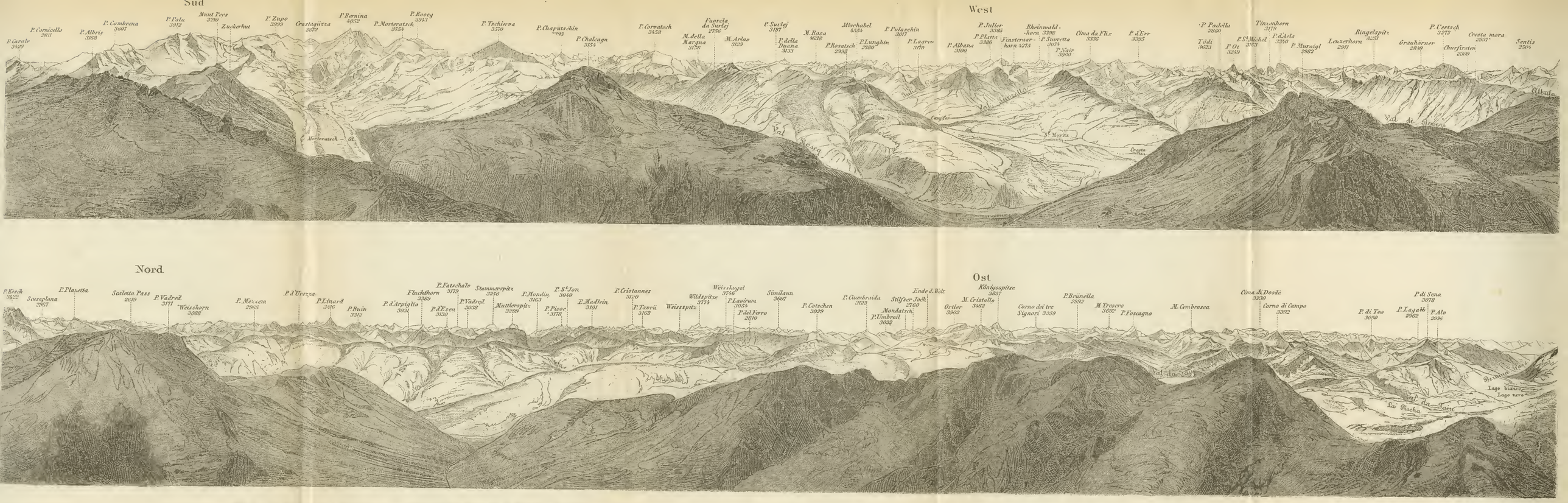
A path (guide necessary in snow) descends the N. side of the Schafberg in zigzags into the bleak *Muraigl Valley*, in view of the *Piz Vadret* (10,400'). We (½ hr.) cross the Muraigl, pass the chalets of Muraigl, and (40 min.) recross. Then by the Muraigl route (see p. 422) to Pontresina in ½ hr. more.

Another delightful view is afforded by the ***Muottas Muraigl** (8270′; 2 hrs.; without guide; horse 10 fr.), easily ascended from Pontresina. We follow the Schafberg path, diverge to the left by a finger-post near a little Swiss house, skirt the W. and N. slopes of the Schafberg by a shady path, cross the *Muraigl* (see p. 421), and reach (1¼ hr.) the *Lower Muraigl Alp* (7216′), where the path divides. The direct branch to the left ascends very steeply (½ hr.); the better path goes straight on, then turns to the left beyond a ruined hut, and reaches the (¾ hr.) *Upper Alp* (8100′) and the *Inn of J. Lis* (4 beds). The best point of view is by the 'Steinmann', a few minutes farther on. We survey the Bernina group (the Roseg Valley, with Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina, etc., being most striking), the green Upper Engadine with its lakes, from Ponte to the Maloja, and the mountains to the N. of the Inn Valley, from Piz Lunghino to Piz Kesch. — Descent from the Steinmann to Samaden, see p. 417; back to the Muraigl Valley and Pontresina, 1¼ hr.

***Piz Languard** (10,715′; 4 hrs.; path distinct; guide, advisable after fresh snow, 10 fr. for 1-3 pers.; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.), fatiguing, but deservedly a favourite point of view. We start early, to avoid the later mists, and to enjoy shade as far as the foot of the peak. At Lower Pontresina the route is indicated by a notice near Hôt. Languard. From Upper Pontresina we follow the path to the left near Hôt. Steinbock, passing above the small burial-chapel, and ascend the stony slope in zigzags to the (1 hr.) *Alp Languard* (7380′; rfmts., moderate). We next ascend to the left, above the bleak Languard Valley, to the (1¼ hr.) *Horse Station* (9090′), at the base of the Languard peak, where the bridle-path ends. A steep zigzag path leads hence to the (1½ hr.) top, marked by a trigonometrical signal (*Inn in summer). The *View (comp. Panorama) extends S.W. to Mte. Rosa, S.E. to the Adamello, N.W. to the Tödi, N.E. to the Zugspitze.

Mountaineers may descend across the *Languard Glacier*, and past the little *Pischa Lake* (9121′), which is sometimes frozen over in summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 425) and the (2½ hrs.) Bernina houses (guide 12 fr.). Better keep several hundred paces to the right of the fall issuing from the lake, as the other descents are very steep and difficult. — From the Languard-Alp we may ascend the **Paun da Zücher** (*pain de sucre*; 9495′; 2½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), and **Piz Albris** (10,387′; 3 hrs; guide 15, including the Paun da Zücher 20 fr.); both fatiguing.

The ***Diavolezza Tour** (9-10 hrs., which may be divided into two days since the erection of the inn on the pass; guide 15, including night's stay 20 fr.; horse from the Bernina Houses to the Diavolezza Lake 6 fr.) is one of the finest and easiest of glacier-excursions. The path diverges to the right from the Bernina road at the *Bernina Houses* (p. 425; 5 M. from Pontresina; carriages, see p. 418) and ascends grassy and stony slopes to the (1½ hr.) picturesque little *Diavolezza Lake* (8460′; bridle-path nearly to this point, horse from Pontresina 10 fr. and fee); then over loose stones and snow, to the S.E. of *Munt Pers* ('lost mountain'; 10,533′), to the (1½ hr.)



PANORAMA vom PIZ LANGUARD.

PANORAMA du PIZ LANGUARD.

Diavolezza Pass (9767′; plain inn), which affords a *View of surpassing grandeur, especially in the rosy tints of dawn, of the near Bernina group: from left to right, Piz Cambrena, the three Palü peaks, Bellavista, Crast' Agüzza, Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva; below us lie the Pers and Morteratsch glaciers. Steep descent over debris to the moraine of the *Pers Glacier;* then across the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky *Isla Persa;* down the Pers Glacier; across the middle moraine to the *Morteratsch Glacier* and the (3 hrs.) *Restaurant Morteratsch* (p. 420).

Those on their way from the Bernina Hospice to the Diavolezza need not descend to the Bernina Houses, but diverge to the left from the road below *Lej Pitschen* (p. 425) and soon strike a narrow path, which ascends the *Val d'Artas* and joins the ordinary route near the Diavolezza Lake.

*Piz Corvatsch (11,345′; 6 hrs.; guide 16, back by Silvaplana 18, through the Fex Valley 25 fr.), rather trying (easier from Silvaplana or St. Moritz viâ the Fuorcla Surlej, p. 414). From the (4½ M.) *Roseg Inn* (p. 420) we ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Surovèl* and follow the Surlej route to the (½ hr.) highest chalet (*Margum Sura*, 8000′); then turn to the left towards a snow-peak visible to the S.W., and ascend grassy and stony slopes to the (1 hr.) *Corvatsch* or *Alp Ota Glacier*. Lastly up the glacier, the crevasses of which require caution, to the (2 hrs.) summit, covered with rocks, and generally free from snow. The guides usually stop on the *Piz Mortèl* (11,293′), but it is preferable to go on to the (¼ hr.) highest peak, where the view to the S.W. is far more picturesque. The great attraction of the view consists in the double survey, to the E. and S.E., of the imposing Bernina amphitheatre, and to the W., of the green Engadine with its villages and lakes. Distant view as extensive as from Piz Languard (to the S.W. to the Monte Viso). Descent by the *Fuorcla Surlej* to the *Hahnensee* and to *St. Moritz*, *Silvaplana*, or *Sils* (comp. p. 414). Descent on the W. side, by *Marmorè* to the *Fex Valley* and (3 hrs.) *Sils*, for experts only, steep and trying.

*Piz Morteratsch (12,315′; 5½-6 hrs. from the Roseg Inn, p. 420; 4-4½ hrs. from the Tschierva Hut; guide 30, with descent to Boval 35 fr.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the higher peaks, but difficult when there is little snow. Descent to the Boval Hut laborious. — **Chapütschin** (11,133′), 7, or from the Mortèl Hut, 3½ hrs., toilsome; guide 25, with descent to Fex 30 fr. — **Piz Tschierva** (11,713′; 3-3½ hrs. from the Tschierva Hut; 25 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying. — **La Sella** (11,770′; 4½ hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; 30 fr.) and **Piz Glüschaint** (11,805′; 4½ hrs. from the same hut; 35 fr.) are not difficult, but need experience. — *Piz Palü (12,835′), conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow, from the Diavolezza Inn over the *Pers Glacier* in 6 hrs., or from the Capanna Marinelli (p. 424) 5 hrs., trying, and not advisable except when the snow is firm (good guide necessary; 50, or for all three peaks, 60 fr.). From the first (E.) peak (12,755′) a narrow arête, descending sheer on the S. side (steady head necessary), leads to the double-peaked second (12,835′) and the third peak (12,545′). Alternative descent by the *Bellavista Saddle* and the *Fortezza* to the *Pers Glacier* (to the Diavolezza Inn 4-5 hrs., guide 60 fr.). — *Piz Zupò ('hidden peak'; 13,120′), from the Boval Hut in 7½, or from the Capanna Marinelli by the *Crast' Agüzza Saddle* in 4-5 hrs., toilsome (guide 50 fr.); grand panorama. — **Crast' Agüzza** (12,705′; guide 80 fr.), a sharp crest between Piz Bernina and Piz Zupò, rising almost sheer from the glacier, 6-7 hrs. from the Diavolezza Inn, very difficult.

*Piz Bernina (13,295′; 8½-10 hrs. from the Diavolezza Inn; guide 70 fr.), the highest peak of the group, first ascended in 1850, is fit for thorough experts only. The route ascends by the upper *Pers Glacier* and the '*Festung*' or '*Fortezza*' (11,040′) to a snow-basin between Piz Bernina and Crast' Agüzza, and thence by the arête from the S.E. side to the top. More difficult is the ascent from the *Tschierva Hut:* to the *Fuorcla*

Prievlusa (11,325′), under favourable conditions of the snow, 3½ hrs., thence to the *Pizzo Bianco* (13,117′) 2½ hrs., thence over the *Scharte* to the summit 2 hrs. (whole ascent 8 hrs., halts not included; guide 100 fr.). Ascent shorter from the S. side (from the *Capanna Marinelli*, see below, over the *Crast' Agüzza Saddle*, 6-7 hrs.). — More difficult are **Piz Roseg** (12,935′; 8 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 80 fr.), first ascended in 1865, and **Monte di Scerscen** (13,015′; guide 150 fr.), first ascended in 1877 by Dr. Güssfeldt (7-8 hrs. from the Tschierva Hut; not possible every year). Between Monte di Scerscen and Piz Roseg lies the difficult **Porta Roseg** (*Fuorcla Tschierva-Scerscen* or *Güssfeldt-Sattel;* 11,573′), first crossed by Dr. Güssfeldt in 1872 (guide 150 fr.).

Passes. From Pontresina to Sils, several routes. The easiest (but trying; 8-9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) crosses the **Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg** (10,110′). From the (3½ hrs.) *Mortèl Hut* (p. 421) we ascend to the right over rubble and snow to the (2 hrs.) pass (splendid view); then a steep, toilsome descent (guide necessary) to the *Lej Sgrischus*, abounding in trout, and to the right over grassy slopes and round the precipices of the *Crap da Chüern* to the *Fex Valley*, *Crasta* (p. 410), and (2½ hrs.) *Sils-Maria* (p. 410). (The direct descent to the W. into the Fex Valley is dangerous and to be avoided.) — From Pontresina to Sils over the **Chapütschin Pass** (10,590′), between the Chapütschin and Mongia, or over the **Fuorcla Glüschaint** (about 11,000′), between the Mongia and Piz Glüschaint, both for experts only (guide 35 fr.).

Over the Sella Pass to the Val Malenco, grand and interesting, but trying (1½-2 days; guide to Poschiavo 50, to Chiesa 65 fr.). From the Mortèl Hut, passing the Aguaglious rock, we ascend the *Roseg Glacier* and the crevassed *Sella Glacier* to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Sella Pass** (10,843′), lying to the S.W. of the huge rock and ice precipices of *Piz Roseg* (12,935′). Descent over the *Scerscen Glacier*, with splendid views of the S. side of the Bernina group (Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Bernina, Crast' Agüzza, Zupò, and Mte. Nero and Disgrazia to the right), and across a snow-saddle running out from Piz Argient (10,048′; to the right, a little lower, the *Rifugio Marinelli*, see below) to the névé of the *Fellaria Glacier;* then down the right side of the glacier, over rock and debris, to the (4-5 hrs. from the pass) *Fellaria Chalets* (7840′; poor, occupied in midsummer only). Thence down the *Val Campo Moro* and *Val Lanterna* to *Lanzada* and (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* in the *Val Malenco* (p. 436). — Instead of going to Chiesa, some prefer to complete the Circuit of Piz Bernina. If so, they do not descend to the Fellaria Chalets, but spend the night in the above-mentioned *Rifugio Marinelli* of the Italian Alpine Club (9225′), 2½ hrs. from the Sella Pass. They then return direct to Pontresina over the **Fuorcla Bellavista** (12,080′), between the Bellavista and Piz Palü, and down by the *Fortezza* (p. 423) and the *Morteratsch Glacier* (laborious, 9-10 hrs.; guide 50 fr.). — To the Bernina Hospice over the Cambrena Pass, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but repaying (guide 50 fr.). From the Fellaria Glacier we cross a saddle of névé, to the S. of Piz Palü, to the *Palü Glacier*, skirt the slopes of Piz Palü and *Piz Cambrena* (11,835′), and reach the **Cambrena Pass** (11,250′), between Piz Cambrena and *Piz Carale*. Descent over the *Cambrena Glacier* to Lago Nero (p. 425) and the Bernina Hospice. This route is easier in the reverse direction, a night being spent at the Bernina Hospice; moreover the place exposed to ice-falls is passed early in the morning. — Experts may safely descend from the snow-saddle to the S. of Piz Palü (p. 423) direct to the *Palü Glacier*, avoiding the snow-cornices by keeping to the left, and then over turf and rock, past the *Sassal Masone*, to the *Bernina Hospice* (7-8 hrs. from the Rifugio Marinelli; 12-13 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 50 fr.).

To Poschiavo from Fellaria, to the E. over the **Passo Rovano** or **Confinale** (8590′), and through the *Val d'Orse*, 4 hrs.; or across the **Canciano Pass** (8360′; comp. p. 436), farther to the S. (also 4 hrs.). To reach the latter from the Fellaria Chalets we descend the old moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and soon, to the left, ascend the *Val Poschiavina* to the

(1½ hr.) pass. Fine view; immediately to the S. is the *Canciano Glacier*. Descent by *Alp d'Ur* (6350′) and *Val di Gole* to (2½ hrs.) *Poschiavo* (p. 435).

FROM PONTRESINA TO MALENCO OVER THE CHAPÜTSCHIN AND FEX-SCERSCEN PASSES, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut (guide 65 fr.), toilsome, for experts only. Over the *Fuorcla Chapütschin* or the *Fuorcla Glüschaint* to the *Fex Glacier* (difficult descent), see p. 424. Instead of descending to the right to the Fex Valley, we turn to the left to the snowy saddle of the *Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen*, and descend the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Val Malenco* (p. 436).

FROM PONTRESINA TO THE BERNINA HOSPICE, 9½ M., a beautiful excursion (carr., p. 418), including a visit to the Sassal Masone or the Alp Grüm. — From Pontresina to the divergence of the Morteratsch Glacier road, see p. 420. The Bernina road ascends. To the right, at 'Montebello', a splendid *View of the Morteratsch Glacier, imbedded between Piz Chalchagn and Munt Pers, with its huge medial moraine, overshadowed by the dazzling Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Argient, Crast' Agüzza, the Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. In the rear rises the tall and slender form of the Piz Ot. (From a winding of the road, by a horse-trough, a path diverges to the Bernina Falls and the Morteratsch Glacier.) On the left, 5 M. from Pontresina, are the solitary **Bernina Houses** (6720′; *Inn*), near the entrance to the *Val del Fain*. — *Diavolezza Route*, see p. 422.

The **Val del Fain**, or *Heuthal*, 5 M. long, entered by a narrow road, crossing the bridge to the left beyond the Bernina houses (one-horse carr., p. 418), is interesting to botanists, as it contains many rare and beautiful Alpine plants. Among these are the Pulsatilla vernalis, the sweet-scented Daphne striata, fine orchids, gentians, and primulas, the Pinguicula alpina, well known as an insect-catcher, and, on the slopes of Piz Alv, the highly prized Leontopodium alpinum or edelweiss. Here, as on the Bernina road, also occurs the Achillea moschata, called Iva in the Grisons, and used in the preparation of the Iva liqueur. — A bridle-path, forming the continuation of the road, and scarcely mistakable, ascends the *Alp La Stretta* to the **Passo Fieno** (8145′), between *Piz Stretta* (10,195′) and *Piz dels Lejs* (9990′), whence a steep and stony footpath descends into the *Spöl Valley* to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 429). — Ascent of *Piz Languard* by *La Pischa*, see p. 422.

Beyond the Bernina Houses (¾ M.) the old bridle-path diverges to the right, and leads on the left bank of the brook over the *Alp Bregaglia* to the pass. The road crosses the brook and ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, passing the mouth of the *Val Minor*. (To the left rise *Piz Alv* and *Piz Lagalb*, to the right the stony slopes of the *Diavolezza*, p. 422.) Trees disappear. The road passes the small *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Pitschen*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*), leads to the left above the greenish-white *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv;* 7316′), takes a sharp turn, and crosses a brook falling from Piz Lagalb on the left. The narrow barrier between the 'black' and 'white' lakes is the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, the former sending its waters to the Inn, the latter to the Adda. To the right lies the *Cambrena Glacier*, commanded by *Piz Cambrena* (11,835′) and *Piz Carale* (11,250′); to the left, *Sassal Masone* (9970′); before us rises *Piz Campascio* (p. 426); to the left of it is the conical *Pizzo del Teo* (10,006′), to

the right the *Pizzo di Sena* (10,100′). Walkers ascend from the Bernina Houses in 1½ hr. to the —

9½ M. **Bernina Hospice** (7575′; *Hotel*, R. 2-2½ fr.), finely situated above the Lago Bianco and opposite the Cambrena Glacier. To the E., at the back of the hospice, is the little *Lago della Crocetta*. The Bernina route is always busy with the Valtellina wine traffic. Carr. with one horse to Pontresina 13, to Poschiavo (p. 435) 15, to Le Prese 18 fr.

Excursions. (Guides and horses at the hospice.) **Piz Campascio** (8535′; 1½ hr.; guide 4 fr.), to the S.E. of the hospice, rising sheer on the E. side, ascended by a good path, commands a very striking view. — **Piz Lagalb** (9718′), to the N. (see p. 425), also affords a fine view (2 hrs.; 4 fr.).

From the hospice to the Sassal Masone or the Alp Grüm (1¼-1½, there and back 3-4 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; donkey or mule 7 fr.; chaise-à-portenrs, with 2 porters, 25 fr.), very interesting. A few paces to the S. of the hospice the bridle-path diverges from the road to the right, and skirts the E. bank of Lago Bianco. It crosses (¼ hr.) the brook issuing from the S. end of the lake, and follows the right slope of the valley, skirting the little *Lago della Scala*. A finger-post (¼ hr.) indicates the path to the right to the Sassal Masone (½ hr.); the path straight on leads to the Alp Grüm. The ***Sassal Masone Alp** (7800′; rfmts.), with its two round stone huts, lies at the foot of the *Sassal Masone* (9970′), and commands a grand view of the Palü Glacier, Pizzo di Verona, Piz Palü, the Poschiavo Valley, and the Val Viola Mts. — The view of the glacier is even more imposing from the Alp Grüm. Where the path to the Sassal Masone diverges (see above), we go straight on; where the path divides and Piz Palü appears to the right, we keep to the left, at the same level, and (½ hr.) reach the ***Alp Grüm** (7182′; *Restaurant*), where the superb Palü Glacier, separated from us by a narrow valley only, and the Poschiavo Valley far below, with its lake and the villages of Le Prese, Prada, and St. Antonio, are suddenly revealed. In the distance, to the S.E., rise the Adamello and Presanella.

From Alp Grüm to Poschiavo (2¾ hrs.). The path descends steeply to the right, and widens into a stony cart-track; ½ hr., *Alp La Dotta*; ¼ hr., hamlet of *Cavaglia* (5580′), in a wider part of the valley, visible from Alp Grüm. We cross (¼ hr.) the *Cavagliasco*, descending from the Palü Glacier in a wild rocky gorge; skirt the slope to the right by a very rough and stony path (often the bed of a torrent), and descend rapidly to (1¾ hr.) *Poschiavo* (p. 435). Visitors to the Alp Grüm from Poschiavo (advisable only in dry weather) should ask for the beginning of the route (boy from the hotel for a few soldi).

Over the *Cambrena Pass* to the *Val Malenco*, grand but toilsome, p. 424.

About ¼ M. to the E. of the hospice is the top of the **Bernina Pass** (7644′). Beyond it the road passes through two galleries and descends rapidly in windings (short-cuts), past *La Motta* (6510′), to (3¾ M.) —

13½ M. *La Rösa* (6162′; new *Inn). — Thence to *Poschiavo* and *Tirano*, see p. 435.

To the N. of La Motta opens the *Val Lagone*, containing strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads over the **Forcola di Livigno** (7638′) to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 429).

Through the Val Viola to Bormio (p. 440), 10-11 hrs., interesting; guide advisable (from Pontresina to Bormio 55 fr.). Provisions should be taken. The bridle-path diverges from the Bernina road to the left at *Sfazzu* (p. 435) and ascends the *Val di Campo*, past the chalets of *Salba*, *La Tonta*, and *Plan Sena* (6500′), to (2 hrs.) *Longacqua*, the highest chalet or 'malga'. To the N. lies the *Val Mera*, with the beautiful *Corno di Campo* (10,840′), whence a fatiguing route crosses the *Passo di Val Mera*

(8776') to Livigno. From this point through the *Val Viola Poschiavina* to the (1½ hr.) **Val Viola Pass** (8070') the path is ill-defined at places (guide desirable; keep to the left near the summit), leading at first through woods of stone-pines, in which several pretty little blue lakes lie to the right. Fine view behind us of the Bernina Mts.; to the S. the precipices of the *Cima Saoseo* (10,730'). Beyond the pass the path, again distinct, gradually descends to (¾ hr.) the first chalet in the *Val Viola Bormina*, on the little *Val Viola Lake* (7480'). It then leads high on the N. slope of the valley, affording beautiful views of the *Val di Dosdè* to the right, with the *Pizzo di Dosdè* (10,760') and the *Cima Lago Spalmo* (10,820'), and then descends rapidly through wood to the (1½ hr.) *Ponte Minestra* (6490'; below which is a waterfall) and the (¾ hr.) hamlet of *Campo*. Then across pastures and through wood, past several houses and barns, to (1 hr.) *San Carlo* (5185'), a village with a church. On the right rise the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280'), with the *Piazzi Glacier*, and the *Corno di San Colombano* (9915'). Descent to the *Val di Dentro* and *Semogo* (route to *Livigno* by *Foscagno*, see p. 440), and by *Isolaccia*, with the Italian custom-house (Osteria by the bridge; another at the baker's) and *Pedenosso* to (2 hrs.) *Premadio*. We cross the Adda, and reach (1½ M.) *Bormio* by the road to the right, or the (¾ hr.) *New Baths* (p. 440) by that to the left.

From Bormio we may ascend the *Val di Dosdè*, and cross a small glacier, to (7-8 hrs.) the **Capanna di Dosdè**, built by the I. A. C. on the *Passo di Dosdè* (9350'), the starting-point for the *Cima Saoseo* (10,715'; 3, with descent to Poschiavo 8 hrs.), *Cima Viola* (11,100'; 3 hrs.), and *Corno di Dosdè* (10,603'; 4 hrs.). Descent through *Val Vermolera* to *Val Grosina* and (6 hrs.) *Grosio* (p. 439).

An easy and fine route leads through *Val Verva*, which diverges to the S. from Val Viola, and over the **Passo di Verva** (7590'), between the *Cima di Piazzi* and *Pizzo di Dosdè*, to *Eita* (chalet of the I. A. C.), and through the pretty *Val Grosina* to (10 hrs.) *Grosio* (p. 439).

102. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

50 M. Diligence from Samaden to Schuls thrice daily in 5½ hrs. (13 fr. 50, coupé 16 fr. 20 c.); from Schuls to Nauders twice daily in 3½ hrs. (6 fr. 50, coupé 7 fr. 80 c.). (Connection with diligence to Landeck, see p. 443.) The scenery is pretty at places, but is sufficiently seen from an open carriage. Road very dusty in dry weather. — Extra-Post and pair from Samaden to Landeck in two days 150 fr. and 15 fr. fee, to Meran viâ Martinsbruck in three days 200 fr. and 20 fr. fee. — Carriage with one horse from Samaden to Tarasp-Schuls for 2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50, with two horses for 4, 5, or 6 pers. 70, 80, or 90 fr.; driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare.

Below *Samaden* (p. 416) we enjoy a grand view of the Bernina range (comp. p. 418). 1½ M. **Bevers** (5610'; *Pens. Crasta Mora*, 4-6 fr.), a thriving village, lies at the foot of the indented *Crasta Mora* (p. 406). (Through the *Val Bever* and *Val Suvretta* to *St. Moritz*, see p. 416.) The road passes the (¾ M.) *Agnas Inn*, and leads along the 'canalised' *Inn* to (1¾ M.) —

4 M. **Ponte** (5548'; **Hôtel Albula*, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1 fr.; **Krone*, beyond the bridge, plain), at the beginning of the *Albula Route* (R. 99). On the opposite bank lies *Campovasto* or *Camogasc*, at the entrance to the narrow *Val Chamuera* (see below).

***Munt Müsella** (8632'), on the right bank of the Inn, to the S.E. of Ponte, is easily ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide desirable); beautiful view. — **Piz Uertsch** (*Albulahorn*; 10,738') is ascended from the Albula Pass (p. 406) in 3 hrs.; fatiguing, steady head needful; splendid view (guide 30 fr.).

From Ponte to Livigno (6 hrs.), bridle-path; guide desirable. We ascend the *Val Chamuera* to the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Serlas* (6634'), where

the *Val Lavirum* diverges; then rapidly through the latter to the (2½ hrs.) **Fuorcla Lavirum** (*Passo dell' Everone;* 9250′), between (r.) *Piz Lavirum* (*Pizzo dell' Everone;* 10,020′; ¾ hr. from the pass; splendid view of the Ortler) and (l.) *Piz Casanella* (9616′). Steep descent into *Val Federia.* After 1 hr. the path from the Casana Pass (see below) on the left joins ours; 1 hr., *Livigno* (p. 429).

The road follows the left bank of the Inn to (¾ M.) **Madulein** (5515′; *Restaurant Guardaval*), with the ruin of *Guardaval* on a steep rock to the left (5873′; ascent ¼ hr.), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'.

***Piz Kesch** (11,220′; 5-5½ hrs. from Madulein; guide from Pontresina 40 fr.), not difficult for adepts. Road to the (1 hr.) *Alp Aeschina;* thence footpath to the (1½ hr.) *Kesch Club Hut* on the *Muot Ot* (ca. 8530′; views); from the hut over debris and the *Es'chia* and *Porchabella Glaciers* to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. The W. and highest of the four peaks, denoted by a cairn and signal, is the one generally visited. Comp. pp. 378, 406.

6 M. **Zuoz,** or *Zutz* (5615′; pop. 500; **Hôt. Concordia & Post,* with hydropathic, R., L., & A. 3-4½, D. 4, pens. 7-9½ fr.; *Schweizerbund;* **Pens. Poult,* 5½ fr.), a thriving village, in a sheltered situation, 300′ above the floor of the valley, visited as a summer resort. The coats-of-arms on the old town-hall include those of the local families of Planta, Juvalta, and Salis.

Pretty walks up the Inn valley, to the hill of *Crasta* (¼ hr.), and through meadows and wood to the (1 hr.) ruin of *Guardaval* (see above); also to the *Schivera Gorge* (½ hr.); to the *Arpiglia Gorge* (½ hr.); *Acla Perini* (1 hr.), with view.

***Piz Griatschouls** (9755′; 3½-4 hrs.), not difficult; extensive view. Descent by *Val Sulsanna* to *Capella* (see below). — **Piz Mezaun** or *Mezzem* (9727′; 4 hrs.; guide), toilsome; very fine view. — ***Piz Casanella** (9615′), 4 hrs. with guide, easy and interesting. — ***Piz Kesch** (11,220′), not difficult for experts, 5-5½ hrs., with guide (Flury Clavadetscher, Jacob Gyr, Christ. Jud; 30 fr.). Good path to the (2½ hrs.) *Zuoz Kesch Hut;* thence to (2½-3 hrs.) the top, see above.

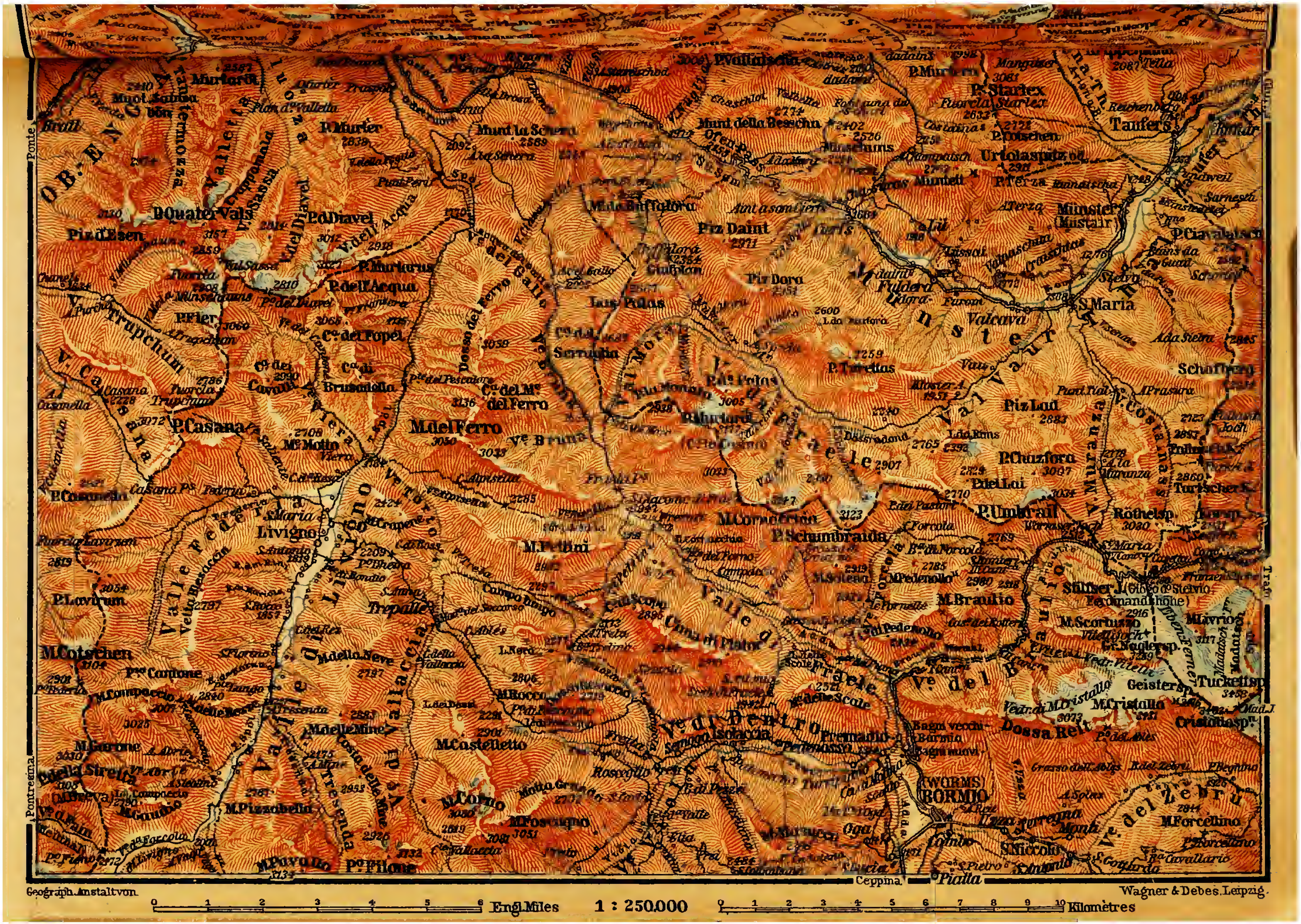
Near (1 M.) **Scanfs** (5413′; **Scaletta,* R. 2, pens. 6 fr.; *Traube, Stern,* both plain) a handsome bridge crosses the Inn, but the road follows the left bank.

To the right opens the **Val Casana,** whence an interesting route crosses the *Casana Pass* (8832′) to (7 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 429). Bridle-path to the *Alp Casana* (7310′). Thence a steep ascent to the pass, which commands a splendid view. The view is more extensive from the *Piz Casana* (10,078′), which rises to the left and may be climbed by experts in 1½ hr. The descent to the *Val Federia* and Livigno is equally steep.

On the right rises *Piz d'Esen* (10,270′). Below (1½ M.) *Capella* the road crosses the *Sulsanna.* (Through *Val Sulsanna,* and over the *Scaletta* and *Sertig* passes to Davos, see p. 378.) We skirt a pine-clad gorge of the Inn. Below *Cinuskel* (5300′; Post), near *Brail,* the *Punt Ota,* a bridge over the brook of the *Val Puntota,* separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. At the end of the gorge we have a fine view of the river and the covered bridge which carries us to the right bank. Near (8½ M.) *Zernetz* the valley expands. To the N. appears the snow-streaked *Piz Linard* (p. 430).

17 M. **Zernetz** (4910′; pop. 570; **Bär,* R., L., & A. 4 fr.), at the influx of the dark *Spöl* into the Inn, with a church of 1623, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1872.

Galtür
Heidelberger Hᵉ
Ischgl
Finstermünz-P.
Reschen-Scheideck
Fluela-Pass Davos-Dörfli
Muttler
Fluchthorn
Piz Linard
Piz Buin
Val Tasna
Val Tuoi
Val Lavinuoz
Val Sinestra
Val Uina
Val Plavna
Val Sampuoir
Val Zuort
Val Scarl
Val Fluela
Lavin
Ardez
Guarda
Schuls (Scuol)
Vulpera
Tarasp
Fontana
Süs (Susch)
Zernez
Remüs
Strada
Martinsbruck
Nauders
Piz Lat
Piz Pisoc
Piz St. Jon
Piz Sesvenna
Lischanna
Silvrettahorn
Dreiländersp.
Augstenbg.
Piz Cotschen
Piz Minschun
P. Nuna
Muottauta
Silvretta Gl.
Jamthaler F.
Val d'Uina
Val Lischanna
Sesvenna



Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Engl. Miles
1 : 250.000
Kilomètres
Ponte
Pontresina
Ceppina
Piatta
Trafoi
Taufers
Münster (Müstair)
S. Maria
Livigno
BORMIO
Valle Federia
Vallaccia
Valle di Livigno
Trepalle
M. del Ferro
Piz Daint
Piz Dora
P. Umbrail
Stilfser J.
M. Braulio
Dossa Reit
M. Cristallo
Geisterspitze
Tuckettspitze
M. Forcellino
V. del Zebrù
Valle di Fraele
Valle del Braulio
M. Castelletto
M. Pizzabella
M. Cotschen
P. Lavirun
P. Casana
P. Quater Vals
P. del Diavel
Piz d'Esen
Trupchum
Val Cassana
Münster Tal
Piz Lad
Rötlspitz
M. Foscagno
M. Corno

Munt Baseglia (9780′; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), **Piz d'Arpiglia** (9945′; 5 hrs.; 10 fr.), and ***Piz Nüna** (10,260′; 6 hrs.; 16 fr.) are ascended from Zernetz (all rather trying; Piz Nuna best done from Ardetz viâ the *Val Sampuoir*). — **Piz Sursura** (10,420′; 6-7 hrs.; 20 fr.), through the *Val Sursura* and over the glacier of that name, fatiguing.

FROM ZERNETZ TO MÜNSTER (24½ M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs., 9 fr. 80, coupé 11 fr. 80 c.). The road, attractive even for walkers, gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Spöl* through the wild and wooded defile of *La Serra*, crossing several ravines (*Val da Barcli*, *Val Laschadura*) and the wooded plateau of *Champ Sech* to the (5½ M.) bridge over the *Ova d'Spin* (5997′). Beyond the bridge the shorter old bridle-path ascends straight over the hill of *Champ Löng*, and through *Val Ftur*, to the Ofen Inn, while the new road sweeps to the right, skirting the wooded hill of *Crastatscha*. We cross the (2¾ M.) *Ova del Fuorn* (5610′), in its wild ravine (bridle-path to the right to Livigno, see below), skirt the left bank of the Ova del Fuorn, cross it, and reach (1½ M.) the **Inn* on the **Ofenberg** (*Il Fuorn*; 5920′). We next pass the mouth of the *Val del Botsch*, the *Val da Stavelchod*, and *Val Nüglia*, and ascend the marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (5 M.) **Ofen Pass** (*Sü Som*; 7070′), with fine view of the Ortler. (Thence across the *Buffalora Pass* to the *Fraele Valley* and *Bormio*, see p. 440.) We descend through stone-pines to (3 M.) *Cierfs* (5460′; *Alpenrose; *Weisses Kreuz), in the **Münster-Thal**, or *Val Mustair*, watered by the *Rambach*. Then (1½ M.) *Fuldera* (5333′; to the left above which lies *Lü*, p. 433), (2 M.) *Valcava* (4632′; *Post), and (1½ M.) *St. Maria* (p. 442). Thence to (2 M.) *Münster* and (9½ M.) *Mals*, see p. 442. Over the *Wormser Joch* to *Bormio*, see p. 441; through the *Val da Scharl* to *Schuls*, see p. 433.

FROM ZERNETZ TO LIVIGNO (8 hrs.). Road to the (8¼ M.) bridge over the Ova del Fuorn (1½ M. short of the Ofenberg Inn, see above); then a bridle-path (4½-5 hrs.; finger-post on the left bank by the bridge), crossing the hill and ascending the *Spöl Valley* alternately on the right and the left bank. By the bridge over the *Acqua del Gallo* is the Italian frontier (custom-house, however, at the Foscagno Pass, p. 440); comp. the Map, p. 428. — **Livigno** (5940′) is a scattered village in the broad green valley of the Spöl, with several churches; near the church of *Sant' Antonio* is the plain **Pens. Alpina* (R. 2 fr.). To the S. the valley is closed by the *Vedretta del Vago*. — From Livigno to the Bernina road by the Forcola (5 hrs.; narrow road, car with one horse 15-20 fr.) or the Passo Fieno, see pp. 426, 425; to Ponte by the Lavirum Pass, p. 428; to Scanfs by the Casana Pass, p. 428; to Zernetz by the *Passo del Diavel* (9235′), to the W. of the *Piz dell' Acqua* (10,260′), a fatiguing glacier-pass, little used (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — From Livigno to *Bormio* over the *Foscagno Pass* (7 hrs.), see p. 440; the path begins at the church of Sant' Antonio.

FROM ZERNETZ TO BORMIO viâ *Buffalora*, see p. 440. A shorter route (9½-10 hrs. to Bormio; guide necessary, from Fuorn 25 fr.) diverges to the right from the Münster-Thal road beyond the bridge over the *Fuorn*, and leads by the *La Schera Alp* and the *Val Fraele* to the *Scale di Fraele* and Bormio.

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn (behind rises the *Piz Quatervals*, 10,355′) and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as (3½ M.) —

20½ M. **Süs**, Rom. *Susch* (4689′; **Schweizerhof*, R., L., & A. 1-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-9 fr.; *Rhätia & Post*, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. Flüela*, plain; brewery by the bridge), at the end of the Flüela road (p. 375), overlooked by the ruins of a castle. To the E. rise *Piz Mezdi* and *Piz d'Arpiglia*. We cross the *Saglains* brook, through the valley of which runs the route over the *Vereina Pass* to Klosters (p. 373).

22½ M. **Lavin** (4650′; **Hôt.-Pens. Piz Linard*, R., L., & A.

1½, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; *Steinbock*), at the mouth of *Val Lavinuoz*. To the S.W. is the large *Sursura Glacier* (p. 429).

Excursions. (Guides, *J. S. Bonifazi*, and others.) *Sass Auta* (8195'; 3½ hrs.) and *Muott' Auta* (8763'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), both easy and interesting. — Through *Val Lavinuoz* to the *Tiatscha Glacier*, 3 hrs., also attractive. — **Piz Mezdi** (9593'; guide 10 fr.) is ascended through *Val Zeznina* in 4 hrs., the last part rather steep. The Val Zeznina ends in the mountain-basin of *Macun* (8645'), with its small glaciers and six little lakes, environed by Piz d'Arpiglia, Munt della Baseglia, and Piz Macun. — ***Piz Linard** (11,200'; 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), the highest peak of the *Silvretta* group, affording a most superb panorama, is trying and fit for experts only. From Lavin through the *Val d'Glims* to the (3 hrs.) small lake (8580') at the E. base of the *Piz Glims;* then over slopes of debris and snow, the last 1½ hr. steep and toilsome, to the (3-3½ hrs.) summit. Magnificent view. Those of steady head may descend on the W. side to the (3 hrs.) *Vereina* or *Valtorta Pass* (p. 373) and through the *Süs Valley* to the *Vereina Hut* (p. 373). — From Lavin to Klosters over the *Vernela Pass* or the *Verstankla-Thor*, see p. 373.

The right bank of the Inn, generally abrupt, affords few sites for villages, while on the left bank, on broad, sunny heights, lie *Lavin*, *Guarda*, and *Ardetz*, said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by ruined towers and castles. The Inn flows through a deep gorge, swelled by many torrents from lateral valleys. Beyond Lavin the road leads through a rock-gateway, and near (2 M.) *Giarsun* (4670') crosses the mouth of *Val Tuoi* (p. 445).

A road to the left (diligence twice daily in 40 min.) ascends to (1½ M.) **Guarda** (5423'; **Hôt. Meisser*, with 'dépendance' *Zur Sonne*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 5½-7 hrs.), a prettily situated village and tourist-resort, affording a beautiful view of the entire chain from the Piz Vadret to the Piz Lat, near Martinsbruck. Guarda is reached (1 hr.) more pleasantly by the old road gradually ascending from Lavin. The neighbourhood is well wooded and has a fine Alpine flora (esp. the Val Tuoi). Pleasant walks may be taken to the (¾ hr.) *Waldsee*, with benches; to (20 min.) *Boschia* (restaurant), a hamlet affording a fine view of the Lower Engadine; to the (½ hr.) *Mühle-Thal*, with its torrents; to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Sura* (6988'), with a fine view of Piz Buin and the Fermunt, Sursura, and Grialetsch glaciers; to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Suot* (6646'), in the *Val Tuoi*, at the foot of the Great and the Small Piz Buin; to the (2¼ hrs.) **Muot del Hom* (7657'), a S.E. spur of the Piz Cotschen (*View). — Ascents (guides, *B. Padrun* and *Dan. Barbuda* of Guarda, *Joh. Bonifazi* of Lavin). **Piz Cotschen* (9953'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), easy and highly attractive; *Piz Fliana* (10,775'; 6 hrs.; 20 fr.); **Piz Buin* (10,880'; 6½ hrs.; 30 fr.), a magnificent point of view. — To *Klosters* over the *Silvretta Pass* (to the Silvretta Hut 6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 374; to the *Montafon* over the *Fermunt Pass* (to the Madlenerhaus 6 hrs.; 30 fr.), see p. 445. — From Guarda the old road descends to *Boschia* and *Ardetz* (1 hr.). Walkers to Schuls had better follow the old road by Fetan (keep up to the left, at a point ¼ hr. beyond Boschia), which turns into Val Tasna by the ruined houses of *Chanova*, and soon joins the new road from Ardetz. From Guarda to Fetan 2½ hrs.

The road skirts a stony slope, high above the Inn, enters a pleasant larch-wood, and then traverses meadows and fields to (3 M.) —

27½ M. **Ardetz,** Ger. *Steinsberg* (4812'; pop. 628; **Zur Alpina*, moderate; *Post*), picturesquely situated, and dominated by the ruin of *Steinsberg*, with its well-preserved tower.

A road (diligence every afternoon in 1 hr.), affording fine views, leads from Ardetz, across *Val Tasna*, and up the sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley, to (4½ M.) **Fetan**, Rom. *Ftan* (5405'; **H Victoria*,

pens. 6-10 fr.; *Restaurant zur Alten Post;* guide, *D. R. Pinösch*), commanding a fine view of the mountains on the S. side of the Inn (best from the *Paradies* pavilion, near a grove 1/4 hr. to the W. of the village). — *Motta Naluns* and *Piz Clünas*, see p. 433. — From Fetan to Schuls, 3 M., carriage-road (omnibus twice daily from Hôt. Victoria to Tarasp). A direct path to Tarasp diverges to the right from the road after the last wide curve, beyond the ravine.

The wild **Val Tasna** ascends between (l.) *Piz Cotschen* (9950′) and (r.) *Piz Minschun* (10,080′) for 3 hrs., and then divides into (l.) *Val d'Urezzas* and (r.) *Val Urschai*. From the latter a difficult route crosses the ice-clad *Futschöl Pass* (9095′), with fine views of the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,165′), to the Tyrolese *Jamthal* and (8-9 hrs.) *Galtür* in the *Patznaun* (p. 445).

Beyond Ardetz we traverse stony slopes and rock-hewn cuttings. Beyond a bend we get a view of Schloss Tarasp; to the right, on the S. bank of the Inn, rise Piz Plavna, Piz Pisóc, Lischanna, and Ayutz. The road then sweeps round into the deep *Val Tasna* (see p. 430), and crosses it by a stone bridge. It runs high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn. To the right, a fine view of the pine-clad *Val Plavna*, with Piz Plavna Dadaint (p. 433) in the background; in the foreground, Schloss Tarasp. The road descends to the Inn, opposite the Bonifazius spring, and past the offices of the Curhaus.

31 1/2 M. **Bad Tarasp** (3946′; **Curhaus*, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1 1/2, D. 5, S. 3 1/2, board 8, visitors' tax 17, baths 2-2 1/2 fr.; Engl. Church, see below) lies in a small expansion of the deep valley of the Inn. Its famous mineral springs resemble those of Carlsbad. The *Lucius* and *Emerita* springs, both containing salt and carbonate of soda, are those chiefly used for drinking. The baths are supplied with chalybeate water from the Carola-Quelle. Physician, *Dr. Leva*. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Curhaus to the springs and the *Trinkhalle* on the right bank. Music at the Trinkhalle from 6.30 to 8 a.m., in the garden of the Curhaus from 2.30 to 3.30 and from 8.30 to 10 p.m. A good road (post-omnibus seven times daily in 20 min., fare 40 c.) and several paths ascend thence in zigzags to the (1/2 M.) health-resort of **Vulpera** (4160′), situated on a sunny plateau near the wood, and also frequented by patients (**Hôt. Waldhaus-Vulpera*, with the dépendances *Villa Wilhelmine* and *Villa Post*, 300 rooms and 400 beds, pens. from 10 1/2 fr.; **Hôtel Schweizerhof*, with the dépendances *Bellevue*, *Tell*, and *Alpenrose*, 200 rooms with 250 beds, pens. from 10 fr.; **Conradin*, board 6 fr.; physician, *Dr. Denz;* band on Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 5-6.30 p.m.).

Beyond the Curhaus the road re-ascends, past the *English Church* (on the left), to —

34 M. **Schuls.** — *Hôt. Belvedere, with terrace (pens. from 9 fr.), with the dépendance **Hôt. du Parc* at Unter-Schuls (pens. from 7 fr.). — *Post, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-4, D. 3 1/2, S. 2 1/2, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Quellenhof, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. Könz, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 fr. 80, S. 2 fr. 20 c., board 5 fr.; Pens. Villa Monreal; *Krone, plain; all these at Upper Schuls. At Lower Schuls, *Parc (see above); Hôtel Central, plain.

Hotel-Omnibuses from Schuls to Tarasp between 6 and 8 a.m. every 10 min., between 8 and 12 every hour; fare there and back 30 c., monthly ticket 4 fr. — Extra-Post to *Davos*, with 2, 3, or 4 horses, 72 fr. 50 c., 100 fr., 127 fr. 50 c.; to *Pontresina* or *St. Moritz*, 78 fr., 111 fr., 144 fr.; to *Nau-*

ders, 37 fr. 20, 51 fr. 50, 65 fr. 80 c. — CARRIAGE from Schuls to Tarasp Curhaus and back, with stay of 1/2 hr., 3 fr., with two horses 5 fr.; to Vulpera and back (1/2 day) 7 or 12, to Sent 7 or 12, to Fetan 9 or 15, Guarda 15 or 26, Süs 15 or 25, St. Moritz or Pontresina 38 or 70, Landeck 50 or 85, Meran 90 or 170 fr.

PHYSICIANS: *Dr. Dorta; Dr. Vogelsang.* — Curtaxe 17 fr., less for families; weekly tax for the 'Verschönerungsverein' 1 fr.

Schuls (3980′; pop. 940), Rom. *Scuol*, the capital of the Lower Engadine, picturesquely situated opposite a noble range of mountains extending from Piz Lat to Piz Plavna, consists of *Upper* and *Lower Schuls*, between which the highroad runs. Owing to the openness of its site, many visitors prefer it to Tarasp, while its view is superior to that from Vulpera; but there are no walks nearer than the opposite slope of the valley. The *Badehalle Schuls* has chalybeate and fresh-water baths (2-2 1/2 fr.). The chief chalybeate spring is the *Vihquelle*, with an interesting hill of iron-ore, 1/2 M. to the N. — The direct path from Schuls to (1/2 hr.) Vulpera and Tarasp diverges to the left from the road at the W. end of Schuls, crosses the Inn above the influx of the *Clemgia*, and then divides: the right branch follows the Inn and the Cur-Promenade to (1/2 hr.) Tarasp; the left branch ascends through wood to (1/2 hr.) Vulpera.

WALKS. — From Vulpera we ascend the road to the W.; after 1 1/2 M. a road diverges to *Florins* (4450′; Restaurant), to which a wood-walk also leads from Tarasp; our road skirts the castle-hill of Tarasp and leads to (3/4 M.) the hamlet of *Fontana* (4640′; rfmts. at Hôt. Tarasp, now a nunnery). Before Fontana is reached, a road ascends to the left, passing above the little lake of Tarasp, to *Sparsels*, at the entrance to which we ascend to the left to the château. (Keys at the last house on the left.) The dilapidated ***Castle of Tarasp** (4935′), which gives its name to the cluster of villages around, from Vulpera on the E. to Aschera on the W., was the seat of the Austrian governors down to 1803, and now belongs to Hr. von Planta of Samaden. Fine views from the windows. — We may return to (3/4 hr.) Vulpera by the old cart-track from Sparsels, passing the *Kreuzberg* (4845′), indicated by a wooden cross, a splendid point of view, especially by evening-light. — Pleasant walk from Fontana to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Alp Laisch* (5995′; milk), at the entrance to the picturesque *Val Plavna*.

Pretty walk from Vulpera ascending to the S. to the (40-45 min.) *Restaurant Avrona* (4790′). Then by a path to the left, indicated by red marks, to (1/4 hr.) a bench (*'Richard-Bank'*) looking up the *Clemgia Gorge*, and to another bench with a view downwards. We may go on to (1/4 hr.) a bridge across the Clemgia (7805′), ascend to the (25 min.) *Scarlthal Road* (p. 433), and return by it to Vulpera in about 1 hr. — From Avrona we may go on to the little *Schwarze See* (*Lai Nair*; 5070′), 20 min. higher, where we obtain a fine view of Piz Linard. Thence back to Vulpera by Fontana (see above), about 2 1/2 hrs. in all.

Val d'Uina. A path follows the right bank of the Inn, passing *Pradella* (inn), to (4 1/2 M.) *Sur En* (3686′; Bär, with sign painted by Paul Meyerheim; Zur Uina-Schlucht, well spoken of), at the mouth of the valley, opposite Crusch (p. 434). Thus far we may drive, viâ Crusch. A tolerable path ascends the richly-wooded valley, passing waterfalls and a wild rocky gorge, to the chalets of (1 1/2 hr.) *Uina Dadora* (4980′) and (1 hr.) *Uina Dadaint* (5680′). An attractive route leads hence by (1 1/2 hr.) the *Schlinig Pass* (*Sursass*; 7735′) and through *Val Schlinga* to (3 hrs.) *Mals*, see p. 442

On the N. side of the valley may be noted the roads from Schuls to *Fetan* (4 M.; p. 430; which is also reached in 1 1/4 hr. by a path passing the Vihquelle, and skirting the wood farther up) and to *Sent* (dilig. in summer twice daily; 1 fr.; p. 434). — Fine walk from Sent (there and back

2½ hrs.) to the wild *Val Sinestra* (p. 434), as far as a point opposite Manas; beautiful forest; far below the torrent dashes over limestone rocks.

Ascents (guides: *Joh. Bischoff*, *Jak. Brunett*, *Conr. Marugg*, *Jac. Pua*). To the N. of Schuls rises the grassy **Motta Naluns** (7015'; without guide; 6-8 fr.), ascended in 2½ hrs. (or from Fetan in 1½ hr.). View better from the ***Piz Clünas** (9175'; from the Motta Naluns 2 hrs., from Fetan by *Alp Laret* 3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — More extensive panorama from **Piz Champatsch** (9596'; 5 hrs. from Schuls; guide 12 fr.), by *Alp Champatsch*, and thence round the peak, ascending finally on the N.E. side. The direct ascent from the S. is very steep and stony.

***Piz Lischanna** (10,200'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), the finest peak near Schuls, presents no difficulties. From the Scarl road (see below), second bend, we diverge to the left by a good forest-path to *St. Jon* (4820'; *Restaurant). Here, to the left, we round the base of *Piz St. Jon*, and ascend pastures and wood in the *Val Lischanna*, passing a shepherd's hut (6760') and the (4 hrs.) deserted club-hut. Farther on we pass over debris and round two rocky knobs to the *Lischanna Glacier*, whence we ascend to the arête and the (3 hrs.) summit from the S.E. The view is superb: in the foreground rise the bare and riven peaks of Piz St. Jon, Ayutz, and Pisoc; far below lies the green Engadine from Lavin to Martinsbruck; S. are the Ortler, the Valtellina Alps, and the Bernina; in the distance, W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer us Piz Linard and Piz Buin; N. the Augstenberg, Fluchthorn, and the distant Zugspitze; E., the Oetzthal Mts. with the Wildspitze and Weisskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Dolomites. — Adepts (guide 25-30 fr.) descend the *Lischanna Glacier* to the *Val Sesvenna* and *Scarl* to (5½-6 hrs.) *Schuls*. The ascent from Scarl takes 4-5 hrs.

**Piz Pisoc* (10,427'; 8 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), *Piz Plavna Dadaint* (10,413'; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Piz Sesvenna* (10,565'; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.; night spent at Scarl), all difficult, for experts only. *Piz St. Jon* (9980'; 7 hrs.; 20 fr.), *Piz Cotschen* (p. 431), *Piz Minschun* (10,080'; from Fetan 5 hrs.; 15 fr.), and *Piz Foraz* (10,150'; 7 hrs.; 15 fr.) are less difficult.

From Schuls to St. Maria in the Münster-Thal, through the **Scarlthal** (*Val S-charl*), 8 hrs., interesting (guide, 25 fr., needless). We ascend the road to the S. from the Inn bridge, soon enter a larch-wood, and reach the plateau on which St. Jon (see above) lies, farther to the left. Opposite, high up on the left side of the *Clemgia* gorge, lies the farm of *Avrona* (p. 432). The shadeless and stony road gradually descends into the valley, enclosed by the furrowed slopes of *Piz Pisoc* (r.) and *Piz St. Jon* and *Piz Madlain* (l.), and frequently crosses the Clemgia, the floods of which often do great havoc. After 2½ hrs. the lonely *Val Minger* diverges to the right, with *Piz Foraz* (see above) at its head. To the left, the *Val del Poch*. Passing a deserted foundry, we reach (1 hr.) **Scarl** (5948'; *Adler*, *Edelweiss*, *Pens. Feuerstein*, all plain but not cheap), a hamlet at the mouth of the *Val Sesvenna*, whence *Piz Cornet* (9951'), *Piz Cristannes* (10,237'), and *Piz Sesvenna* (see above) may be ascended. To the left, ½ hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path leads over the *Cruschetta Pass* (7600'), and down the pretty *Val Avigna*, in 3½ hrs. to *Taufers* (p. 442). The road ends at Scarl. The bridle-path crosses the valley, which expands here (beautiful stone-pines); it passes the chalets of *Astras Dadora* ('outer') and *Dadaint* ('inner'), and, bearing to the left, leads between (r.) *Piz d'Astras* (9803') and (l.) *Piz Murtèra* (9836') to the **Scarl Pass** (7385'), 2 hrs. from Scarl. It descends to the large dairy of *Champatsch* (7034'), in the parish of Valcava, rounds the rock of *La Durezza*, and leads through wood (avoid steep path to Cierfs, descending to the right) to *Lü* (6293'); then by a narrow road to *Lüssai*, and across the *Rambach* to *Furom*, a solitary house on the Ofenberg road, between *Fuldera* and *Valcava*. Thence to *St. Maria* (2 hrs. from the pass), see p. 429.

The Ofenberg (*Livigno*, *Bernina Pass*) is reached from Schuls by the *Scarl Pass* and *Cierfs* in about 10 hrs. (see above). A shorter route ascends the wild *Val Plavna* from *Fontana* (p. 432), and crosses the *Fuorcletta* (8785') to the *Val del Botsch*, which opens ¾ M. above the *Ofenberg Inn* (*Osteria del Fuorn*), on the road described at p. 429 (8½ hrs.; guide ad-

visable). From the Ofenberg to Livigno (5-5½ hrs.; without guide), see p. 429.

The road to Nauders follows the slope above the river. A road, ¼ M. from Schuls, ascends to the left, passing *Sotsass*, with its effervescent spring, to (2¼ M.) *Sent* (4724′; pop. 1000; Rhætia), a large village, with the picturesque ruins of the Romanesque church of *St. Peter* on a rocky height. The highroad passes *Pradella* (p. 432), on the right bank of the Inn. At (4½ M.) *Crusch* (4075′; Kreuz) the Sent road (see above) rejoins ours. A road descends, ⅓ M. farther on, to the right, to (1 M.) *Sur En*, at the mouth of the *Val d'Uina* (p. 432). About 1½ M. from Crusch the road crosses the deep ravine of the *Val Sinestra*, on the other (l.) side of which lies (¼ M.) *Remüs* (4022′), with the ruin of *Tschanuf* (good inn and restaurant on the way to it).

***Piz Arina** (9290′; from Remüs 5, from Zuort 3½-4 hrs.; guide, *Flor. Riatsch*, 12 fr.), a stiff climb; fine view, rich flora. View of the Oetzthal and Arlberg Alps even finer than from Piz Lischanna. — Easy and attractive route through *Val Sinestra*, with springs containing iron and arsenic, and over the **Fimber Pass** (8570′) to *Ischgl* in the Patznaun (10-11 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). The good bridle-path, passing some interesting sand-pyramids, ascends from Schuls viâ *Sent* on the right side of the deep *Val Sinestra* to (3 hrs.) *Zuort* (5590′; poor quarters), with the Swiss custom-house, at the mouth of the *Val Laver*. From this point we may ascend the *Piz Arina* (9290′; 3½-4 hrs.; see above), the *Muttler* (10,863′; 5 hrs.; guide 18, from Sent 25 fr.), and the *Stammerspitz* (W. summit 10,640′, E. summit or *Piz Tschütta* 10,690′; guide 35-40 fr.). From Zuort we proceed past the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Griosch* (5964′), and through the *Val Chöglias* to the Alp of that name, and to the left to the (2½-3 hrs.) pass. Superb view of the Fluchthorn. Down to the *Heidelberg Hut* and through the *Fimber-Thal* to (5 hrs.) *Ischgl*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The valley contracts; to the right are the ruin of *Serviezel* and a bridge over the Inn. On the right opens the narrow *Val d'Assa* (fine waterfall at the entrance), in which are the (2 hrs.) intermittent *Fontana Chistagna*, flowing once in 3 hrs. only, and an interesting stalactite cavern near it (guide 7 fr.). A fine view of the loftily situated *Schleins* is soon revealed; above it, to the left, rise the *Muttler* and the *Stammerspitz* (see above); to the right, *Piz Lad* (9190′).

Next (4¼ M.) *Strada* and (2 M.) **Martinsbruck** (3400′; **Hôt. Denoth zur Post*, unpretending). The scenery becomes grander. The Inn Bridge is the boundary between Switzerland and Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). On the left is another ruin named *Serviezel*. (More interesting but not always practicable path on the left bank of the Inn, by the *Noveller-Hof*, to *Old Finstermünz*, 1½ hr., see p. 443, and to *Pfunds*; guide advisable for novices.) The road to Nauders, on the Tyrolese side, winds up the wooded hill which separates the Inn Valley from that of the *Stille Bach*. (The old road, preferable, ascends to the right by the custom-house, past the small houses.) At the top of the hill we enjoy an admirable view of the Lower Engadine; to the N. towers *Piz Mondin* (10,325′). Lastly, a slight descent to (3½ M. by the old road, 6 M. by the new road) —

50 M. *Nauders* (4470′), see p. 443.

103. From Samaden-Pontresina over the Bernina to Tirano and through the Valtellina to Colico.

Comp. Maps, pp. 408, 416.

77 M. DILIGENCE in summer from Samaden to (24½ M.) Poschiavo twice daily, 5⅓ hrs. (9 fr. 80, coupé 11 fr. 80 c.); thence to (11 M.) Tirano, 1¾ hr. (4 fr. 30, coupé 5 fr. 15 c.); from Tirano to (16 M.) Sondrio, 3½ hrs. (4 fr. 25 c.). RAILWAY from Sondrio to (25½ M.) Colico, 1 hr. 35 min. (4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). — EXTRA-POST and pair from Samaden to Poschiavo 60 fr.; CARRIAGE with one horse from Pontresina to Poschiavo 40, with two horses 70, to Tirano 50 and 90 fr.; one-horse carr. from Poschiavo to Tirano 12, with two horses 22 fr., to Sondrio 30 or 45, to Bormio 40 or 65, to Pontresina 30 or 50, to St. Moritz 40 or 60 fr. — A fine route as far as Tirano, but not equal to the Val Bregaglia (p. 437).

From *Samaden* to (3¼ M.) *Pontresina*, see p. 417; from Pontresina over the *Bernina Pass* to (13¼ M.) *La Rosa*, see p. 426. — The road descends in long windings (cut off by a steep path to the left), and passes over to the E. slope, where we obtain a peep at the upper part of the narrow *Poschiavino Valley*, down to Poschiavo. Below (1½ M.) *Sfazzu* (whence a bridle-path leads to the Val Viola, p. 426) we cross the brook of the *Valle di Campo*, pass *Pisciadella* (4910′) on the right, and descend in a wide curve. The road reaches the floor of the valley at (4½ M.) *San Carlo* (3590′), where it passes through a gateway. High up to the right a glacier descends from the *Pizzo di Verona* (11,360′). About 1 M. farther on is —

24½ M. **Poschiāvo,** Ger. *Puschlav* (3315′; pop. 2953, ⅓ Prot.; **Hôt. Badrutt; Hôt. Albricci*, R., L., & A. 3½ fr.), a busy little town, with factories and handsome houses. Language Italian. The *Roman Catholic Church* dates from 1494, but the tower is much older; good wood-carving in the interior.

***Sassalbo** (9375′; 6 hrs.; guide), tiring, but attractive. From Poschiavo we ascend to the E. to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Sassiglione* (6310′; spend night), and mount the *Forcola di Sassiglione* (8330′) on the S. side to the (3 hrs.) top. Grand panorama: W., the Bernina, E., the Ortler, S.E., the Adamello. — To *Val Malenco* over the *Canciano* or the *Confinale Pass*, see pp. 424, 436.

Omnibus from Poschiavo to (3 M.) Le Prese 4 times daily (6 and 10 a. m., 2 and 6.30 p. m.) in ½ hr. (1 fr.; carr. with one horse 4, two horses 7 fr.). The road crosses the Poschiavino, traverses a pleasant level valley, and passes *Sant' Antonio.*

27½ M. **Le Prese** (3155′; **Curhaus*, R., L., & A. from 3½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; **Hôt.-Pens. Villa Ladri*, 6-7 fr.) is a favourite resort, at the N.W. end of the *Lago di Poschiavo*, well stocked with trout. The alkaline and sulphureous spring (46° Fahr.; baths heated by steam, 2 fr.) rises 100 paces from the bath-house.

The road skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing old fortifications, destroyed in 1814. At the S. end is the (2 M.) village of *Meschīno*, with a beautiful view of the lake and the snow-mountains beyond. We cross the Poschiavino and rapidly descend a narrow, rocky gorge, accompanied by waterfalls all the way, to (3½ M.) **Brusio** (2477′:

Post, poor), the last large Swiss village (pop. 1160; 1/3 Prot.), with a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, the latter built early in the 17th century. We descend through walnut and chestnut plantations (pretty fall of the *Sajento* on the right) to *Campascio* and —

33 M. **Campo Cologno** (1835′; *Rhaetia*, near the post-office, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.), where vineyards begin. The Italian custom-house is near the old fort *Piatta Mala* (1700′).

34 1/2 M. **Madonna di Tirano** (1500′; **Alb. San Michele*, R. 3, B. 1 fr.) is a small village with a large pilgrimage-church of the 16th cent. (elaborate organ-screen of the 18th cent.). We here reach the *Valtellina*, Ger. *Veltlin*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, which belonged to the Grisons till 1797. The floor of the valley is often ravaged by floods. The fertile slopes yield excellent red wine (p. 366).

35 1/2 M. **Tirano** (1475′; **Hôt. d'Italia*, kept by *Ambrosini*, with the post-office; *Hôt. Stelvio*, by the lower bridge; *Posta*), a small town with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, to the E., rises *Monte Mortirolo*.

The road to Sondrio returns to Madonna di Tirano, and crosses the *Poschiavino*. At (6 1/2 M.) *Tresenda* (1235′) a bridge crosses the Adda to the road which leads by the *Passo d'Aprīca* (4040′) to *Edŏlo* and *Brescia* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on the hill to the right gives its name to the valley *(Val Teglino)*.

51 1/2 M. **Sondrio** (1140′; pop. 4000; **Posta*, R., L., & A. 4 1/2, D. 4 fr.; *Maddalena; Restaurant Marino*, with beds, well spoken of), capital of the Valtellina, grows excellent wine. The wild *Malero*, descending from the Val Malenco (see below), which has frequently endangered the town, is now confined to a broad artificial channel. The old castle is used as a barrack.

The **Corno Stella** (8665′; very attractive, not difficult; with guide) is ascended in 7-8 hrs. from Sondrio, by the *Val del Livrio*.

In the **Val Malenco** a good road on the right bank of the Malero (dilig. in 2 3/4 hrs., down in 1 1/2 hr.) ascends by *Torre* to (9 1/2 M.) *Chiesa* (3155′; *Hôt. Olivo), the chief village in the valley, beautifully situated. (Guides, *Enr.*, *Mich.*, and *Sitvio Schenatti*, *G. Olivo*.) Interesting asbestos-mines near. Pleasant walks from Chiesa: to the charming *Palü Lake* (6320′), finely situated at the foot of *Mte. Nero* (9553′); by *Lanzada* and *Tornadri* (reached by a road) to the waterfall at the head of *Val Lanterna;* to the *Pirola Lake* (6390′), etc. — From Chiesa over the *Muretto Pass* (8390′) to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), see p. 409; over the *Tremoggia* or the *Scerscen Pass* to *Sils* (9-10 hrs.), p. 411; over the *Sella Pass*, the *Bellavista Saddle*, or the *Cambrena Pass* to *Pontresina* (16-17 hrs.), p. 424; over the *Canciano* or *Confinale Pass* to *Poschiavo* (8-9 hrs.), p. 424. The *Fellaria Chalets* (p. 424) may be reached from Chiesa in 4 1/2 hrs., through *Val Lanterna* (guide advisable); the *Rifugio Marinelli* (p. 424) in 6 1/2-7 hrs., with guide. — **Monte della Disgrazia** (12,065′), 11 hrs. from Chiesa, toilsome, but safe for adepts. We spend the night in the (7 hrs. from Chiesa) *Capanna di Cornarossa* of the I. A. C. (9186′), between Val Malenco and Val di Sasso Bissolo, and ascend thence to the (4 hrs.) top (*Pizzo Bello;* small hut), which commands a splendid view. A shorter ascent leads from Val Masino (p. 437): from *Cataeggio* (1 1/2 hr. from the Bagni del Masino) we ascend the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* and cross the *Preda Rossa Alp* to the (4 1/2 hrs.) *Capanna Cecilia* of the I. A. C. (8280′), 5 hrs. from the top (guide 30 fr.). Descent through the *Valle di Mello* to the Bagni (about 7 hrs.), repaying, and not difficult.

The Railway Station is 1/2 M. to the S. of the town (omnibus 50 c.). As the train leaves it, we get a glimpse of the Val Malenco and cross the *Malero*. To the right, on a rock, and borne by galleries, rises the church of *Sassella*, a village well known for its wine. 3 1/2 M. *Castione;* 7 M. *San Pietro-Berbenno;* 11 M. *Ardenno-Masino*, at the mouth of *Val Masino*.

Val Masino. The road (Curhaus carr. at the station; each pers. 7, return 5 fr.) leads viâ *Masino*, *Pioda*, and *Cataeggio*, at the mouth of *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (p. 436), to (7 M.) *San Martino* (3724'), where the valley divides: to the right, the *Valle di Mello* (see below), to the left, the *Valle dei Bagni*. In the latter lie the (1 1/4 M.) **Bagni del Masino**, with a good **Curhaus* (3830'). This valley, called *Val Porcellizza* above this point, turns to the N.; at its head towers the fine *Badile* group. The E. peak (*Piz Cengalo;* 11,070') is fatiguing, but safe for experts with good guides; the night is spent in the (4 hrs.) *Badile Hut* (8280'), whence the top is reached in 3 hrs. The central *Piz Badile* (10,860') is very difficult (guide 25 fr.). — In the Valle di Mello (see above), 5 hrs. from San Martino, is the *Capanna Zocca* (7845'), the starting-point for ascents of the *Cima di Zocca* (10,465'), *Cima di Castello* (11,130'), *Pizzo Torrone* (11,030'), etc. Over the *Passo di Zocca* to Val Bregaglia, see p. 438. — *Monte della Disgrazia*, see p. 436. — Over the *Bondo Pass* (10,200') to *Val Bondasca* (trying, for experts only), see p. 438. — Guides: *Ant. Baroni*, *Giul.*, *Giov.*, and *Pietro Fiorelli* of San Martino, *Pietro Scetti* of Cataeggio, etc.

The train crosses the Adda, the right bank of which is here abrupt; the road runs high above. To the right, in Val Masino, appears the *Mte. della Disgrazia* (p. 436). 14 1/2 M. *Talamona*. 16 M. *Morbegno* (853'), noted for its silk-culture; 18 M. *Cosio-Traona*. Beyond (21 M.) *Delebio*, on the *Lesina* (p. 471), which descends from Mte. Legnone, the railway joins the line from Chiavenna to Colico (p. 399). On a rock to the right is the ruin of *Fuentes*. — 25 1/2 M. *Colico*, see p. 471.

104. From the Maloja to Chiavenna. Val Bregaglia.

Comp. Maps, pp. 394, 408.

19 1/2 M. Diligence from Samaden to (34 M.) Chiavenna over the Maloja, twice daily, 7 hrs. (from St. Moritz 5 1/2, Silvaplana 5, Maloja Cursaal 4 hrs.); fares 13 fr. 65, coupé or banquette 16 fr. 40 c. — Carriage from St. Moritz 45, with two horses 75-90 fr. — Extra-Post and pair from Samaden 69 fr. 20 c. — Railway from Chiavenna to Colico, p. 399. — Finest route from the Engadine to the Italian lakes. Change in vegetation very striking.

Maloja Pass (5943'), see p. 408. The road descends the abrupt slope of the Maloja (about 820') in 12 bends, which walkers cut off. (From the sixth bend a path leads to the left to the *Orlegna Waterfall*, see p. 408.) The pines and other conifers just below the pass are very luxuriant. On the right bank of the *Orlegna* is the ruined church of *San Gaudenzio* (on the right), where we look back for the last time at the château of Belvedere on the Maloja.

3 M. **Casaccia**, Rom. *Casätsch* (4790'; *Hôt.-Pens. Stampa*), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia, is commanded by the ruin of *Turratsch*. Bridle-path to *Stalla* over the *Septimer*, see p. 404.

The upper **Val Bregaglia**, Ger. *Bergeller-Thal*, watered by the *Mera* or *Maira*, is Swiss. The language is Italian, but several of

the parishes are Protestant. The road traverses the open valley to the S., and 3/4 M. below Casaccia crosses the Orlegna before its junction with the Maira. Beyond the hamlet of (1/2 M.) *Lobbia* (4720′) are the *Cascata dell' Albigna* (left; see below) and other fine waterfalls on the hillsides. The road descends in windings (cut off by the old road, in part the paved Roman road, following the telegraph) to *Asarina* (4435′). Then, beyond the mouth of Val Albigna and the *Grotta di Albigna* (used for beer), we reach —

7 1/2 M. **Vicosoprano**, Rom. *Vespran* (3565′; pop. 339; **Couronne et Poste*), with a handsome church, at the influx of the *Albigna* into the Mera.

The **Val Albigna** is repaying. Above Vicosoprano (3/4 M.) we diverge to the right from the road, and ascend through wood to the (3 hrs.) *Cascata dell' Albigna*, a fine fall in a wild ravine, near the foot of the *Albigna Glacier*. The adjoining chalet (6773′) is not always occupied. Thence over the *Cacciabella Pass* to *Bondo*, and over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja*; see p. 409. — A trying route leads to the S. across the *Albigna Glacier* and the *Forcella di San Martino* (*Passo di Zocca*; 9000′), between the *Cima di Castello* (11,155′; easily ascended from the pass, 2 hrs.) and *Mte. di Zocca* (10,425′), to the *Val di Mello* and *San Martino* (p. 437).

Pizzo della Duana (10,300′; 6-7 hrs.), easy for adepts. From Vicosoprano, to the N., by *Alp Zocchetta* and *Pianlò*, to the small *Lago di Val Campo*, and up the arête from the E. side to the top. We may descend by *Alp Pianaccio* to *Soglio*. — Guides, *Eman. Milesi* and *Aug. Clalüna*, both at Maloja in summer.

Next come *Borgonuovo*, Rom. *Bornöv* (3470′), and **Stampa** (**Alb. Piz Duan*, moderate). Picturesquely situated on the hill to the right lies *Coltura*, with the château of Baron Castelmur and the white church of *San Pietro*. About 1/2 M. below Stampa, between telegraph-posts 24 and 23, to the right of the road, are distinctly visible the traces of three ancient roads, one beside the other. At telegraph-post 22 are traces of an old bridge, still popularly known as *Punt Alt*, and on the left bank, at the foot of the Motta di San Pietro, is the continuation of the road, believed to be of Roman construction. Walnuts and chestnuts appear, and the full luxuriance of S. Alpine vegetation begins beyond the rocky gateway of *La Porta*, near —

11 M. **Promontogno** (2685′), picturesquely dominated by the church of Our Lady and the ruin of *Castelmur*, whence ancient walls stretch down to the valley. In an open situation below the village, to the left, is the **Hôt. Bregaglia* (R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, pens. 9 fr.). Beyond it, at the entrance of *Val Bondasca*, of which we obtain a glimpse, lies the large village of *Bondo*, with a château of the Salis. For three months Bondo never sees the sun.

Pleasant excursion (guide desirable; *Andrea Picenoni* of Bondo) to **Val Bondasca**, and over the *Lombardoi*, *Laretto*, and *Naravedro Alps* to (4 hrs.) the highest *Alp di Sciora* (6785′), grandly situated: E. rise Piz Cacciabella (9745′) and the Pizzi di Sciora; S. are the Bondasca Glacier and the bold Badile group (p. 437). — Over the crevassed *Bondasca Glacier* and the *Passo di Bondo* (10,200′) to the *Val Porcellizza* and *Bagni del Masino* (p. 437; hazardous; 10 hrs. from Bondo). — Over the *Cacciabella Pass* to the *Albigna Glacier*, or the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja* (15 hrs. from Promontogno), p. 409.

The road crosses the Mera, here joined by the wild *Bondasca*, and passes the houses of *Spino* (2630′). A road leads to the right to Soglio (see below). Mulberries, figs, and vines are luxuriant.

13½ M. **Castasegna** (2235′; **Hôt.-Rest. Schumacher; Alb. Svizzero*), a closely-built but pleasant village, is the last Swiss place.

Pleasant walk through beautiful chestnut-wood, past the fall of *Acqua di Stoll*, to (1 hr.) **Soglio**, Ger. *Sils* (3570′; **Hôt.-Pens. Willy*). In the hotel-garden the stone-pine or Alpine cedar is seen in curious juxtaposition with the chestnut. Superb view of the Bondasca Glacier. Descent by a new road to Spino (see above; carr. to Vicosoprano 10 fr.). — Over the *Duana Pass* to the Averser-Thal, see p. 396. — ***Piz Gallegione** (10,285′), 5 hrs. from Soglio, with guide, is not difficult. From Soglio 3½ hrs. to the saddle (*Forcella;* 8924′), between the Gallegione and the *Cima di Cavio;* then to the left in 1½ hr. to the top (splendid view).

Just below Castasegna, beyond the *Lovere*, which descends from the right, is the Italian Dogana or custom-house.

15 M. **Villa di Chiavenna**, a large and picturesquely-situated village, with a lofty pilgrimage-church. Then (1¼ M.) *Santa Croce.*

Above Santa Croce (left), on the opposite bank of the *Mera*, once stood the thriving town of *Plurs*, with 2430 inhab., which was destroyed by a landslip from Mte. Conto in 1618. The mass of earth which buried the town is 60′ thick, and is now clothed with chestnuts. — Near *Curtinaccio*, ¾ M. from the road and 4½ M. from Chiavenna, is the old baronial *Villa Roncalia*, with a fine panelled hall.

To the right of *Sant' Abbondio* is the fine double fall of the *Acqua Fraggia.* Then through *Campedello* and the *Borgo Nuovo Piuro*, a suburb of Chiavenna, named after the buried town of Plurs, to —

19½ M. *Chiavenna* (p. 398). Station at the opposite end.

105. From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio.

Comp. Maps, pp. 408, 428.

79 M. Italian Diligence from Tirano to Bormio Baths daily in 6¾ hrs. (9 fr. 20 c.); Austrian Diligence daily (from mid-June to Oct.) from Bormio Baths over the Stelvio to Eyrs in 10½ hrs. (coupé 8 fl. 40 kr.; also open carriages), leaving the Baths at 6.30 a.m., reaching Santa Maria at 11.10, Franzenshöhe at 1.10, Trafoi at 3, Prad at 4.55, and Eyrs at 5.30 p.m. From Eyrs to Nauders daily in 5, to Landeck (p. 444) 10½ hrs. (8 fl. 40 kr.). — Extra-Post and pair from Tirano to Bormio Baths 50 fr. Return-carriages to Tirano and Bormio are often met with at Poschiavo (p. 435). One-horse carr. from Pontresina to Bormio 80, two-horse 120 fr. (to Le Prese in 5¾ hrs., where a night is spent; thence to Bormio 8 hrs.). Carr. and pair from Samaden to Meran over the Stelvio in 3½ days, 250 fr. and 25 fr. fee. Extra-post and pair from Bormio Baths to Trafoi in 6½ hrs., 60 fr.

Walking. From Bormio Baths to Sta. Maria 4½-5, Stelvio Pass 1, Franzenshöhe 1½, Trafoi 1½, Prad 2 hrs. (From Sta. Maria over the Wormser Joch to St. Maria in the Münster-Thal 3, Taufers 1½, Mals 1½ hr.)

Tirano (1475′), see p. 436. The road ascends vine-clad hills to the district of *Sernio* (2080′). To the N. rises the abrupt *Mte. Masuccio* (9240′), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked the *Adda*, and converted the valley as far as *Tovo* into a lake. At (5 M.) *Mazzo* the road crosses the Adda, and at *Grosotto* (Alb. Pini) the *Roasco*, the brook of *Val Grosina* (p. 427). On the left are the well-preserved ruins of the castle *Venosta.* We cross the Adda again beyond *Grosio.*

12 M. **Bolladore** (2840′; *Posta* or *Angelo; Hôt. des Alpes*). On the N. slope is the pretty church of *Sondalo*. The valley contracts; vegetation becomes poorer; below us dashes the grey glacier-water of the Adda. 1½ M. *Mondadizza;* 1½ M. *Le Prese;* we again cross the Adda. The defile *La Serra di Morignone*, 3¾ M. long, separates the Valtellina from the region of Bormio. The *Ponte del Diavolo* witnessed a skirmish between Austrians and Garibaldians in 1859. At the end of the defile is the hamlet of *Morignone* in a green dale *(Valle di Sotto)*, with the church above. The next group of houses is *Sant' Antonio*. Beyond (3½ M.) *Ceppina* opens the broad green valley *(Piano)* of Bormio, flanked with lofty pine-clad mountains, partly covered with snow. At *Santa Lucia* we cross the *Frodolfo*, which joins the Adda below the bridge, and turn to the N.E. to (3¼ M.) —

25½ M. **Bormio,** Ger. *Worms* (4020′; **Posta* or *Leone d'Oro; Alb. della Torre*, Piazza Cavour), at the entrance to *Val Furva*, an old-fashioned little town, with dilapidated towers.

From Bormio to Livigno, bridle-path (7 hrs.; without guide; better in the reverse direction; road to Semogo). At *Premadio* we cross the Adda and ascend the Val di Dentro to (1½ hr.) *Isolaccia* (p. 427). On the slope to the right lies the hamlet of *Pedenosso;* above it, on the saddle of *Mte. delle Scale*, rise two towers which once defended the pass (*Scale di Fraele;* 6370′). [By the Scale di Fraele to *San Giacomo di Fraele* (6390′), and by the *Val Mora Pass* and *Giufplan* (7723′) to the *Buffalora Alp*, near the *Ofen Pass* (p. 429), and *Zernetz*, 12 hrs.; guide, advisable, 20 fr.] Beyond Isolaccia the path ascends on the left bank of the brook; ½ hr., *Semogo* (4673′; Martinelli); above, opposite, at the mouth of *Val Viola*, is the church of *San Carlo*. (Val Viola Pass to the Bernina, see p. 427.) From the (2½ hrs.) **Foscagno Pass** (7556′; **Cantina*, plain, R. 2 fr.), with its two little lakes, we look back at the Val Viola and the S. Ortler Mts. Descent to (1 hr.) *Trepalle* (6850′); then to the W., over the hill of *Dheira*, to (1½ hr.) *Livigno* (p. 429).

At Bormio the windings of the Stelvio road begin. (The diligence starts from the New Baths, 2 M. from Bormio; carriage thither from Bormio in the morning, if ordered previously.)

27½ M. The ***New Baths of Bormio** (*Bagni Nuovi*, 4380′; R., L., & A. 3¾-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.), on a terrace, with a fine view of the Bormio Valley and the surrounding mountains, are much visited in July and August, and remain open till the middle of October. The water (92-100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs at the *Old Baths* (see below), on the rocks above (¾ M.; path and road).

The Stelvio road, constructed in 1820-25, ascends in a long curve, affording superb views of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina; S.W., the *Corno di San Colombano* (9915′), *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280′), and *Cima Redasco* (10,300′); S.E., the *Mte. Valaccetta* (10,425′) and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,820′), at the upper end of *Val Furva;* W., the *Val Viola* (p. 427). We cross an iron bridge, and pass through a short tunnel *(Galleria dei Bagni)*, beyond which the *Old Baths* (*Bagni Vecchi;* 4760′) lie below us, on the left. Beyond the deep gorge of the Adda rises the abrupt *Mte. delle Scale* (see above).

To the left, farther on, the *Adda* emerges from the wild *Val Fraele*. A copious brook, which falls from the rocks below the mouth

of the Val Fraele, is erroneously called the source of the Adda. A series of galleriès, partly of wood and partly hewn in the rock, for protection against avalanches and torrents, carry the road through a defile *(Il Diroccamento)* to the refuges, the (first) *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5585′), and (second) *Cantoniera Bruciato* (6495′). On the W. side of the valley rises the huge *Mte. Braulio* (9775′). The road crosses the brook of *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Alto*, and ascends in windings (short-cuts). In a gorge to the left are the **Falls of the Braulio*. We next pass the *Casino dei Rottĕri di Spondalonga* (7100′), a road-menders' hut, and the (third) *Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (7588′; inn, tolerable), with a chapel.

34 M. **Santa Maria** (8160′; *Gobbi's Inn*), the *Quarta Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house, in a bleak Alpine valley.

A bridle-path (road in progress) leads to the left from the Cantoniera Santa Maria to the **Wormser Joch** (*Umbrail Pass*, or *Giogo di Santa Maria;* 8240′), and descends the *Muranza Valley* to (2½-3 hrs.) the Swiss village of *St. Maria* in the Münster-Thal (p. 442); thence by *Taufers* in 3½ hrs. to *Mals* (p. 442) in the Adige Valley.

**Piz Umbrail* (9945′), the E. and highest peak of the bold serrated mountains bounding the Val Braulio on the N., is a splendid point (1¾ hr.; guide, 5-6 fr.). By the Dogana we ascend to the right, up a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path. Superb view (panorama by Faller). — Travellers from Bormio diverge to the left from the road, ¼ hr. above the 3rd Cantoniera (see above), ascend to (1 hr.) a small lake, and then over rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to the 4th Cantoniera.

The road affords glimpses of the Münster-Thal to the left. On the right is the glistening *Eben Glacier*. The pass is free from snow only in warm summers; snow, 6′ deep, often lies by the roadside in June. On the (1½ M.) **Stelvio Pass** (*Stilfser Joch* or *Ferdinandshöhe;* 9055′) are a road-menders' house and the *Dreisprachen-Hütte* (inn). A column to the right marks the boundary between Italy and Tyrol; ½ M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A path ascends to the left in ¼ hr. to the **Dreisprachenspitze* (9325′), a rocky height affording an admirable view, especially of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises immediately opposite. The bare reddish *Monte Pressura* (*Röthelspitze;* 9940′) intercepts the view, to the N., of the Münster-Thal.

The road descends the talc-slate slopes in long windings. To the right rise the *Geisterspitze* (11,405′) and *Tuckettspitze* (11,385′). The views from the road are finer than from the short-cuts.

40½ M. **Franzenshöhe** (7180′; *Inn*, R. 70 kr.). To the S. the huge *Madatsch Glacier* descends far into the valley. Farther on (1½ M.), just beyond the 18th kilomètre, Mme. de Tourville, an English lady, was murdered by her husband in 1876. The finest point of view is the (1 M.) **Weisse Knott* (6110′; rfmts.), a small platform: before us, the sombre Madatschspitz; to the right, the Madatsch Glacier; to the left, the Trafoi Glacier, and above it, the Pleisshorn and Ortler; in the valley far below, amidst pines, is the chapel of the Three Holy Springs (p. 442). In the distance, to the N., rises the snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel. The marble obelisk is a memoral of Joseph Pichler, who first ascended the Ortler (1804). Far below lies (2½ M.) —

45½ M. **Trafoi** (5080′; **Trafoi Hotel*, a large new house; **Neue Post; *Hôt. Stelvio* or *Alte Post; Zur Schönen Aussicht*), a hamlet, superbly situated at the foot of the *Ortler* (12,800′), the highest of the Eastern Alps (ascended hence in 8-9 hrs., or from Sulden in 7-8 hrs.; comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Austrian custom-house.

Pleasant walk (¾ hr.) to the **Three Holy Springs** (5240′), which rise in the valley below, at the foot of the Ortler. A good path diverges from the road to the left near the Trafoi Hotel, and leads at the same level through meadows and wood, and over moraine. At the end of the valley are figures of Christ, Mary, and St. John, under a roof, and from their breasts flows the icy cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and an auberge for pilgrims. Opposite rises the huge and sheer Madatsch, over the dark limestone rocks of which fall two brooks. Above, to the left, are the ice-masses of the Trafoier and Lower Ortler-Ferner, overtopped by the Trafoier Eiswand. The scene is interesting and impressive.

We follow the boisterous *Trafoi-Bach*, which we cross four times. 3 M. *Gomagoi*, Ger. *Beidewasser* (4175′; *Reinstadler, plain), with a small fort. To the right opens the picturesque *Sulden Valley*, with the (2¼ hrs.) village of *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (6050′; *Sulden Hotel, first-class; *Eller; Ortlerhof; comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The narrow valley barely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several falls. On the hill to the left lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, which gives its name to this route. — 4½ M. —

53 M. **Prad** (2950′; *Neue Post; Alte Post*) lies at the foot of the Stelvio route. The road intersects the broad valley of the *Etsch* or *Adige*, and crosses a marsh and the river by a long viaduct, to (2 M.) *Neu-Spondinig* (2900′; *Hirsch), on the highroad from Botzen and Meran to Landeck, 1½ M. to the W. of *Eyrs*.

Walkers avoid the glaring and fatiguing road by Spondinig by diverging to the left at Prad, on the right bank of the Adige. This route, skirting the mountains, and passing several ruined castles, leads to *Agums*, *Lichtenberg* (inn), and *Glurns* (3260′; *Sonne), a small town with an old church, and (2½ hrs.) *Mals* (see below).

To the Münster-Thal a narrow road leads to the W. from Glurns on the right bank of the *Rambach*, which (2½ M.) it crosses. (Avoid track on right bank, by *Riffair*.) The (5 M.) loftily situated village of *Taufers* (4042′; *Post), with its three churches, is commanded by three ruined castles. (Over *La Cruschetta* to *Scarl*, see p. 433.) Thence to the (½ M.) Swiss frontier and (½ M.) **Münster**, Rom. *Mustair* (3765′; **Hôt. Münsterhof; Piz Ciavalatsch; Hirsch*), the first village in the Grisons, with a large Benedictine church. The road descends, crosses the Rambach (passing the *Aua da Pisch*, a fine waterfall in a wooded gorge to the left), and ascends gradually by *Sielva* to (2 M.) **St. Maria** (4553′; **Piz Umbrail; *Weisses Kreuz*), a large village at the mouth of *Val Muranza*. Over the Wormser Joch to Bormio, p. 441; over the Ofen Pass to Zernetz, p. 429; over the Scarl Pass to Schuls, p. 433.

The Nauders road skirts the hills, at a distance from the Adige. The valley is called the *Vintschgau*, after the *Venosti*, its ancient inhabitants. To the left rises the ruin of *Lichtenberg*. On the right, near *Schluderns*, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp. To the left lies *Glurns* (see above), and on the road lies *Tartsch*. Near (6½ M.) Mals is the ancient tower of the *Frölichsburg*.

61½ M. **Mals** (3440′; *Post* or *Adler; Bär; Hirsch*) is a village of Roman origin. (To *Val d'Uina*, by *Sursass*, see p. 432.) Beyond

the Adige, on a hill to the left, rises the large Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg*. To the left, farther on, is *Burgeis*, with the castle of *Fürstenburg*. This monotonous part of the valley is called the *Malser Heide*. The road ascends and reaches the E. bank of the *Heider-See*, and beyond it —

69 M. **St. Valentin** *auf der Heide* (4695′; *Post*). Looking back, we have a superb *View (finest when approached from Nauders) of the ice-clad Ortler range, which fills the background. Skirting the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, the road leads to (3½ M.) *Graun*, at the entrance of the *Langtauferer-Thal*. To the left is the green *Reschen-See*, the source of the Adige. Beyond (2 M.) *Reschen* (4890′; Stern), at the N. end of the lake, we reach the **Reschen-Scheideck** (4900′), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and descend by the *Stille Bach* to (4½ M.) —

79 M. **Nauders** (4470′; *Post; Löwe; Mondschein*). The old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district law-courts.

From Nauders to the *Lower Engadine* (dilig. to *Schuls* daily), p. 434.

106. From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 370, 58.

118 M. Diligence from Nauders to Landeck (27 M.) daily in 5 hrs. (fare 4 fl. 40 kr.; also an omnibus). Railway from Landeck to Bregenz, 91 M., in 3-4 hrs.; fares 10 fl. 58, 6 fl. 28, 3 fl. 44 kr.

The road through the *Finstermünz Pass* runs high above the *Inn*, being hewn at places in the slate-rock. Two avalanche-galleries. At the entrance to the pass is a small fort, and beyond it a pretty waterfall. The finest point is **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3630′), a group of houses *(*Hotel)*. Far below, on the Inn, is *Alt-Finstermünz* (3210′), with its old tower and a bridge. The ravine of the Inn, with the Engadine Mts. in the background, is very picturesque.

The road descends gradually, through three short tunnels, and crosses the Inn 1½ M. before reaching —

8 M. **Pfunds** (3185′), which consists of two villages, *Pfunds*, on the right bank, and *Stuben* (Traube, Post), through which the road runs, on the left. To the S.W. towers *Piz Mondin* (10,375′), a peak of the N. Engadine chain; S.E., the *Glockthurm* (11,010′) and other peaks of the Oetzthaler Ferner. The road again crosses the Inn near (4¾ M.) *Tösens*. Then (4¾ M.) —

17½ M. **Ried** (2875′; *Post; Maass*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*. The road crosses to the left bank at (2 M.) *Prutz* (Rose), at the mouth of the *Kaunser-Thal*, in which, farther on, the Grieskogel is visible. Above Prutz, on a rock to the left, is the ruin of *Laudegg;* near it lies the village of *Ladis* (3900′), with sulphur-baths, 1¼ hr. from Ried (new road); ½ hr. higher is *Obladis* (4545′), a favourite mineral bath, well fitted up and finely situated.

The road recrosses the Inn by the (2½ M.) *Pontlatz Bridge* (2820′), 5 M. from Landeck, where the Bavarian invaders were sign-

ally defeated by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' in 1703 and 1809. To the right, *Flies*, with *Schloss Piedenegg*. To the left, beyond the Inn, a fall of the *Urgbach*, high above which is the village of *Hochgallmig*. The Inn dashes through a gorge and forms several cataracts.

27 M. **Landeck** (2670′; **Post; Schwarzer Adler; Goldner Adler*), a large village on both banks of the Inn, is commanded by the ancient *Castle Landeck*, now tenanted by poor families. The *Railway Station* (*Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.) lies 1 M. to the E.

The *Arlberg Railway crosses the Inn. To the left, a glimpse of the picturesque Landeck; to the right rises the huge *Parseierspitze* (9965′). The train ascends on the right bank of the *Sanna* to (31 M.) station *Pians* (2990′), opposite the village of that name (Alte and Neue Post), which lies far below. Above it is *Grins*. Several viaducts. 33½ M. *Wiesberg*, with an old château. We cross the *Trisanna*, which descends from the *Patznaun-Thal* to the *Rosanna* to form the Sanna, by a bridge, 280 yds. long and 180′ high. Tunnel.

37 M. *Strengen* (3355′), at the base of the *Peziner Spitze* (8353′). To the W., the *Riffler* (10,565′), with its glacier. We follow the right bank of the Rosanna to (40½ M.) **Flirsch** (3795′; *Post*), at the foot of the *Eisenspitze* (9400′), prettily situated. The valley expands. We cross the Rosanna three times to (44½ M.) *Pettneu*, and twice more to (49½ M.) **St. Anton** (4270′; **Post; Adler*), the highest village in the Rosanna or *Stanzer-Thal*, at the E. base of the *Arlberg*.

The train enters the great ***Arlberg Tunnel**, nearly 6⅓ M. long (St. Gotthard Tunnel 9¼ M.), ascends slightly to the middle of it (4300′ above the sea-level; 1600′ below the Arlberg Pass), and then descends to the *Kloster-Thal*. 57 M. *Langen* (3990′; buffet), on the right bank of the *Alfenz*. On the N. side of the valley the train descends over several viaducts to (62 M.) *Danöfen* and —

66½ M. **Dalaas** (3055′); the village (2750′; *Post*) is charmingly situated far below. Several viaducts and tunnels. 59½ M. *Hintergasse* (2700′). At (74 M.) *Bratz* (2315′; Löwe) we reach the floor of the valley. Then down the broad *Illthal* to —

80 M. **Bludenz** (1905′; **Bludenzer Hof*, *Scesaplana*, **Hôt. Arlberg*, at the station; in the town, **Kreuz*), prettily situated. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner-Thal*, with the ice-clad Scesaplana in the background.

Lüner-See and Scesaplana, very repaying. (To the lake 6-6½ hrs., easy.) We descend and cross the Ill to *Bürs*, and ascend the charming *Brandner-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Brand* (3360′; *Beck; *Scesaplana). Then up the right bank of the *Alvierbach* to *Alp Lagant*, and up zigzags over grass, debris, and rock. In 3-3½ hrs. we reach the rocky saddle on the N.W. side of the beautiful blue **Lüner-See** (6475′), the largest lake among the Rhætian Alps, 4 M. in circuit. On the W. bank is the *Douglass Hut* (inn).

The ascent of the ***Scesaplana** (9735′), the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, is toilsome, but safe (4 hrs.; guide from Bludenz 9½, from Brand 7 fl.). Leaving the Douglass Hut, we skirt the lake a little way, then ascend to the right, over grass, loose stones, and the dreary, rock-strewn *Todte Alp*. Lastly through a steep 'cheminée' to the arête, and easily to the top. The imposing prospect embraces all Swabia, as far N. as Ulm;

N.E., the Vorarlberg and Algäu Alps; E., the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps; S. and W., the Swiss Alps from the Bernina to the Bernese Mts., the Rhine Valley, Canton Appenzell, and Lake Constance. — Descent to the *Scesaplana Club Hut*, and by *Alp Fasons* to (4 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prätigau, p. 371. From the Douglass Hut to (7 hrs.) Schruns (see below) a fine route leads past the grand **Schweizer-Thor* (7055'; pass to the Prätigau, p. 371) to the *Oefen Pass* (7520'), and descends to the finely situated *Sporer-Alp*, and through the *Gauer-Thal* (see below; adepts need no guide).

The **Montafon** (Map, p. 370; for a detailed description, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*), to the S.E. of Bludenz, is a beautiful and populous valley, watered by the Ill, and separated from the Prätigau on the S. by the *Rhaetikon Mts.* The road (omnibus to Schruns several times daily, 80 kr.) leads by *St. Peter* to (4 M.) *St. Anton*, a hamlet on a mound of debris at the base of the *Schwarzhorn;* then, on the right bank of the Ill, to (3½ M.) **Schruns** (2260'; pop. 1710; **Taube;* **Löwe;* **Stern*), the chief place in the valley, charmingly situated at the foot of the *Bartholomäberg* (3560'; a fine point of view). On the opposite bank of the Ill lies *Tschaguns*, at the entrance to the *Gauer-Thal*, whence a path crosses the *Drusenthor* (7220'), between the *Drusenfluh* (9300') and *Sulzfluh* (see below), to (8 hrs.) *Schiers* (p. 371) in the Prätigau. (To the Lüner-See, see p. 444.) By the *Partnun Pass*, or by the *Plasseggen Pass*, to (7-8 hrs.) *Küblis*, see p. 372. — The **Sulzfluh* (9265'; 7 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is a splendid point, hardly inferior to the Scesaplana: to the *Tilisuna Hut* (7255'; inn) 5 hrs., to the top 2 hrs. more (descent to Küblis, p. 372).

Above Schruns the valley contracts. To the S. of (5 M.) *Gallenkirch* (2730'; Adler, Rössle) opens the *Gargellen-Thal*, with the finely situated village of *Gargellen* (5164'; Hôt. Madrisa), whence tolerable routes cross the *St. Antönien-Joch* (7850') to the W. to (6 hrs.) *Küblis* (p. 372), and the *Schlappiner-Joch* (7220') to the E. to (7-8 hrs.) *Klosters* in the Prätigau (p. 372). Passing *Gurtepohl*, we next reach (5 M.) *Gaschurn* (3120'; *Rössl; *Krone), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Gannera-Thal*, and (2½ M.) *Patenen* (3435'; Sonne), the last Montafon village. (Passes to the *Patznaun*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*)

FROM PATENEN OVER THE FERMUNT PASS TO GUARDA in the Lower Engadine (10 hrs.; guide), trying, but attractive. We ascend the *Gross-Fermunt-Thal* to the right, passing the grand *Stüber* or *Höllen Fall*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Madlener-Haus* (6495'; inn), on the *Gross-Fermunt-Alp*, W. of the *Bieler Höhe*. Thence to the S., past the source of the *Ill*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Wiesbadener Hütte* (8400'; inn), on the margin of the great *Fermunt Glacier*, and over the easy glacier to the (1 hr.) **Fermunt Pass** (9180'), between (E.) the *Dreiländerspitze* (10,350'), and (W.) *Piz Buin* (10,880'), the highest of the Vorarlberg Mts. (ascended by adepts without difficulty, from the Wiesbadener Hütte 3½ hrs.). Steep descent to *Val Tuoi* and (2½ hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 430). — By the *Rothe Furka* to *Klosters*, see p. 374.

84 M. *Strassenhaus.* We cross the *Ill;* then the *Mänkbach*, issuing from the *Gamperton-Thal* on the left. 87 M. *Nenzing.* 91½ M. *Frastanz*, at the mouth of the *Samina-Thal.* The Illthal, called the *Wallgau* below Bludenz, contracts. At Feldkirch the Ill forces its way through the limestone rocks (*Obere* and *Untere Illklamm*) before it falls into the broad Rhine Valley. We cross the Ill, enter the Upper Illklamm, and pass through a short tunnel.

93½ M. **Feldkirch** (1510'; pop. 3800; **Englischer Hof*, R. from 80 kr., D. 1½ fl.; *Vorarlberger Hof*, at the rail. stat., R. from 80 kr., pens. from 2½ fl.; *Bär; Löwe; Schäfle;* beer at the *Rössl; Rail. Restaurant*), a natural fortress, hemmed in by mountains, and once the key to Tyrol, is a pleasant little town. Above it rises the ruined *Schattenburg.* A large Jesuit school here is called the *Stella Matutina.*

The *Parish Church*, of 1487, contains a 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; and the *Capuchin Church* has another good 'Descent'. By the Gymnasium is a small botanical garden.

Fine view of the Rhine Valley from the ***Margarethenkapf** (1830'), a hill 20 min. to the W., on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and pleasant park of Hr. von Tschavoll (tickets at the hotels; or visiting-card suffices).

FROM FELDKIRCH TO BUCHS (11½ M.) railway in ¾ hr. (fares 60, 40, 20 kr.). It sweeps round the *Ardetzenberg*, crosses the Ill at *Nofels*, and intersects the broad Rhine Valley. Stations, *Nendeln* and *Schaan*. (*Vaduz*, 2 M. to the S., p. 66.) Near *Buchs* (p. 65) it crosses the Rhine.

We skirt the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*. 96 M. *Rankweil*, at the foot of the *Laternser-Thal*, with a picturesque church. From the alluvial plain of the Rhine rise wooded knolls, such as the *Kummenberg* (2190'), to the left. Near (101½ M.) *Götzis*, with its modern church, are two ruined castles of the Montforts.

104½ M. **Hohenems** (1420'; **Post; Krone*) lies at the foot of bold rocks, crowned with the ruins of *Neu-* and *Alt-Hohenems*. In the village is a château of Count Waldburg-Zeil. We cross the *Dornbirner Ach*.

109½ M. **Dornbirn** (1435'; pop. 10,700; **Hôt. Weiss; *Dornbirner Hof; *Hirsch; Mohr*), a thriving town, more than 2 M. long. The S.W. background is formed by the Appenzell Mts., the Kamor and Hohe-Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the serrated Curfirsten.

111½ M. *Schwarzach;* 114½ M. *Lautrach*. (Junction-line, left, to *St. Margrethen*, p. 65.) The train crosses the *Bregenzer Ach* to —

118 M. **Bregenz.** — *OESTERREICHISCHER HOF, by the pier; HÔT. EUROPA, MONTFORT, HABSBURGER HOF, at the station; *WEISSES KREUZ; POST; *SCHWEIZERHOF, Römer-Str.; KRONE; BREGENZER HOF, near the rail. station. — Wine at *F. Kinz's;* beer at *Forster's Brewery* and at the *Hirsch; Railway Restaurant.*

Bregenz (1260'; pop. 7000), the Roman *Brigantium*, capital of the *Vorarlberg*, is beautifully situated at the E. end of *Lake Constance*. The *Old*, or *Upper*, *Town*, on a height, marks the site of the *Roman Castrum*, and once had two gates, the northern of which survives. Good survey from the *Pier*.

The ***Gebhardsberg** (1965'; ¾ hr., last half through wood), with the ruin of *Hohen-Bregenz*, an auberge, and a pilgrimage-church, commands a charming view of the Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and Rhine, and the Appenzell and Glarus Alps. Picturesque foreground, formed by abrupt pine-clad hills.

The ***Pfänder** (3490'), to the E. of Bregenz, affords a far more extensive prospect. The path (1¾-2 hrs.) leads across the *Berg Isel* (rifle-range and restaurant) to *Weissenreute*, and ascends (white marks) to the right through wood, by *Hintermoos*, to the large **Hotel* (pens. 3½ fl.), 5 min. below the top. The carriage-road (2-2½ hrs.) leads past the 'Berg Isel' (see above), and through wood, to the hamlet of *Fluh* (Adler, Traube), halfway, and the hotel.

Railway to *Lindau* (6 M.; p. 57) by *Lochau* in 22 min. (60, 42, 30 kr.). Steamboats on the *Lake of Constance*, see p. 30.

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113. From Como to Milan 478

107. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como *(Milan)*.

Comp. Maps, pp. 448, 470.

Railway (comp. p. 114) from Bellinzona to *Lugano*, 18½ M., in 41-71 min. (4 fr. 40, 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 20 c.); from Lugano to *Como*, 19½ M., in 33-58 min. (3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c.); from Lugano to *Milan*, 49½ M., in 1¾-3½ hrs. (express 9 fr. 20, 6 fr. 45 c.; slow trains 8 fr. 60, 6 fr. 5 c., 4 fr.).

Bellinzona (775′; pop. 4500; *Rail. Restaurant; *Hôt. Suisse et Poste*, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 5 fr.; **Hôt. St. Gotthard*, near the station; **Cervo; Leone d'Oro*, moderate; *Rail. Hotel*, plain; *Alb. Ristorante Ferrari*), a picturesque town, quite Italian in character, with a fine abbey-church of the 16th cent., is the capital of *Canton Ticino*. On the W. rises the *Castello Grande*, on an isolated hill; on the slope to the E. are the *Castello di Mezzo*, or *di Svitto*, and the lofty *Castello*

Corbario or *Corbè* (1500′). Fortified by the Visconti in the middle ages, Bellinzona was regarded as the key to the St. Gotthard Pass. In the 16-18th cent. the three castles were occupied by the Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden governors (comp. p. 122). The Castello Grande is now a prison and arsenal (fee); the other two are in ruins. — Bellinzona is the junction of the St. Gotthard line (to Lugano-Como, see below) and the branches to Locarno (p. 454) and Luino (p. 457).

Beautiful walk of 1½ hr.: from the station, to the S., through the town (10 min.), then, by the Banca Ticinense, ascend the stony path to the left, leading to the highest castle. After 20 min. the path to the castle diverges to the right; the path to the left leads to the conspicuous chapel of *Santa Maria della Salute*, which affords a picturesque view of the two lower castles and the Ticino Valley down to the Lago Maggiore. We may descend to the left, a little below the chapel, by a path between vineyard-walls to the station in 20-25 minutes.

Ascent of *Monte Camoghè* (7303′; from Bellinzona 7-8 hrs., with guide), see p. 452; by the *Passo di San Jorio* to the *Lake of Como*, see p. 471.

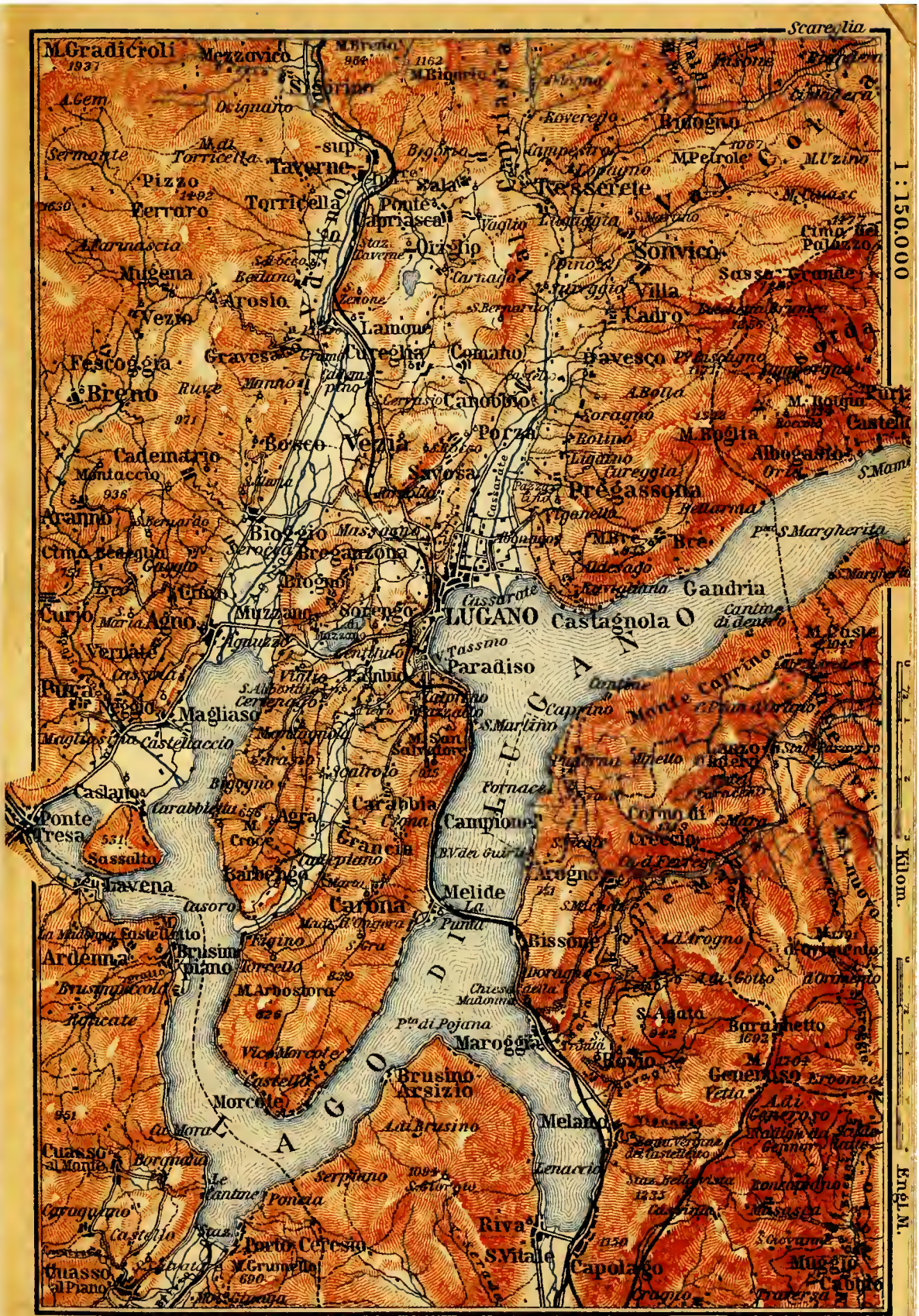
A tunnel carries us under the Castello di Mezzo (p. 447). At (2½ M.) *Giubiasco* (765′; Pens. Camoghè) the lines to *Lago Maggiore* (p. 457) diverge to the right.

Sweeping round to the left, the Lugano line nears the mountains near *Camorino*, and ascends the *Monte Cenere*, through walnut and chestnut trees. *Sant' Antonio* lies below on the right. 5½ M. *Cadenazzo* (p. 454). Two tunnels. View, improving as we ascend, of the Ticino Valley, the influx of the Ticino into Lago Maggiore, Locarno, and the Val Maggia Mts. We pass under **Monte Cenere**, the top of which is 370′ above us, by a tunnel, 1840 yds. long (1437′ above the sea-level; shut windows), to —

9 M. *Rivera-Bironico* (1560′), in the bleak dale of the *Leguana*, which soon joins the *Vedeggio*, from *Mte. Camoghè* (p. 452), to form the *Agno*. Beyond a short tunnel is (15 M.) **Taverne** (1105′; *Inn*). At *Lamone* (1033′) the train leaves the Agno, and ascends past *Cadempino* and *Vezia* to the *Massagno Tunnel* (1135′; 1016 yds. long).

18½ M. **Lugano.** — The Railway Station (1110′; Pl. C, 2; **Restaurant;* view) lies high above the town, to which we descend by road, path, or Cable Tramway (*Funicolare;* Pl. C, 2, 3; fares up 40 or 20 c., down 20 or 10 c.). — The Steamboat (p. 469) has three piers: *Lugano-Città*, by the Piazza Giardino; *Lugano-Parco*, near the Hôtel du Parc; and *Lugano-Paradiso*, for Paradiso and Mte. Salvatore.

Hotels. The chief send omnibuses to meet trains and steamers. *On the Lake:* *Grand Hôtel Splendide (Pl. c; B, 5), on the Paradiso road (p. 450), R., L., & A. 5-9, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr., frequented by English and Americans; *Hôtel du Parc (Pl. a; B, C, 4), in an old monastery at the S. end of the town, with garden (band twice a day) and the dépendances *Belvedere*, *Villa Ceresio*, and *Beau-Séjour* (Pl. b, B 4; the last, with fine garden, alone open in winter), R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, omnibus 1½, music ½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Pens. Bellevue au Lac, on the Paradiso road, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1¼, lunch 2¾, D. 3¾, pens. 7-10 fr. — Second Class: *Hôt. Lugano (Pl. e; C, 3), with a small garden, pens. 8-9 fr.; Albergo-Ristorante Americana (Pl. f; D, 3), Piazza Giardino, Italian, pens. 6 fr.; *Hôtel Garni Walter (p. 449), R. 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, on the Paradiso road, with garden, R. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Villa Speranza., Pens. & Restaurant Loreto, both at *Loreto* (Pl. B, 4). — *In the Town:* Hôt. Suisse (Pl. g;



Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Estab. Leipzig.

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Cernobbio
Torno
M.Uccelleria
Lecco
LAGO DI COMO
Bignanico
Carnasino
Capriccio
Vla Grumello
P. di Geno
Cna Prascia
Ost. dei Piani
562
651
716
BRUNATE
Nosetta
C. Carescione
Funicolare
Staz.
Grand Hotel
Vla S. Pietro
C. Valeria
Vla l'Olmo
Vla Adelaide
C. Torchiazzo
Camatta
S. Giorgio
Bagni
200
Porto
Staz.
C. Valle
S. Agostino
Staz. di Como Lago (Ferr. Nord)
Vla Nessi
Val di Vico
Mancucco
Camporino
Galbina
C. al Torchio
Staz. di Como S. Giovanni (Mediterranea)
Vla all'Olmo
COMO
S. Giuliano
S. Croce
S. Donato
Crotto
sup.
Garzola
inf.
C. Nisia
C. Scot
S. Agata
S. Martino
Staz. di Como Borghi
Rienza
Manicomio
535
M. della Croce
532
C. Ronco
Rondineto
Croce S. Euticchio
527
Vla Bianchi
454
S. Abbondio
S. Bartolomeo
S. Chiara
Cast. Baradello
Camerlata
Varese Laveno
Sarono Milano
0 100 200 300 400 500 1000 Mètres 1 : 28 000
0 1/2 1/2 Engl. Mile

D, 3), near Piazza Giardino, reputed good, R. & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3 fr.; PENS. ZWEIFEL, 4-5 fr.; ALBERGO-PENSION GRÜTLI, moderate. — *Near the Station:* to the S., *HÔT. BEAU-REGARD (Pl. i; B, 3), R., L., & A. 2½-4½, B. 1¼, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr.; *PENS. VILLA BELVEDERE, at *Montarina* (Pl. B, 3); *HÔT. ST. GOTTHARD (Pl. k; C, 3); to the N., *HÔT. WASHINGTON (Pl. d; C, 1), high and open, R., L., & A. 3-3½, pens. 7-8 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BERNA, 3 min. from the station, pens. 6½-10 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. OBERBERG, at *Massagno*, moderate. — *Below the Station:* *HÔT. MÉTROPOLE (formerly Villa Enderlein), with garden, pens. 8-10 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. PFISTER; HÔT.-PENS. ERICA (Pl. l; C, 2); HÔT. DE LA GARE, with restaurant, R. 2, D. incl. wine 4 fr.; *HÔT. DE LA VILLE & PENS. BON-AIR (Pl. o; C, 2), pens. 6-7 fr.; HÔT. MILAN & TROIS SUISSES, moderate; PENS. INDUNI, modest. — At *Paradiso* (p. 450): *HÔT.-PENS. REICHMANN (Pl. n; B, 6), R., L., & A. 2½-4, D. 4, pens. 8-9 fr.; *HÔT. DE L'EUROPE, R. 2½-3, pens. from 7½ fr.; HÔT. BEAU-RIVAGE, pens. 6-8 fr.; HÔT. NATIONAL AU LAC (5-6 fr.), these also on the lake; PENS. MEISTER, well spoken of, 5-6 fr. — At *Cassarate* (p. 450), 1 M. to the E. of the pier of Lugano, sheltered, with S. aspect: *PENS. VILLA CASTAGNOLA (Pl. G, 3), with pretty garden, R., L., & A. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *PENS. VILLA DU MIDI (Pl. G, 5), ¼ M. farther on, 4½-5 fr.; *PENS. VILLA MORITZ, higher up the hill, 5-6 fr. — At *Castagnola* (p. 450): PENS. MONT FLEURI. — At *Davesco*, 4½ M. to the N.E., above the Val Cassarate: SANATORIUM CASTELLO DI DAVESCO, with electric baths.

Restaurants at the Hotels. Also *Trattoria Biaggi* (rooms and pens.), to the W. of the Piazza della Riforma, on the way to the cable-tramway, Italian; *Café Jacchini*, Piazza Giardino. — Beer at the *Deutsches Brauhaus*, N.E. corner of Piazza Riforma; *Münchner Brauhaus*, at the post-office; *Walter* (p. 448), *Straub*, both on the quay, by Hôtel Lugano. — *Café Centrale*, Piazza Giardino; *Café Conti*, behind Piazza Riforma. — Confectioners: *Meister*, a little to the S.W. of the Palazzo Civico; *Forster*, Via Canova, by the post-office.

Lake Baths on the Paradiso road (20 c., towels 20 c., cabin 80 c.). WARM BATHS at *Anastasi's*, near the Hôtel du Parc.

Apollo Theatre, at the S. end of the Lake Promenade, with café-restaurant and terrace (opera and drama in winter, concerts and variety performances in summer).

Post & Telegraph (Pl. D, 3), Via Canova, near Hôt. Suisse. — Physicians, *Dr. Cornils*, *Dr. Zbinden*, *Dr. Reali*, etc. — Dentist, *Ed. Winzeler*. — Bookseller, *A. Arnold (Libreria Dalp)*, Piazza Giardino.

Electric Tramway every 15-20 min. from Piazza Giardino to Paradiso (Salvatore station), Cassarate, and Molino Nuovo (10 c.).

Carriage to or from the St. Gotthard Station, with one horse, 1 pers. 1, 2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fr.; two horses, 1-2 pers. 2, 3-5 pers. 3 fr.; same fares from the station to Paradiso and the Salvatore station, and from the town to *Cassarate*. From the town to *Castagnola*, or from the St. Gotthard or the Salvatore station to *Cassarate*, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, or 4 fr.; from these stations to *Castagnola* 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, and 6 fr. — *Circuit of Mte. San Salvatore* (p. 451; by Pambio, Figino, Morcote, Melide: 2½ hrs.; repaying) with one horse 7, with two horses 12 fr.; to *Capolago* 7 or 12, *Luino* 12 or 20, *Varese* 16 or 30 fr.; fee 10 per cent of fare.

Boats, with 1 rower 1¾, 2 rowers 3 fr. for the first hour; for each ½ hour more 1 rower ½, two rowers 1 fr., and fee. Sailing-boats 3½ fr. for the first hour, each ½ hr. more 1½ fr.

English Church Service in a chapel by the Hôtel du Parc.

English Goods (groceries, tea-room, etc.): *The British Trading Company*, Piazza del Comercio.

Lugano (905′; pop. 8000), the largest town in Canton Ticino, sharmingly situated on the lake of that name, is a pleasant place for come stay. The scenery is Italian in character; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the banks of the lake; the lower hills are clad with vineyards and gardens, which contrast beautifully

with the dark-green chestnuts and walnuts above them. To the S. rises *Monte San Salvatore*, wooded to its top; to the E., beyond the lake, is *Monte Caprino*, with *Monte Generoso* to its right. To the left, *Monte Brè* and the beautiful *Monte Boglia*. On the N. opens the broad valley of the *Cassarate*, backed by an Alpine amphitheatre, in which the serrated *Monte Camoghè* is conspicuous.

A broad *Quay*, planted with trees, is a favourite evening promenade. Opposite the pier is the handsome *Palazzo Civico* (Pl. C, 3), with a fine colonnaded court; to the E. of it is the *Piazza Giardino*, with promenades and a meteorological column. The *Piazza della Riforma*, or *Piazza Grande*, lies farther back. At the S. end of the quay rises a Fountain Statue of Tell, by Vela. — The church of *Santa Maria degli Angioli* (adjoining the Park Hotel) contains a fresco on the rood-loft by *Bernardino Luini*, the *Passion, one of his finest works, with numerous figures. On the wall to the left is the Last Supper, in three sections, and in the 1st Chapel on the right is a fine Madonna, both on panel by Luini.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also quite Italian. *San Lorenzo* (Pl. C, 2), the principal church, on the hill below the station, probably erected by Tommaso Rodari at the end of the 15th cent., has a marble façade. *View of town and lake from the terrace of the railway-station.

Walks (with benches and finger-posts). *South*, by the highroad through the *Paradiso* suburb (Pl. A, B, 6) and at the foot of Mte. San Salvatore, to the ($1^1/_4$ M.) cape of *San Martino*. To Melide, see p. 452. At Paradiso a path leads (right; 5 min.) to the *Belvedere*, with view of lake and town. — *West*, by the winding Ponte Tresa road (Pl. A, B, 4, 5; short-cuts), uphill to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) favourite *Restaurant du Jardin* (also pension); the village of *Sorengo* lies on a hill to the right (1325'; fine view from the church); to the W. is the Lake of Muzzano. Opposite the Restaurant du Jardin a road leads left, by *Gentilino*, to ($1^1/_2$ M.) the conspicuous church of *Sant' Abbondio* (1345'), adjoining which are several monuments by Vela. A very attractive walk (3 M. more) leads from Gentilino, to the right, through fine chestnut-woods to *Montagnola*, and back to Sant' Abbondio. — *East*, from Piazza Castello [where No. 78, on the right, is the entrance to the shady park of the *Villa Gabrini* (Pl. D, E, 3), with a marble figure of 'la Desolazione' by Vinc. Vela; fee $^1/_2$-1 fr.], the Via Carlo Cattaneo crosses the ($^1/_4$ M.) *Cassarate*, and leads to ($^3/_4$ M.) *Cassarate* (Pl. G, 3; electric tramway, see p. 449); thence we follow the sunny road at the foot of Mte. Brè to the right to (1 M.) *Castagnola* (1080'), in full view of Mte. San Salvatore (good restaurant at the Villa Moritz, p. 449). Thence a bridle-path (finger-post) ascends through vineyards, descends again at a second finger-post, and then runs up and down along the lake, skirting the rocky bay of *Sasso*, to (1-$1^1/_4$ hr.) *Gandria* (p. 469).

The finest excursion is to *Mte. San Salvatore (3000'), by Cable Railway (1 M. long) from Paradiso in 1/2 hr. (fare 3, down 2 fr.; return-ticket, including R., S., & B., 10 fr.). The lower station (1245'; rfmts.; Pl. A, 6) lies 1/4 M. from the *Lugano-Paradiso* pier (steamboat from Lugano-Città in 10 min.). The line, with an initial gradient of 17:100, crosses the St. Gotthard Railway, traverses a viaduct (112 yds. long; 38:100), and reaches the halfway station *Pazzallo* (1635'; with engine-house for dynamos, etc.), where carriages are changed. The line ascends over granite rock, at an increasing gradient (at last 60: 100), to the terminus (2915'; *Hôt. Kulm). Thence on foot to the (7 min.) summit (*Vetta*), on which there is a pilgrimage-chapel. The *View embraces the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, and the beautiful villas and gardens above Lugano; to the E., above Porlezza, is Monte Legnone (p. 471); to the N., above Lugano, rises the serrated Monte Camoghè; to the left of this are the distant Rheinwald Mts.; W. is the Monte Rosa chain, with the Matterhorn and other Valaisian Alps to the right. (Panorama by Imfeld. Morning-light best.) — Walkers pass under the St. Gotthard Railway to (1 1/2 M.) Pazzallo, follow the 'Al Monte' lane to the E., and cross (12 min.) the cable-tramway. To the top 2 hrs. in all (rough and neglected path, not advisable). — The beautiful and fragrant Daphne Cneorum and the Helleborus niger, or 'Christmas Rose', both of which thrive in gardens, are found on this mountain.

The *Monte Brè (3050'; ascent 2 1/2-3 hrs., descent 1 3/4 hr.; guide needless; mule 10 fr.) is another beautiful point. Electric Tramway to *Cassarate* (p. 450); road thence, to the N., to (3/4 M.) *Viganello* (1007'). Below the hill crowned by the church of *Pazzalino* we take the bridle-path to the right to (1/2 hr.) *Albonago* (1525'). Thence we ascend, partly between walls, and among chestnuts, figs, and vines, to (3/4 hr.) *Aldesago* (1950'), on the hillside, the highest village seen from Lugano. Aldesago is also reached in 3/4-1 hr. from *Castagnola* (p. 450), by *Ruvigliano*. Higher up, the path divides: both branches round the hill to the (1/2-3/4 hr.) village of *Brè* (2590'; 2 hrs. from Lugano; restaurant), at the back of the hill. From the church a narrow path ascends to the W., through brushwood, to the (1/2 hr.) top. This path also divides: that to the right ascends at once; that to the left first leads to a spur towards Lugano, and then ascends at the back of the hill. Beautiful view of Lake Lugano, especially towards Porlezza, and of the mountains around. Lugano is not visible from the top. — On the slopes of Mte. Brè and Mte. Boglia (see below) grow the pretty Epilobium Dodonæi, the charming little Selaginella helvetica, a fine species of Aspidium lobatum, and a wealth of Christmas roses (Helleborus niger).

Opposite Lugano, to the E., rises **Monte Caprino**, the 'Cantine' or rock-cellars of which are much visited on Sundays and holidays (in winter Mon. & Frid.; closed in the evening). Good 'Asti' of icy coolness is sold here. Another favourite resort is the *Cavallino Restaurant*, to the S. of the Cantine, with a fine waterfall near. Rowing-boat there and back in 2 1/2 hrs., incl. stay (with one rower 4 fr.); steamer on Sundays and holidays. — From the cellars a path ascends Mte. Caprino, and follows the ridge to the S.W. to the (3 hrs.) *Colmo di Creccio* (4327'), a picturesque point of view.

To San Bernardo and Bigorio (to stat. Taverne, 3 1/2-4 hrs.). A cart-track on the fertile slopes to the N. of Lugano leads by *Massagno*, *Savosa*, *Porza*, and *Comano* to the (1 1/2 hr.) church of **San Bernardo** (2310'), on a rocky plateau, with a picturesque view. (At the S.E. base of the hill are the village of *Canobio* and the château of *Trevano*.) Thence (at first following the hill-top, to the N.; no path) to *Sala* and the (1 1/4 hr.) monastery of **Bigorio** (2360'; rfmts.), charmingly situated. (The church contains a Madonna attributed to Guercino or Perino del Vaga.) Back by (1 M.) *Ponte Capriasca* (1425'; church containing a good old copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper; best light 11-1) to the (1 1/4 M.) rail. stat. *Taverne* (p. 448).

*Monte Boglia (4960'; 4-4 1/2 hrs.; guide desirable). Ascent by *Soragno* and *Alp Bolla*, or from *Brè* (see above) in 1 3/4 hr. View less extensive but more picturesque than from Mte. Generoso. Descent on the E. side through the *Val Solda* to *Castello* and *San Mamette* (steamboat-pier; p. 469) or *Oria* (p. 469).

Monte Camoghè (7303′; 7-8 hrs. from Lugano; guide from Colla) affords a grand Alpine panorama, from Mte. Rosa to the Ortler. We drive in 2½ hrs., by *Canobio* and *Tesserete* (*Sev. Antonini), and then to the right through *Val Colla*, to (10 M.) *Scareglia* or *Lower Colla* (3205′; *Osteria Garzirola). We then ascend on foot by *Colla* and *Alp Pietrarossa*, leaving *Mte. Garzirola* (see below) to the right, to (3 hrs.) *Alp Sertena* (5922′) and the (1½ hr.) top. — Optional descent to the N., by the *Rivolte* and *Leveno* Alps, to *Val Morobbia*, *Giubiasco*, and (5 hrs.) *Bellinzona* (p. 448; ascent of the Camoghè thence, 7-8 hrs.). — *Monte Garzirola* (6925′), 3 hrs. from Colla, also repaying. — From Val Colla the pass of *San Lucio* (5032′) leads to Porlezza, and the *Cima di Fojorma* (5928′; fine view) to *Val Solda* (p. 469), another path to which passes the curious dolomitic *Denti di Vecchia*.

Monte Tamaro (6433′; 4 hrs.; guide), from *Taverne* (p. 448) or *Bironico* (p. 448), not difficult. Splendid view, with Lago Maggiore in the distance.

Pleasant drive in a light car (16-17 fr.) by *Bioggio* (1053′) to (2 hrs.) *Cademario* (2407′), whence the trap is sent to Agno. Then walk up to (20 min.) **San Bernardo** (2955′; view of Lago Maggiore, etc.), down to the Aronno-Iseo road, and follow it to the left to *Iseo* (2254′; passing near the chapel of *Santa Maria*, 2560′), *Cimo*, *Vernate*, and (2 hrs.) *Agno* (p. 468).

To the *Grotto of Osteno*, see p. 469.

Railway from Lugano to Como (Milan). The train crosses the *Tassino Valley* on a viaduct, 130′ high (view to the left), and passes through the *Paradiso Tunnel* (828 yds.) under the N.E. spur of *Monte San Salvatore* (p. 451). It then skirts the lake, with views (left) of the wooded E. bank and its villages. 23 M. *Melide* (905′), 1½ M. from Cape San Martino (p. 450), with the Restaurant & Pension Demicheli (from 5 fr.) and the Grotto Civelli (cold viands). Train and road cross the lake to *Bissone* by a stone viaduct ½ M. long, which sadly mars the scenery, with an arch at each end for the passage of boats. Fine views on both sides. Two tunnels. 25 M. *Maroggia* (Ristorante Mara, with rooms), at the W. base of *Mte. Generoso*. View of the lake on the right.

27½ M. **Capolago** (**Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, with garden; *Rail. Restaurant*), at the end of the S.E. bay of the lake, stat. for the *Generoso Railway*. (Steamboat from Lugano thrice daily in ¾ hr.)

***Monte Generoso** (5590′), owing to its isolated position, opposite the chief range of the Swiss Alps, and to its height above the Italian lakes and the plains of Lombardy, commands one of the most superb views on the S. side of the Alps, and justly rivals the Rigi. A Rack-and-Pinion Railway, now, like the hotels, the property of the Pasta family, runs from Capolago to within 200′ of the top. The line, on Abt's system, is 5½ M. long and has a maximum gradient of 22 : 100 (Rigi Railway 25 : 100). Four trains ascend daily to the summit (Vetta) in 1¼ hr., to Bellavista (Hôtel Generoso) in 56 min.; return-fare to the top 10 fr. (half-fares on Sun.), from Lugano 11 fr. 75 c. (6 fr. on Sun.); ticket for the railway journey, and R., D., and B. at the Hôtel Kulm 18 fr. — The trains start from the pier at *Capolago* (see above), where the toothed rail begins, and halt at (2 min.) the St. Gotthard Railway station

Monte Rosa
Mischabel
Fletschhorn
M.Viso
Rognosa
Roche Melon
Levanna
Gr.St.Pierre
Tersiva
M.Mucrone
M.Marcio
Gr.Paradiso
Grivola
Corno Bianco
Dufourspitze
Strahlh.
Signalkuppe
Matterhorn
Rimpfh.
Alphubel
Täschhorn
Weissmies
Rossbodenhn
M.Leone
Bietschhorn
Aletschhorn
Jungfrau
Gr.Grünh.
Schreckhorn
Basodino
Galenstock
Campo Tencia
P.dei Mezzogiorno
M.Rosso
Grauhaupt
Vincentpyram.
Nordende
Weisshor
Allalinhorn
Dom
Portjengrat
Laquinh.
Rauthorn
Wasenhorn
Helsenhorn
Nesthorn
Distelh.
Gr.Wannenh.
Finsteraarh.
Wetterh.
Dammastock
P.di Vogorno
M.Gradicciolo
M.Zucchero
M.Tamaro
P.Forno
P.Orgnano
C.a di Redorta
M.Bigorio
Tagliaferro
Zumsit
So.
M.Moro
Stellh.
P.Bottarello
M.Ghiridone
M.Lemo
M.Breno
M.Caprino
Puntone d'Arzo
Lago Maggiore
Valle del Ticino
S.Bernardo
M.Castano
Lago di Lugano
Lago di Lugano
Lago di Lugano
M.a S.Giorgio
Morcote
Melide
M.a S.Salvatore
S.Martino
Lugano
P.di Vogorno
C.dell'Uomo
C.Lunga
P.di Piota
P.Medel
Todi
Gaggio
Gallinario
M.Boglia
M.del Simano
Sasso Grande
Vogelberg
Rheinwaldh.
Lentah.
P.di Termine
Camoghe
Garzirola
M.Stabiello
M.Albano
P.Menone
P.del Quadro
P.Agnone
P.di Groven
P.Tambo
C.Groppera
P.Stella
C.a del Largo
C.a di Gavi
P.Galleggione
M.Piantaggio
M.Grona
M.Galbiga
M.Costone
M.della Disgrazia
M.Droso
P.Trubinasca
C.a Ligoncio
P.di Prata
C.a del Largo
P.Bernina
P.zupò
M.Legnone
P.Scalino
P.Alto
P.a Stavallo
M.Melase
P.a dei Tre Signori
P.del Diavolo
M.Grigna
C.Pelaggia
M.Campione
P.a d'Arera
M.Albeno
M.S.Primo
M.Resegone
Val Solda
Val Cavergna
Val Canaria
Valtellina
Val di Varrone
Val Sassina
V.di Pelaggia
Val di ponna
Val intrasca
L.di Lugano
L.di Como
PANORAMA DEL MONTE GENEROSO.
Cima Settentrionale del Generoso
Porlezza
S.Fedele
Bellagio
M.Rado

The train crosses the road and the St. Gotthard line and ascends the Generoso (gradient 20:100; then 22:100), overlooking, on the right, the fertile Val di Laveggio, girt with wooded hills, the little town of Mendrisio, and behind us, Lake Lugano with San Vitale on the W. bank, and Mte. Salvatore to the N. We skirt abrupt cliffs and pass through a curved tunnel (156 yds.), just below which the summit of Mte. Rosa is visible, to stat. (1¾ M.) **San Nicolao** (2320′), in the wooded *Val di Solarino*. Then a great bend and a tunnel of 55 yds. Now, high on the hillside, we get views of the plain as far as Milan and Varese, and of the wooded valleys of the Generoso, while to the right rises Mte. Bisbino, with its pilgrimage-church. — 3½ M. **Bellavista** (4010′; *Restaurant; Alb. Bellavista*, plain). A walk leads from the station along the slope (benches) to the (10 min.) **Perron*, a spur immediately above Capolago, with a beautiful view, best in the morning, of Lake Lugano and the snow-peaks from the Gran Paradiso to the St. Gotthard. To the E. of the station (10 min.; hotel-porter meets trains) is the **Hôtel Monte Generoso* (3960′; R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1½, lunch 3½-4, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), on a terrace commanding the plain of Lombardy as far as Mte. Viso. Bridle-path thence to the top, 1¼ hr. — Beyond Bellavista a tunnel of 92 yds. We then skirt the ridge, obtaining views, to the left, of the lake and town of Lugano, and to the right, below, of the villages of Muggio and Cabbio. Two short tunnels. 5½ M. **Kulm** or **Vetta** (5295′; **Hôt. Kulm*, R. 3-5, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr., connected by terraces with the *Restaurant Vetta;* adjacent, the modest *Restaurant Clericetti*, R. from 1½, D. 3 fr.). A path protected by railings leads hence in 10 min. to the top of **Monte Generoso* (5590′). The *View, no less grand than picturesque (see Panorama), embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, and Maggiore, the entire Alpine chain from Mte. Viso to the Pizzo dei Tre Signori, and to the S. the plains of Lombardy, backed by the Apennines, with the towns of Milan, Lodi, Crema, and Cremona. — From stat. Vetta we may walk down to Hôtel Generoso or to stat. Bellavista in ¾ hr.

Monte Generoso has a rich flora, combining sub-Alpine and Alpine plants in rare profusion. Beautiful lilies vie with rare orchids, and various saxifrages with the pretty Anemone narcissiflora and Primula auricula. Tiny sedums and fine ferns (such as the rare Aspidium aculeatum) also occur.

The hill may also be ascended from *Maroggia* (p. 452) by *Rovio* (1665′; *Hôt. Mte. Generoso, open in winter also, pens. 5-6 fr.), by a good path, shady in the forenoon, in 4½-5 hrs., or from *Mendrisio* (see below), by *San Nicolao* (the usual route); or from *Balerna* (p. 454) by *Muggio*, in 4-4½ hrs. (road to Muggio, beyond which the ascent is fatiguing). — From *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (bridle-path, 5½ hrs.), see p. 469 (better for descent: to Osteno 6 hrs.).

30 M. **Mendrisio** (1180′; pop. 2872; **Angelo*, Italian, R. & A. 2½ fr.) lies ½ M. from the station. Bridle-path to the Hôt. Generoso (see above; 3 hrs., mule 6 fr.). At *Ligornetto*, 1½ M. to the W., is the interesting *Museo Vela*, containing sculptures, models,

etc., left by the celebrated sculptor Vincenzo Vela (d. 1891; always open). — 33 M. *Balerna.*

35 M. **Chiasso** (764′; **Rail. Restaurant; **Alb. San Michele*, near the station), the last Swiss village (custom-house; long halt). The line pierces *Monte Olimpino* by a tunnel 3170 yds. long (view of Lake Como to the left), and passes *Borgo Vico*, a suburb of Como, on the left.

38 M. **Como** (p. 476); thence to (30 M.) *Milan*, see R. 113.

108. From Bellinzona to Locarno. Val Maggia.

Railway to Locarno, 14 M., in 3/4 hr. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.). — Diligence from Locarno to *Bignasco* twice daily, in 3½ hrs., fare 2 fr. 85, coupé 4 fr. 30 c.; from Bignasco to Fusio in summer daily in 3 hrs., fare 2 fr. 65 c. — Carriage from Locarno to Bignasco 19, with two horses 30 fr., back 16 or 25 fr.; from Bignasco to Fusio and back 18 or 35 fr.

To (5½ M.) *Cadenazzo*, see p. 448. The Locarno line (change carriages) crosses the *Ticino* near (8½ M.) *Reazzino*. — 10 M. *Gordola*, with productive vineyards, at the mouth of *Val Verzasca.*

Val Verzasca. A road (diligence Locarno-Sonogno twice daily, 5¼ hrs.) ascends the picturesque ravine, watered by the green *Verzasca* with its countless falls and delicious rocky pools, in which trout abound. The road leads by (r.) *Vogorno* and (l.) *Corippo* to (8 M.) *Lavertezzo* (Osteria della Posta) and (4 M.) **Brione** (2497′; *Inn*), the chief village, at the mouth of *Val d'Osola*, through which an uninteresting path (with guide) leads to the *Forcarella Cocco* (7010′), *Val Cocco*, and (8 hrs.) *Bignasco* (p. 456). Ascending towards the N., our road leads to *Gerra*, *Frasco*, and (4½ M.) **Sonogno** (2980′; *Inn*), the last village, where the valley again divides. Thence W. over the *Passo di Redorta* (7140′), between the Corona di Redorta and Mte. Zucchero, to *Val Pertusio* and (8 hrs.; guide) *Prato* (p. 456), interesting. Another fine route leads N. by *Cabione* and *Alp Bedeglia* to the *Passo di Laghetto* (6920′), W. of the Cima Bianca; it descends to the *Alp del Lago* (6046′), with its little lake ('laghetto') and through the *Val Chironico* to (8 hrs.) *Giornico* (p. 123).

We cross the wild *Verzasca* and skirt *Lago Maggiore.*

14 M. **Locarno.** — *Grand Hôtel Locarno, with garden, lake-view, and English Chapel, R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Parc, with garden and view, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6½-10 fr.; *Pens. Beaurivage, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Reber, with garden on the lake, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. Métropole et de la Couronne, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. Suisse, in the chief piazza, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1-1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. du Lac, near the station, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. 7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bahnhof, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Albergo San Gottardo, unpretending, R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 3, board 4 fr. — Pension Villa Righetti, on the way to the Madonna del Sasso, pens. 5-6 fr.; still higher, *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere, with garden, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Pens. Villa Muralto, pens. 5-6 fr. Furnished rooms at *Giul. Borghetti's.* — *Rail. Restaurant; International Hall*, restaurant with beds; *Café du Lac; Caffè Svizzero; Caffè Commercio.*

Steamboats on *Lago Maggiore*, see p. 457.

Locarno (680′; pop. 3200, Rom. Cath.), a busy little town, very Italian in character, lies beautifully on the Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the *Maggia.* Since 1513 it has belonged to Switzerland, but the character of the architecture, scenery, and population is

Italian. Its mild climate makes it a favourite transition and winter resort. The expulsion of the Protestants in 1553 arrested the development of the town, which was of considerable importance in the middle ages. The market-place, with the old *Government Buildings* and the *Post Office*, lies to the W. of the harbour. The houses have arcades on the groundfloor. In front of the church of *Sant' Antonio* is a memorial fountain to *Marchese Marcacci* (d. 1854). Another monument is that of the deputy *Mordasini* (d. 1888). Popular festival on 8th Sept., the Nativity of the Virgin.

Fine view from the **Madonna del Sasso* (1000′), a pilgrimage-church on a wooded rock above the town (1/2 hr.; steep paved path, with 'stations', to the left of the 'Scuola Normale Feminile'). The church contains (l.) a modern Entombment by Ciseri, and (r.) a Flight into Egypt by Bramantino. Ascending to the left through the monastery, and crossing a wooden bridge to the left, a steep path leads to (5 min.) a *Chapel*, containing a painted terracotta group of the Resurrection by Rossi (1887), and affording a most picturesque view of the Madonna del Sasso. The chapel of *Trinità del Monte*, farther up, commands the N. part of Lago Maggiore. The whole walk takes 1 1/2 hr. (evening-light best).

Walks. Pleasant walks, to the W., by *Solduno*, to the (3 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (see below); to the S.W., across the Maggia, to (2 M.) *Losone*, with cool wine-cellars (wine good and cheap), or to (2 1/2 M.) *Ascona* (p. 458), and thence along Lago Maggiore to (6 M.) *Brissago* (p. 458); still finer is the walk 'over the hill' from Losone to Ronco. Also to the E. to (1 1/2 M.) *Minusio*, and the (3/4 M.) *Navegna Gorge*, with a chalybeate spring; to the N. to the hill-hamlets of *Orselina* (1310′; Pens. Mirafiori, with open-air restaurant) and *Brione* (each 3 M.), with pretty views; or to (6 M.) *Mergoscia* in *Val Verzasca* (p. 454). From Orselina (see above) a good path leads to (1 1/2 hr.) **Miralago*, on *Mte. San Bernardo*, with a small vegetarian hotel (pens. 5 fr.) and a fine view of the Lago Maggiore. About 1 M. farther on is the *Chapel of San Bernardo* (3595′).

From Locarno to Domodossola, 12 hrs., through **Val Centovalli** and **Val di Vigezzo**, repaying. Road to *Losone* and (6 M.) *Intragna* (1210′; inn), at the confluence of the *Meleza* and *Onsernone*. Then on the left bank of the Meleza, passing below *Borgnone* (r.) and (6 1/2 M.) an *Osteria* (on a hill to the left), to (1 M.) *Camedo*, the last Swiss village. Thence a fatiguing hilly path, crossing the Italian frontier, leads by the villages of *Oglio* and *Dissimo* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Rè* (several inns), a resort of pilgrims, with a large new hospital. Road thence by (3 M.) *Malesco* (Leon d'Oro), where the road from Val Cannobina joins ours on the left (p. 458), to (1 1/2 M.) **Santa Maria Maggiore** (2713′; **Hôt. des Alpes*; **Posta*), capital of the populous *Val Vigezzo*, and by *Druogno* and *Riva*, and down a pretty valley to (9 1/2 M.) *Domodossola* (p. 324), 2 M. short of which the road to *Crevola* (p. 324) diverges to the right.

Val Onsernone. Road (diligence from Locarno to Comologno and Vergeletto daily in 3 1/2 hrs.) over *Ponte Brolla* (p. 456) to (1 1/2 M.) *Cavigliano*, where a road to *Intragna* (see above) diverges to the left. We then ascend, to the N.W., the picturesque *Val Onsernone*, in windings, to *Loco* (inn) and (7 1/2 M.) *Russo* (2638′; inn), where the valley divides. The road turns into the W. branch of the valley, and at the *Ponte Oscuro*, where the Vergeletto road diverges to the right, it turns back and ascends the S. branch past *Crana* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Comologno* (3503′; no good inn). From (1/2 M.) *Spruga*, where the road ends, a bridle-path crosses the Italian frontier to the (3/4 hr.) rustic sulphur-baths of *Craveggia*. Thence across the *Bocchetta di*

Sant' Antonio to *Santa Maria Maggiore* (p. 455; 5 hrs.; guide to the pass advisable), repaying. — In the N. branch of the valley, 3 M. from Russo, lies *Vergeletto* (2890'; *Osteria Domenigone). Thence to Cimalmotto (see below) over the *Passo di Porcareccio*, or to Cevio by the *Lago di Alzasca* (6095'), interesting (with guide).

The ***Val Maggia**, 25 M. long, with its bold rock-scenery, rich vegetation, pretty villages, and fine waterfalls, deserves a visit, particularly in spring or autumn. The road (dilig. and carr., see p. 454) leads on the left bank of the wild *Maggia*, past (3 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (840'; route to Val Onsernone, see p. 455), to *Avegno*, where the snowy Basodino is visible for a time, and (5½ M.) the village of *Maggia* (1138'). To the right is the fine *Cascata della Pozzaccia*. Then by *Coglio*, *Giumaglio*, *Someo* (Osteria al Ponte; Ristorante del Soladino), with handsome houses, and *Riveo* (with the beautiful **Soladino Fall*, 330' high, on the left) to *Visletto*, at the foot of huge cliffs, and over the Maggia to (8 M.) **Cevio** (1380'; pop. 514; *Ristorante del Basodino*, with a few rooms; *Ristorante della Posta*), the capital of the valley, with fine groups of trees and an old church, at the mouth of the *Valle di Campo*, which is watered by the *Rovana*.

Through the **Valle di Campo** a winding road (shorter footpath) ascends to (3 M.) *Collinasca* (2640'). Here we cross the brook descending on the right from the *Valle di Bosco* (see below) and ascend to *Cerentino*, where the road to *Bosco* (see below) diverges to the right. Thence our road leads through wood, high up on the N. side of the valley, to *Piano*, (4½ M.) *Campo* (4430'; inn), and (1 M.) *Cimalmotto* (4620'; inn). Noteworthy frescoes in the porch of the church. Thence over the *Porcareccio Pass* to *Vergeletto*, see above; over the *Passo di Bosa* (7405'), and through the *Val Isorno*, to (6 hrs.) *Crevola*, easy; over the *Passo di Groppa* (8310') to *Passo*, or over the *Passo della Fria* (3038') and *Passo della Forcoletta* (7664') to *Crodo* in the *Val Antigorio* (p. 331), both easy (guide). — In the *Val di Bosco*, 7 M. from Collinasca, lies *Bosco* (4940'; inn), *Crin*, or *Gurin*, the only German village in Canton Ticino. Thence over the *Criner Furka* to *Val Formazza*, see p. 331.

1½ M. (18 M. from Locarno) **Bignasco** (1424'; pop. 202; **Hôt. du Glacier*, R., L., & A. 3-3½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7½-10 fr.), at the mouth of the *Val Bavona*, is a fine centre for excursions. (Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer.) The fine *Waterfall of Bignasco* is ½ M. to the S.E.

Excursions (guide, *Achille Delponte*). Pleasant walk to (¾ hr.) *Madonna dei Monti* (2360'), a fine point of view; we cross the Maggia below the hotel, and ascend to the left. Beyond the chapel we go farther into the valley, passing chalets, and ascend the other side of the brook to (20 min.) the *Incino Alp;* then descend past two fine waterfalls (*Bagni di Nerone* and *Piccolo Niagara*) to (40 min.) Bignasco. — Walk by the Fusio road (guide-post) to the (¾ M.) *Pontelotto*, cross the Maggia, and return on the left bank. — Walks to *Brontallo* and (3 M.) *Menzonio* (2380'; fine view); to *Cevio* and the (1 hr.) *Soladino Fall* (see above); to (3 hrs.) *San Carlo*, (3½ hrs.) *Fusio*, etc. (see below).

From Bignasco to the (10 hrs.) Tosa Falls, or to (11 hrs.) Airolo. A good road ascends the **Val Bavona*, through walnut and chestnut trees, to *Cavergno*, *Fontana*, *Foroglio* (with a cascade), *Fontanella*, *Sonlerto*, and (3 hrs.) *San Carlo* (3150'; Alb. Basodino, rustic), whence the *Basodino* (10,750') may be ascended with guide (G. Padovani; 5-6 hrs., laborious; descent to the Tosa Falls, 3¼ hrs., p. 330). From San Carlo a steep ascent, with guide, by *Campo*, to (2½ hrs.) *Alp Robiei* (6566'), and to the W. through *Val Fiorina* to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Bocchetta di Val Maggia** (8608'), and down to (2½ hrs.) *Auf der Frut* (p. 330). — Travellers to Airolo, instead of crossing the

bridge to Alp Robiei, follow the left bank (with guide) and ascend by *Alp Lielpe* and *Pioda*, past the little *Lago Sciundrau* (7720′), to the (5 hrs.) **Forcla di Cristallina** (8474′), to the W. of the *Cristallina* (9547′); then descend over a patch of snow into the *Val Torta*, and through the *Val Cristallina* to *Ossasco* (p. 326) and (3 hrs.) *Airolo* (p. 120).

The road in the Val Maggia, called *Val Broglio* above Bignasco, next leads to *Broglio* and (5 M.) **Prato** (2460′; *Inn*, rustic), at the mouth of *Val Prato*, which ascends to the E. to the *Campo Tencia*.

The **Campo Tencia** (N. peak, 10,088′; 8-9 hrs. from Prato, with guide), a splendid point of view, is trying. Up the Val Prato to the highest chalets of the *Corte di Campo Tencia* (7250′) 5 hrs.; then, on the E. side, up the crest of the *Crozlina Glacier* to the (3-4 hrs.) top. Experts may descend the glacier to the E. to *Alp Crozlina*, and by *Dalpe* to *Faido* (p. 122). — Over the *Redorta Pass* to the *Val Verzasca*, see p. 454.

At (1¼ M.) *Peccia* (2785′; inn, rustic) the *Val Peccia* opens on the left, with the *Poncione di Braga* (9405′) at its head. The upper Val Maggia is named the *Val Lavizzara* from the 'lavezzo' stone found there. The road ascends in windings (short-cuts) to the level head of the valley, crosses (3 M.) the wild gorge of the Maggia, and leads past (right) *Mogno*, again in windings (short-cut to the right), to (1¾ M.) **Fusio** (4200′; **Hôt. Dazio*), the last village in Val Maggia, picturesquely situated.

A pleasant wood-walk from Fusio to (½ hr.) the hamlet of *Sambucco* (4485′), with a wood-waterfall. — Passes from Fusio (with guide): to the N. by *Corte* and the **Sassello Pass** (7697′) or the **Passo dei Sassi** (8200′; for experts), to (5½ hrs.) *Airolo;* to the W. over the **Passo di Naret** (8015′), and past the little lake of that name, to (7 hrs.) *Ossasco* in the *Val Bedretto;* to the N.E., by *Colla* and *Alp Pianascio*, to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Campolungo Pass** (7595′; fine view; whence we may scale the *Poncione Tremorgio*, 8780′, a splendid point, 1¼ hr.); descent either to the right by *Alp Cadonighino* and *Dalpe* (see above) to (3 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 122), or (very steep) to the left to the little *Lago Tremorgio* (5997′) and (2 hrs.) *Rodi-Fiesso* (p. 122).

109. Lago Maggiore.

Railway FROM BELLINZONA BY LUINO TO NOVARA, 67 M., 4-5 hrs. (12 fr., 8 fr. 45 c., 6 fr.); TO LUINO in 1¼-1½ hr. (4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 10 c.). Stations: 2½ M. *Giubiasco;* 5½ M. *Cadenazzo;* 10½ M. *Magadino;* 12½ M. *San Nazzaro;* 14½ M. *Ranzo-Gerra;* 17 M. *Pino*, the first Italian station; 21 M. *Maccagno;* 25 M. **Luino**, with the Italian and the Swiss custom-house; 29 M. *Porto Valtravaglia;* 34 M. *Laveno;* 36½ M. *Leggiuno-Monvalle;* 40½ M. *Ispra;* 43½ M. *Taino-Angera;* 47 M. *Sesto-Calende* (see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*). — FROM BELLINZONA TO LOCARNO, see p. 454.

Steamboat thrice daily in summer from Locarno to Arona, five times daily from Cannobio to Arona, and six or seven times from Luino to Pallanza and Stresa. From Locarno to Arona 5¼-6¼ hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella 2-3¼ (from Laveno 1¼) hrs.; from Isola Bella to Arona 1¼ hr. (fare from Locarno to Arona 5 fr. 85 or 3 fr. 20 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 2 fr. 15 or 1 fr. 30 c., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 70 c. or 1 fr., *landing and embarking included*). Tickets should be taken before embarkation, as 40 c. extra is charged for each ticket issued on the steamers themselves. The steamers are sometimes very unpunctual. Some of them are saloon-steamers, and all have restaurants on board (lunch 3, D. 4½ fr.). — The names of the steamboat-stations are printed below in heavy type; those always touched at are *Locarno*, *Brissago*, *Cannobio*, *Luino*, *Laveno*, *Intra*, *Pallanza*, *Baveno*, *Isola Bella*, *Stresa*, *Belgirate*, *Lesa*, *Meina*, *Arona*. — RETURN TICKETS from the chief stations on the lake to Milan (steamer

to *Laveno*, railway thence, by *Varese*), valid for 8 days; fares 13 fr., 9 fr. 40, 5 fr. 60 c. (Sunday tickets, 8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 20, 3 fr. 90 c.)

The ***Lago Maggiore** (636′; greatest depth 1220′), the Roman *Lacus Verbanus*, is about 37 M. long, and 1½-3 M. in width. The N. end belongs to Canton Ticino. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from the *Dirinella* belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are the *Ticino* and the *Maggia* on the N., and the *Tosa* on the W. The efflux at the S. end retains the name of *Ticino*. At the upper end the lake is enclosed by lofty mountains, mostly wooded, while the E. bank towards the foot slopes gradually down to the plains of Lombardy. The water is green in its N. arm, and deep blue at the S. end.

Locarno, see p. 454. Opposite, in the N.E. angle of the lake, at the influx of the *Ticino*, lies **Magadino** (rail. stat.; *Hôt. Bellevue*, *Pens. Viviani*, 5 fr., both on the lake), at the foot of *Mte. Tamaro* (6433′).

To the S. of Locarno, where the deposits of the Maggia have formed a large delta, opens the *Val Maggia* (p. 456). The W. bank farther on is dotted with villages, country-houses, and campanili. In an angle lies **Ascona** (small-boat stat.), with a ruined castle and several villas; then *Ronco*, higher up the hillside. Passing the two small *Isole de Brissago*, we touch at **Gerra** (rail.stat.) on the E. bank; then, on the W. bank, at **Brissago** (**Hôt. Beau-Séjour*, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. Suisse; Pens. Köhler)*, the last Swiss village, with pretty houses and luxuriant gardens, and a fine group of cypress-trees near the church. The slopes above are clad with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates, and even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. Pleasant walk to the *Madonna del Monte*, with its chalybeate spring. — To the S. is a large 'international tobacco-manufactory'. Italian custom-house examination on board the steamer.

Opposite, on the E. bank, lies the Italian *Pino* (rail. stat.).

Sant' Agăta and **Cannobio** (*Hôt. Cannobio*, on the lake, R. 2½-3, pens. 6 fr.; *Alb. delle Alpi*, moderate; **Pens. Villa Badia*, 1 M. to the S., 260′ above the lake, quiet, pens. 6-7 fr.) are also Italian. Cannobio (pop. 2600), one of the oldest and largest places on the lake, lies at the entrance of *Val Cannobina*, and is backed by wooded mountains. The church *Della Pietà*, with a dome attributed to Bramante, contains a Bearing of the Cross by Gaudenzio Ferrari.

Pleasant walk (also omnibus) up the **Val Cannobina** to (1¼ M.) *La Salute* (hydropathic), and by *Traffiume* to the (20 min.) *Orrido*, a grand rocky gorge with a waterfall (reached by boat from Traffiume, ½-1 fr.). — The road up the valley, frequently crossing the river, leads past the villages of *Spoccia* (Osteria Americana, below the road), *Orasso*, *Cursolo*, and *Gurro*, on the heights on each side, and across a low saddle to *Finero* (inn) and *Malesco*, in the *Val Vigezzo*, and descends to (19 M.) *Santa Maria Maggiore* (p. 458). Carriage from Cannobio to Santa Maria in 5 hrs, 15, with two horses 30 fr.

The steamer steers to the E. bank. To the W., from the lake, rise the two Castles of Cannero (p. 459). **Maccagno** (rail. stat.; *Alb. della Torre*), with a picturesque church and old tower. Farther

on we see the viaducts and tunnels of the Bellinzona-Novara line skirting the lake. Then *Colmegna*, in a wooded ravine.

Luino (rail. stat.). — The PIER adjoins the waiting-room (déj. 2½, D. 4½ fr.) of the *Steam Tramway to Ponte Tresa* (Lugano; see p. 468). To the left, passing a statue of Garibaldi, and following the broad 'Via Principe di Napoli', we reach the (10 min.) STAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE, of the Bellinzona-Genoa line, where the Italian and Swiss custom-house examinations take place (*Restaurant, déj. 3 fr.). Omnibus 40 c., trunk 25-50 c.

Hotels. *GRAND HÔT. SIMPLON ET TERMINUS, on the lake, to the S. of the town, with garden; HÔT. POSTE & SUISSE, well spoken of, with baths, R., L., & A. 1½, D. 3 fr., well spoken of; VITTORIA, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 8 fr.; these two near the pier. — Near the Staz. Internaz.: MILANO, R., L., & A. 2¼, déj. 2, D. 3 fr.; ANCORA. — *Café Clerici.*

Luino or *Luvino*, a busy little town with 1800 inhab., lies at the base and on the slopes of the hills, a little to the N. of the mouth of the *Tresa* (p. 468). Near the pier is a *Statue of Garibaldi*. The church of *San Pietro* is adorned with frescoes by *Bernardino Luini*, a native of the place (ca. 1470-1530). At the mouth of the Tresa, ½ M. to the S., lies *Germignaga*, with the silk-spinning *(filanda)* and winding *(filatoja)* factories of E. Stehli-Hirt of Zürich.

Near the W. bank, on rocks in the lake, rise the two *Castelli di Cannero*, half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers Mazzarda, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. **Cannero** *(Hôt. Pens. Nizza; Alb. Cannero)* lies beautifully amidst vineyards and orchards. We next pass *Barbè*, with its graceful spire, **Oggebbio,** built in terraces on the slope, and **Ghiffa** (**Hôt. Ghiffa*, pens. 6 fr.), on the W. bank, and **Porto Valtravaglia** (rail. stat.; *Osteria Antica*), on the E. bank. In a wooded bay beyond the last lies *Caldè*, with the old *Castello di Caldè* on a hill. To the S. rises the green *Sasso del Ferro* (see below); to the W., Mte. Rosa and the Simplon group are visible.

Laveno (rail. stat.; **Posta*, R., L., & A. 2¾, B. 1¼, D. 2¾ fr.; **Moro*, Italian, R., L., & A. 2 fr.) is beautifully situated on the slope of the double-peaked *Mte. Boscero*, in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio*, once an Austrian war-harbour. The pier adjoins the station of the *Varese-Milan* line; the station of the *St. Gotthard Railway* (p. 457) is ½ M. farther on (omnibus). Near the quay is a monument to the Garibaldians killed in 1859. Large pottery *(Società Ceramica Italiana)* on the site of the old Fort St. Michele (to the left, as we enter the bay); above it, *Villa Pullè*, with a tower containing memorials of 1859.

The **Sasso del Ferro** (3485'; 2½ hrs.), easily ascended from Laveno, affords a noble survey of the lake, the plain as far as Milan, and the huge snow-peaks of the Mte. Rosa chain. Behind the Sasso del Ferro, 6 M. to the N.E. of Laveno, lies the hamlet of *Vararo* (2380'), whence **Monte Nudo* (4050') is easily ascended in 1½ hr.: grand view of Lago Maggiore, the lakes of Lugano and Varese, and the Valaisian High Alps. — Pleasant excursion from Laveno (carriage 5 fr.), by *Cerro* (road diverging to the right beyond the Boesio bridge, a few min. short of the St. Gotthard station), or by boat (3 fr.), to the (1¼ hr.) monastery of **Santa Caterina del Sasso,** situated on the slope high above the lake. Imbedded in the roof

of the church is a mass of rock which fell upon it in the 17th century. View of the Borromean Islands and of the snow-mountains to the W.

From Laveno to the Borromean Islands and Pallanza (p. 461), boat, with 3 rowers, 10-12 fr. (to Isola Bella 1½ hr., thence to Isola Madre 20 min., Pallanza 20 min.).

From Laveno by Varese to Como (32 M.; railway 2¼ hrs.) or Milan (45½ M.; railway 2¼-3 hrs.). The line leads past the S. base of the Sasso del Ferro through *Val Cuvio*, watered by the Boesio, by *Cittiglio*, *Gemonio*, *Cocquio*, *Gavirate*, *Barasso*, and *Casbeno*, to (14 M.) **Varese** (1250'; pop. 5800; **Gr.-Hôtel Varese*, 1 M. to the W., near Casbeno, R., L., & A. 5, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Italia*, *Europa*, *Angelo*, etc.), charmingly situated near the lake of that name, with numerous villas. Splendid view from the pilgrimage-church of *Madonna del Monte* (2885'), 2½ hrs. to the N.W. (electric tramway from the rail. stat. to the *Prima Cappella*, 60 c., back 30 c.). A branch-line runs hence to *Induno* and (9½ M.; ½ hr.) *Porto Ceresio*, on Lake Lugano (p. 468). — 16½ M. *Malnate*, junction of the lines to Milan, by *Saronno*, and to Como by *Solbiate*, *Olgiate* (highest point on the line, numerous villas), *Lurate-Caccivio*, *Civello*, *Grandate*, and *Camerlata* (p. 478).

From Laveno to Milan by Gallarate, 45 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 2½ M. *Sangiano*. The line diverges to the left from that to Sesto (to the right is Monvalle, p. 457), and passes through a tunnel. 5 M. *Besozzo*. 10 M. *Ternate-Varano*, on the lovely Lago di Comabbio. Tunnel. 13½ M. *Crugnola-Cimbro*; 16½ M. *Besnate*. — 20 M. *Gallarate*. Thence to (45 M.) Milan, see p. 464.

As the steamer returns to the W. bank, we obtain a glimpse at the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischâbel and the Simplon group.

Intra (**Hôtels Vitello d'Oro*, *Leon d'Oro*, and *de la Ville*, united, R. & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼ fr.; *Hôt. Intra; Agnello)*, a thriving town of 5700 inhab., lies on alluvial soil between the mouths of the *San Giovanni* and *San Bernardino* torrents, which supply the numerous factories of the town with water-power. On the quay is a marble statue of *Garibaldi*, and near it a warriors' monument of 1859. In the market-place is a tasteful monument to *Franc. Simonetta*, the Italian patriot; and in the Piazza del Teatro rises a bronze statue of *Victor Emmanuel II.*, by Barsaglia. A large Roman Catholic and a Swiss Protestant church. — On the lake, ½ M. to the N., is Count Barbò's **Villa Franzosini*, and ¾ M. beyond it is Sign. Ceriani's **Villa Ada*, both noteworthy for their luxuriant vegetation. To the S. are the *Villa San Remigio* and the old church; then, on the Castagnola headland, the red *Villa Ashburner*, in the Gothic style.

Pleasant walk from Intra, to the N., by a good road viâ *Arizzano* (shady short-cuts; carr. 16, with two or three horses 25 fr.), to (3½ M.) **Bee** (1935'; **Alb. Bee*), with a fine view of Lago Maggiore, and (2¾ M.) **Premeno** (2600'; **Hôt.-Pens. Premeno*, pens. 8 fr.; *Restaurant Tornico*, with beds). Above it (10 min.) is the *Tornico*, a platform laid out in honour of Garibaldi, with a good spring; and ¼ hr. higher is the *Bellavista*, commanding the Alps, the lake, and (W.) the fertile Val Intragna.

To the S. of Intra the *Punta della Castagnola*, with the Grand Hôtel Eden (p. 461), juts into the lake. When we have rounded the headland and entered the wide W. bay of the lake, the Borromean Islands are disclosed to view: near the S. bank, Isola Bella; W. of it, the Isola dei Pescatori; in the foreground, Isola Madre;

M.Cimolo 959
Premeno
M.Castello
780
C.Tribi
Corte Sapa
Ce Fracchia
Rovegro
Orat.o Nocca
450
Cossogno
Fabb.a di Chiodi
Piani di Les
Piano Buzzina
Cambiasca
537
Bureglio
Roncaccio
Albagnano
Vignone
Bee
Ponte Romano
Corte Vavino
Casera
A.Sima Vela
Santino
Oratorio
Unchio
Mad.a del Carmine
Franzosini
C.Briciaschi
A. Cristina
C.Imbiesi
Fabb.a di Pasta
S.Pietro
Possaccio
S.Martino
Arizzano
Orat.o di Santino
Roccolo
Cotonificio
Cart.a di Trobaso
C.Gaggio
Cargiago
Lago di Mergozzo
Caratocchi
Valleggia
Le Piane
Trobaso
C.Barduzzina
Bieno
C.Crosini
Tiro a Segno
Camnasca
V.la Tamini
C.Sasso
351
C.dei Frati
Cavandone
C.Taglioni
Antaliva
Zoverallo
693
M.Rosso
Mad.a di Renca
Fondo Toce
C.Magistri
Biganzolo
V.la Biermana
V.la Tognaca
F. Toce
Ost.a Gallo
C.Scipei
Mad.a del Buon Rimedio
Ost.a del Pluse
Torre
S.Carlo
Ria di Tersa
V.la Viani
INTRA
V.la Franzosini (V.la Prina)
Motto del Casino
Belvedere
C.Gruppi
C.Aubut
Miseria
Caramella
C.La Puncia
V.la Falcone
V.la Casci
Mad.a di Campagna
Sassonia
194
Suna
Manif.a di Cotone
Feriolo
Mad.a di Settefrati
Ost.a S.tAnna
Fabb.a Bacer
LAGO
V.la Campana
V.la Crocetta
Ronchi
C.Galli
C.Fornace
Torre
C.Prevostura
S.Fermo
Rist.Castagnola
PALLANZA
S.Remigio
MAGGIORE
Laveno
Cava Della Casa
Ronchi
V.la Giulia
V.la Montebello
V.la Ashburner
V.la Ferragatti
1: 65.000
0 1 2 Kilom.
0 1/2 1 Engl. Mile
M.Camoscio
891
Isolino S.Giovanni
Gr.Hôt.Eden
Oltrefiume
Baveno
Gr.Hôt.Pallanza
Punta della Castagnola
I.Madre

1: 250.000

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

MAGGIORE
(Verbano)
LOCARNO
Ascona
Ronco
Brissago
Losone
Solduno
Muralto
Minusio
Gordola
Vira
Magadino
Ticino
Quartino
Gerra
Ranzo
S.Abbondio
Piazzogna
Vairano
Zenna
Pino
Tronzano
Cannobio
Cannero
Oggebbio
Luino
Maccagno
Germignaga
Porto Valtravaglia
Intragna
Borgnone
Centovalli
Lenzuoli
Rocce del Gridone
M. Limidario
S. Maria Magg.
Malesco
Dissimo
Folsogno
Olgia
Palagnedra
Rasa
Bordelli
Craveggia
Toceno
Buttogno
Zornasco
Villette
Finero
Cursolo
Orasso
Spoccia
Gurro
M. Riga
Falmenta
Crealla
Socraggio
Cavaglio
Piodina
Caviano
Bassano
Indemini
Musignano
Campagnano
Garabiolo
Curiglia
Veddasca
M. Gradisca
Runo
Dumenza
Sessa
Agno
Caslano
Lavena
Castelrotto
Monte Grino
Tresa
Ponte Tresa
Brezzo di Bedero
Bosco
Brissago
Cuvio
Laveno
Intra
Esio
Premeno
Cicogna
Pogallo
Caprezzo
Cossogno
Cambiasca
Arizzano
Ghiffa
Trarego
Viggiona
Sasso Corbaro
Engl. Miles

Gravellona Toce
1 : 65.000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile
LAGO MAGGIORE
Isole Borromee
Iª Madre
Iª Superiore o dei Pescatori
Iª Bella
194
BAVENO
Oltrefiume
Feriolo
Pallanza
Molino di Ripa
Romanico
Loita
Roncaro
Campino
Polverificio
T. Selva spessa di Baveno
Val del Fresso
1020
1032
M. Zughero
1230
A. Nuovo
Alpe Vidabbia
A. Prevartet
Cne del Monte
C. Le Piaghe
A. Caporale
A. Carti
A. Vaccareccia
Albergo Guglielmina
A. di Secondino
A. Chiesa
A. Mottarone
Monte Mottarone
1491
S. Eurosia
Chignolo Verbano
A. Cana
M. Croce della Tola
976
Alpe Gurdino
Alpi di Parone
Alpe Scoccia
A. del Dente
Alpe del Gallo
A. Albero
A. Salè
A. Prato Fiorente
Alpe Fran
1304
Alpe Calandro
Cle del Faggio della Barchella
A. Morandi
A. di Marta
T. Airola
A. della Volpe
A. Tajau
1088
Ciresoli
A. Por
A. Cortano
A. Nuovo
A. Tensa
A. Salmagni
Madonna del Sasso
M. Sciarre
841
GIGNESE
Nocco
Rifº Alpino
Someraro
Levo
Vla Borromeo
Carciano
Vla Carolina
Vla Ruffoni
Vla Andreana
Vla Dora
Vla Horst
Vla Claro
Vla Borromeo
Palzo Casanova
Albergo Isole Borromee
Vla Basile
Vla Boggiani
Vla Duchessa di Genova
Vla Lomellini
Vla Amalia
Vla Pallavicino
Vla Maria
Vla Vignolo
STRESA
Collegio Rosmini
Binda
Passera
Vedasco
T. Rocco
Sasso Marcio
572
A. Noronda
Albergo Alpino
768
C. La Quiete
M. Piaggia
Vezzo
571
Motta Vineja
568
Stroppino
Carpugnino
T. Crèvola
Brisino
Albino
Magognino
595
C. La Sacca
S. Giovanni
Belgirate

lastly the little *Isola San Giovanni*, near Pallanza, with its chapel, house, and gardens. Beyond the Isola dei Pescatori rises the blunt pyramid of Mte. Mottarone, with the hotel at the top; farther to the W. are the white quarries near Baveno; in the background, the snow mountains between the Simplon and Monte Rosa.

Pallanza. — **Hotels** (omn. at pier, 1 fr.). *Grand Hôtel Pallanza, finely situated 8 min. to the E. of the pier, with several dépendances and the *Villa Montebello*, R., L., & A. 2½-12, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, warm bath 2½, lake-bath 1½, pens. 7½-12½, in winter 7-10½ fr. *Grand Hôtel Eden, 3 min. farther on, splendidly situated on the Castagnola headland, R., L., & A. 3½-7, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 7-12 fr. — *Hôt. Métropole & Posta, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 5-8 fr., electric light; *San Gottardo, R., L., & A. from 2, D. 3½, pens. from 5 fr.; Bellevue, R. from 1½, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr., these three at the pier; Alb. Milano, R. 2, D. 3½ fr. — *Pens. Villa Castagnola, 6½-8½ fr.; *Pens. Villa Maggiore, pens. 5-6 fr. — *Café Bolongaro*, near the pier, Munich beer.

Diligence (office opposite Alb. S. Gottardo) to *Gravellona* (p. 465; 6 M.), 4 times daily; 1 hr. (1 fr. 65 c., banquette 2½ fr.; 33 lbs. of luggage free), corresponding thrice with omnibus to Intra (see above; 25 min.; 50 c.).

Boats. With one rower to Isola Madre and back 2½, with two 4½ fr.; to Isola Bella and back 3½ or 6 fr.; to both islands and back 4 or 7 fr.; to Stresa and back 3½ or 6 fr.; to Laveno and back 3½ or 7 fr., etc. Without rower usually 1 fr. per hour. Ask for tariff before embarking. The hotels have boats at similar charges. Small gratuity usual.

English Church Service in the Grand Hôt. Pallanza (April-Oct.).

Pallanza, a busy little town of 3200 inhab., beautifully situated opposite the Borromean Islands, commands a fine view of the lake and the snow-clad Alps (Mischabel, Fletschhorn). Opposite the pier is the market-place, with the town-hall *(Municipio)* and the church of *San Leonardo*, the campanile of which is built on the remains of an old castle. The street to the right leads past the villas *Giulia*, *Bozzotti* (right), *Montebello* (left), the nursery-garden of *Rovelli* (worth visiting; left), and the large hotels mentioned above, and round the cape of Castagnola to (2 M.) Intra. — In the street leading inland from the market-place is the *Post Office* (right), and at its end (left) the church of *Santo Stefano* (with a Roman inscription to the left of the portal). Straight on, the broad 'Viale Principe Umberto' leads past the baths of *Caprera* (alkaline spring) to (¼ hr.) the domed church of *Madonna della Campagna*, at the base of *Mte. Rosso* (2273').

Walk round Monte Rosso (3½-4 hrs.; bread and wine only to be had). From Madonna della Campagna we go straight on, and (¼ hr.) cross the *San Bernardino* (p. 460; footpath up the left bank); 20 min., road from Intra, where we keep to the left. In (6 min.) the village of *Trobaso* we turn to the left; 12 min., the road forks: to the right to Unchio (see below); to the left we recross the S. Bernardino by a handsome bridge, and reach (¼ hr.) *Santino*. Then by a rough and stony path to (½ hr.) *Brieno* and (½ hr.) *Cavandone*, passing the pilgrimage-church below the village; a view of the lake is soon revealed; 1½ hr. *Suna* (p. 462). — At Trobaso the road to the right leads to (¼ hr.) *Unchio* and (40 min.) *Cossogno;* here, to the left, by the 'Via Solferino', and a stony path, to the (¼ hr.) '*Roman Bridge*', high above the picturesque gorge of the S. Bernardino. We ascend by steps to the (¼ hr.) church of *Rovegro*, turn to the right to the village, and in it turn to the left (boy will show the way) and follow a stony path on the hillside to (1 hr.) *Santino* (see above).

To the W. of Pallanza the road skirts the lake to (1 M.) **Suna** (small-boat station; **Hôt. Suna*, with garden, R. 1½, pens. from 6 fr.; *Alb. Pesce*) and (2 M.) *Fondo Toce*, at the mouth of the rapid *Tosa* (*Toce;* where a road to the little *Lago di Mergozzo* diverges to the right); thence past the granite quarries of *Mont' Orfano*, and by a five-arched bridge over the Tosa to rail. stat. *Gravellona* (p. 465; 6 M. from Pallanza; omn., p. 461).

We next reach **Feriolo** (small-boat stat.; seldom touched at), 2½ M. from Gravellona (p. 465; omn. from Stresa, p. 463). The large granite quarries on the hillside between Feriolo and Baveno have furnished excellent building material for Milan cathedral, San Paolo fuori le Mura at Rome, and the modern Galleria Vitt. Emanuele at Milan. The *Stabilimento Nic. Della Casa*, ¾ M. to the N.W. of Baveno, where the granite is worked, deserves a visit.

Baveno. — *Grand Hôt. Bellevue, R., L., & A. 4-8, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr., with a fine garden; *Beaurivage, also with garden; *Hôt. du Simplon & Pens. Suisse, R. from 1½, B. 1, lunch 2, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.

Diligence to *Gravellona* (5 M.; p. 465) thrice daily, in 40 min.; 1 fr. 15, coupé 1 fr. 75 c.

Boat to the Isola Madre and Isola Bella, 2½ fr. and fee. Halfway to Stresa is a ferry to Isola Bella (1-2 fr. for the passage of 10 min.).

English Church in the garden of Villa Clara.

Baveno (pop. 700), which affords a fine view of the lake, is well adapted for a stay. The *Villa Clara*, on the S.E. side of the village, formerly owned by Mr. Henfrey, was occupied by Queen Victoria for three weeks in April, 1879, and for a month by the invalid Crown Prince of Germany in Oct., 1887 (no admission).

The most charming feature of this W. bay of the lake consists in the ***Borromean Islands,** the scenery around which rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in richness. Some of the steamers only touch at the north-westernmost **Isola Superiore,** or **dei Pescatori** *(Hôt.-Ristorante d'Italia,* 5-6 fr.; *Trattoria del Verbano),* which is almost entirely occupied by a fishing village of 300 inhab., but they all stop at the —

***Isola Bella** *(Hôt. du Dauphin* or *Delfino*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7 fr.; *Ristorante del Vapore),* the most famous of the group. Visitors are admitted from 15th March to 15th Nov. daily, except Mon., from 9 a.m. to 3, 4, or 5 p.m., according to the season. In the splendour-loving, but tasteless 17th cent. *Count Vitaliano Borromeo* (d. 1690) erected a château on this islet, and covered the barren mica-slate rock with beautiful *Gardens*, rising on ten terraces, 100′ above the lake, and displaying all the wealth of Italian vegetation: lemon and orange trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, laurels, camellias, oleanders, etc.; but the grounds are disfigured with shell-grottoes, fountains (dry), mosaics, and statues in the style of the period. The great charm consists in the lovely view of the banks of the deep-blue lake, studded with dwellings, clothed with luxuriant vegetation, and enhanced by the snow-moun-

tains in the background. The large *Château*, the N. wing of which is unfinished, contains handsome saloons, a hall with tapestry of the 17th cent., a picture-gallery, a chapel with monuments of the Borromeo family of 1485 and 1575, brought from Milan, etc. The view through the arches of the long vaults under the château is curious. A servant shows the château (fee 50 c.; for a party 1 fr.), and the well-informed gardener the grounds (fee). Boat to Isola Madre and back with two rowers 3 fr.

The ***Isola Madre** (not a steamboat-station), which also belongs to the Borromeo family, is laid out on the S. side in seven terraces, with lemon and orange trellises. On the highest terrace is an uninhabited Palazzo, with a beautiful view. On the N. side are delightful grounds, with luxuriant vegetation (gardener 1 fr.).

On the bank of the lake, a little to the S.E. of Isola Bella, lies —

Stresa. — Hotels (closed in winter). *Hôt. des Iles Borromées, 1/2 M. from the pier, with a fine garden, R. 2-4 1/2, L. & A. 1 1/4, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 9-12, omn. 1 fr.; *Beau-Séjour, above the town, on the road to the Mottarone, with a large garden; *Hôtel Milano, with a small garden on the lake, near the pier, R. from 2, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr. — Albergo Reale Bolongaro, on the lake, Italian, R., L., & A. 2 1/2, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6 1/2 fr.; Italia & Pens. Suisse, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 6 fr.; San Gottardo, with garden, R. from 2, pens. 5 1/2-6 fr.; these three also commended.

Boat *(barca)* with one rower 2 fr. for the first hour, and 50 c. for each half-hour more (comp. p. 462). — Diligence to *Gravellona* (7 1/2 M.; p. 465) twice daily in 1 1/4 hr.; 1 fr. 80, coupé or banquette 2 fr. 70 c.

English Church Service at the Hôt. des Iles Borromées (April-Oct.).

Stresa (pop. 1300), which enjoys a picturesque view of the Borromean Islands, is the coolest and airiest place on the lake, and therefore inviting for a stay during the hot season. In the vicinity are many villas of the Italian aristocracy. The *Villa Ducale*, to the W. of the Alb. Milano, belongs to the Duchess of Genoa, and a new mansion in the park to her son, the Duke of Genoa. — On the hillside, 1/2 M. to the S., is the handsome *Collegio Rosmini* (875′). The church contains the monument of Ant. Rosmini (d. 1855), with a noble statue by Vela. Above the lake, 1/2 M. to the S.E., are the finely situated *Villa Pallavicino* and (1/4 M. farther on) *Villa Vignolo*, with beautiful gardens (visitors admitted).

From Baveno or Stresa to Monte Mottarone, 3 1/2-4 hrs. (guide, prudent for last third of ascent, 5 fr.; mule 5, with guide 8 fr.; hill-car from Stresa to Alb. Alpino 10 fr.). The road from Baveno ascends, mostly through wood, by *Romanico*, *Campino*, and *Someraro* (1500′), where it is joined by a route diverging from the Baveno and Stresa road opposite Isola Bella, to the (1 3/4-2 hrs.) hamlet of *Levo* (1915′; *Hôt. Levo, pens. 6-7 fr.). A road leads hence to the left to the Albergo Alpino (25 min.; see below). The path to the Mottarone ascends over pastures, past the *Alpe Giardino* (3058′), to the (1 hr.) little chapel of *Sant' Eurosia* (3685′), where we turn to the right; 20 min. *Alpe del Mottarone*, amidst fine beeches and elms; 1/2 hr. Albergo Mottarone. — From Stresa we take a road diverging from the high-road, to the E. of Hôt. des Iles Borromées; 1 hr. *Ristorante Zanini*, a chalet on an open meadow (finger-post: to the right to Levo, see above). Our road goes straight on to *Gignese*, on this side of which (25 min. from the Ristor. Zanini) a road diverges to the right to the (1/4 hr.) **Albergo Alpino*

(2755′; pens. 7½-8 fr.), with view of Pallanza, Intra, and Baveno. We next ascend over pastures, and the *Alpe del Mottarone* (p. 463), to the (1¾ hr.) **Albergo Mottarone* of the brothers *Guglielmina* (4675′; R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, pens. 7½ fr.), 10 min. below the grassy top of ***Monte Mottarone** (4890′), the highest of the *Margozzolo* group of hills. The view (panorama by Bossoli, in the hotel) embraces the Alps, from the Col di Tenda and Monte Viso on the W. to the Ortler and Adamello on the E. Very grand, especially by morning-light, stands forth the Mte. Rosa group; to the right of it, the Cima di Jazzi, Strahlhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Allalinhorn, Alphubel, Mischabel (Täschhorn, Dom, Nadelhorn), Pizzo Bottarello, Portjengrat, Bietschhorn, Mte. Leone, Jungfrau, Helsenhorn, Fiescherhörner; then, to the E. of the peak of Mte. Zeda, the Rheinwald Mts., Bernina, Disgrazia, Mte. Legnone, Mte. Generoso, Mte. Grigna. At our feet lie the seven lakes of Orta, Mergozzo, Maggiore, Biandrone, Varese, Monate, and Comabbio; more to the right stretch the great plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, with Milan and its cathedral in the centre. The silvery Ticino and Sesia meander through the plains.

On the W. side a path, steep at places (guide prudent), descends direct to (2 hrs.) *Omegna* (rail. stat., p. 465). — Travellers to *Orta* (4¼ hrs.) take a broad bridle-path on the S. side of the hill, leading (1 hr.) above *Alpe Cortano* (r.), and (40 min.) past the *Madonna di Luciago*, to (40 min.) *Chéggino* (2120′) and (¼ hr.) *Armeno* (1715′; Alb. al Mottarone), on the high-road, which they follow. After 12 min. the road forks: the left branch leads to *Miasīno* (p. 465), the right descends by *Carcegna*, crossing the railway to Gravellona (stat. Orta-Miasino lying to the left), to (3 M.) *Orta* (p. 465).

The banks flatten; to the W. rises Mte. Rosa. On the W. bank is **Belgirate** (*Gr. Hôt. Belgirate*, closed), with the villas *Fontana*, *Principessa Matilda*, etc. Then **Lesa** and **Meina** (*Alb. Zanetta*). On the E. bank **Angera** (rail. stat.), with Count Borromeo's château.

Arona (738′; pop. 3300; **Alb. Reale d'Italia & Posta*, **San Gottardo*, both on the quay), an old town on the W. bank of the lake, lies 3 M. from its S. end. In the principal church, *Santa Maria*, is the Borromeo chapel, to the right of the high-altar, with an *Altar-piece of the Holy Family by *Gaudenzio Ferrari* (1511).

On a commanding height, ½ hr. to the N., rises a colossal *Statue of San Carlo*, 70′ high, resting on a pedestal 43′ high, erected in 1697 in honour of the famous cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, who was born here in 1538 (d. 1584, canonised 1610). The head, hands, and feet are of bronze, the robe wrought copper. Ascent inside uncomfortable (50 c.). Relics of S. Carlo are preserved in the adjacent *Church*. Near it, a large *Seminary for Priests*.

From Arona to Milan, 42 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 65 c.). The chief stations are *Sesto-Calende* and (17 M.) **Gallarate**, junction of the lines from Varese and Laveno (p. 460).

110. From Domodossola to Novara. Lake of Orta.

Comp. Maps, pp. 354, 460.

56 M. Railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 60 c.); to *Gravellona*, station for Lago Maggiore (omn. to Pallanza and Stresa, see pp. 461, 463), 20 M., in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 65 c.).

Domodossola, see p. 324. — The line runs straight at the foot of the W. slopes of *Val d'Ossola*, on the right bank of the *Tosa* or *Toce*,

which divides into numerous channels and fills the whole valley with its gravelly bed. — At (4½ M.) *Villadossola* we cross the *Ovesca*, which issues from the *Val Antrona* (p. 324) to join the Tosa.

5½ M. *Pallanzeno* (750′). At (7 M.) **Piedimulera** (810′; *Corona; Alb. Piedimulera* or *Cavour; Alb. della Stazione*) the *Val Anzasca* opens on the right. (To *Macugnaga*, see p. 356.) We cross the *Anza* to (8 M.) *Rumianca*, and the Tosa by a bridge 990 yds. long (view of the Mte. Rosa group to the right) to (9 M.) **Vogogna** (715′; *Corona*), lying picturesquely at the foot of steep rocks, with a ruined castle. — 11 M. *Premosello*. Beyond (13½ M.) *Cuzzago* we cross the Tosa again. Near (16 M.) **Ornavasso** *(Italia; Croce Bianca)* are large marble-quarries, on the hill to the left.

20 M. **Gravellona Toce** (*Rail. Restaurant;* inns poor), with large cotton-mills, where the *Strona* falls into the Tosa.

Travellers to Lago Maggiore alight here: road to *Pallanza* (6¼ M., by Fondo Toce and Suna), see p. 462; omn., p. 461; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.; road to *Baveno* (5 M., by Feriolo) and *Stresa*, see p. 462; omn., p. 463; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.; to Baveno only 4 or 8 fr. — Carriages are always to be had at the Gravellona station. No need to secure seats beforehand.

The train runs to the S. up the fertile valley of the Strona. 22 M. *Crusinallo*. We cross the river and the *Nigulia Canal*, which drains Lake Orta.

23½ M. **Omegna** *(Alb. della Posta)*, a thriving place with a large paper-mill, at the N. end of the **Lago d'Orta** (950′), a charming lake 7½ M. long, now called *Lago Cusio* after its dubious ancient name. — The train runs high above the lake, with beautiful views. 27½ M. *Pettenasco*. We cross the *Pescone* and the imposing *Sassina Viaduct*.

29½ M. **Orta,** also station for *Miasino*. — The Station *(Hôt. Garibaldi)* lies 1 M. above Orta; at the exit we go to the left, under the railway, and straight on, past (½ M.) the *Villa Crespi*, in the Moorish style, beyond which a finger-post shows the way (r.) to *Monte d'Orta* and (¼ hr.) Alb. Belvedere.

Hotels. *Albergo Belvedere, in a commanding position on the W. brow of the Monte d'Orta, R. & A. 3, D. 4 fr. — Alb. San Giulio, Alb. Orta, both 1¼ M. from the railway-station, in the market-place on the lake.

The little town of *Orta* (pop. 1091), consisting chiefly of a small Piazza opening on the lake, and a long and narrow street, with a number of pretty villas extending towards the station, lies opposite the little *Isola San Giulio*, at the S.W. foot of the finely wooded **Monte d'Orta** (1315′), which juts far into the lake. Ascent halfway between town and station (see above), or from the Piazza through the garden of the *Villa Natta* (50 c.). In the 16th cent. 20 chapels were erected on the hill in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from his history in painted lifesize figures of terracotta (the best in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels; in the last, the canonisation of the saint). The hill, also called *Sacro Monte*, is laid out as a park, with walks affording delightful

views. From the Campanile at the top (1/2 fr.) we enjoy a panorama dominated on the W. by the snowy Mte. Rosa.

Boat to **Isola San Giulio** and back 1 1/2 fr. The church, ascribed to St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the natives, has been frequently rebuilt. It contains old reliefs, frescoes, and a Romanesque pulpit; in the sacristy, a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari; in the crypt below the high-altar, a shrine of crystal and silver containing the body of St. Julius.

Excursions: to the W. to (1 hr.) *Madonna della Bocciola* (1565'; view), on the hill above the station; to the S. to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Torre di Buccione* (see below, boat to Buccione 1 1/2 fr.), with view. By *Pella* (see below) to (1/2 hr.) *Alzo*, with granite-quarries (branch-line from Gozzano, see below), and to (1 hr.) the *Madonna del Sasso* (2090'), the church of the hamlet of *Boletto*, on a lofty cliff, another fine point.

From Orta to the Mottarone (4-5 hrs.), by *Carcegno*, *Armeno*, and *Cheggino*, see p. 464; arrows on the houses point 'al Mottarone' or 'al Mergozzolo'; guide 6, mule 10 fr.

Beautiful view of the island of *San Giulio* (see above) as we proceed; on an abrupt rock of the W. bank is the church of *Madonna del Sasso* (see above). 30 M. *Corconio*. The train traverses a cutting on the W. side of the *Castello di Buccione*, a conspicuous old watch-tower at the S. end of the lake. 31 1/2 M. *Bolzano*. 33 1/2 M. *Gozzano*, a place of some size, is the junction for *Alzo* (see above). We traverse the fertile *Val d'Agogna*. 37 M. *Borgomanero*; 41 1/2 M. *Cressa-Fontaneto*; 43 M. *Suno*; 47 M. *Momo*; 51 M. *Caltignaga*; 54 1/2 M. *Vignale*; 56 M. *Novara* (Italia; Tre Re). Thence to *Milan* (p. 478), 1 1/4 hr.; to *Laveno* (p. 459), 1 1/2 hr. (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

From Orta over the Colma to Varallo, 4 1/2 hrs. (donkey 6, to the Colma 3 fr.; guide, 5 fr., needless). On the W. bank of the lake lies **Pella** (*Pesce d'Oro*, rustic), amidst vines, chestnuts, and walnuts. (Boat from Orta in 20 min., fare 1 1/2 fr.) At Pella we strike the road leading on the hillside from Alzo (see above) to (3 M.) *Arola* (2020'; fine view towards the Lake of Orta behind us). The path turns to the left 5 min. above the village, descends a little, and runs level for 1/2 hr., skirting the gorge of the Pellino (waterfall). We next ascend through wood, and over crumbling granite, to the (3/4 hr.) wooded **Colle della Colma** (3090'). The height to the left commands Mte. Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain; the view is more extensive from *Monte Briasco* (3885'), 3/4 hr. to the S. of the pass. In descending (keep to the right), we overlook the fertile *Val Sesia*, dotted with villages. The path leads through groves of chestnuts and walnuts to (3/4 hr.) *Civiasco* (2415'; several taverns), whence a new winding road (short-cut by the old road, down to the left), at first in view of Mte. Rosa, leads to (2 M.) —

Varallo (1480'; pop. 3300; **Italia*, R. & A. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.; **Posta*, good cuisine; *Croce Bianca*), the capital of the *Val Sesia*, and terminus of the Novara-Borgosesia-Varallo line, at the mouth of the *Mastallone*. In the Piazza Vitt. Emanuele, at the entrance to the town from the station, rises a *Statue of Victor Emmanuel II.*, by

Antonini (1862). Here too is the old collegiate church of *S. Gaudenzio*, with an altar-piece, the Marriage of St. Catharine, by *Gaudenzio Ferrari* (d. 1546), a native of the near Val Duggia. He also painted the frescoes in the choir of *Santa Maria delle Grazie*. His statue in marble, by Della Vedova, stands near the church. Near the bridge over the Mastallone is a *Statue of General Giac. Antonini*, by Antonini. Beyond the bridge are a large **Stabilimento Idroterapico*, open from June to the end of Sept. (pens. 9-11 fr.), and the cotton-mill (cotonificio) of *Cuorgnè-Varallo*. — A paved path, shaded with fine chestnut-trees, ascends from Santa Maria delle Grazie, past the church of *Santa Maria di Loreto* (with a fresco by Gaud. Ferrari, above the portal, Adoration of the Child), to the (20 min.) **Sacro Monte** (*Santuario di Varallo*; 1995′), a great resort of pilgrims, and a beautiful point of view. On the top and the slopes are a church and 46 chapels, or oratories, containing Scriptural scenes in lifesize figures of painted terracotta, from the Fall to the Entombment of the Virgin, mostly of the end of the 16th century. The hill now belongs to the town (*Alb. Pens. Alpina* and *Café* at the top).

From Varallo by Fobello to Pontegrande (and Macugnaga), 9 hrs., guide hardly needed. A road ascends the pretty **Val Mastallone*, to the (3 M.) picturesque *Ponte della Gula* (100′ high), *Cravagliana*, and *Ferrera*, crosses the *Landwasser* (see below) by the (5½ M.) *Ponte delle Due Acque*, and reaches (2 M.) **Fobello** (2887′; *Posta; Italia*). Thence a bridle-path by *Boco*, *Piana*, *Santa Maria*, and *Giavino* to the (3 hrs.) **Colle di Baranca** (5970′), with a chapel and a small inn (open after July 15th). Steep descent, with superb view of the Val Anzasca, through the *Vall' Ollocchia* to *Bannio* and (3 hrs.) *Pontegrande* (p. 356). — From the Ponte delle Due Acque (see above) a road ascends the Landwasser to (3 M.) **Rimella** (4278′; pop. 1100; **Alb. Fontana*), a German community of a dozen hamlets, grandly situated. A fine but toilsome route leads hence over the *Colle d'Orchetta* or *Drochetta* (5970′) to *Bannio* and *Pontegrande* (p. 356; 5 hrs.; guide).

From Varallo through the Val Sesia to Alagna (23 M.; omnibus twice daily, in 5 hrs., fare 4 fr.; carr. 15, with two horses 25 fr.). We ascend the fertile valley, on the left bank, to *Valmaggia*, *Vocca*, and (7 M.) *Balmuccia* (1900′), at the influx of the *Sermenza*.

[From Balmuccia a road ascends the picturesque **Val Sermenza** (*Valle Piccola*), by (1½ M.) *Boccioleto* (2188′; *Pens.-Restaurant della Fenice) and *Ferrera*, to (1½ hr.) *Fervento* (Restaurant Valle Sermenza), and a bridle-path thence to (1 hr.) *Rimasco* (2970′; two inns, the upper the better), where the valley divides: in the *Val d'Egua*, to the right (E.), lies (2 hrs.) *Carcoforo* (4280′; Monte Moro, plain), and in the *Val Piccola*, to the left (W.), are *Rima San Giuseppe* and (2 hrs.) **Rima** (4650; **Alb. Tagliaferro*), another of the German hamlets at the S. base of Mte. Rosa (comp. p. 358). — From Carcoforo to Pontegrande, over the *Colle d'Egua* (7335′) and *Colle di Baranca* (see above), 6-7 hrs., with guide, interesting; to Pestarena over the *Passo della Moriana* (7875′), 5-6 hrs., with guide, fatiguing; to Macugnaga over the *Colle della Bottiglia* (8765′), 6-7 hrs., with guide, also fatiguing (descent through *Val Quarazza*, p. 358); to Rima over the *Colle del Termine* or *Termo* (7700′), 4½ hrs., with guide, easy. — From Rima (see above) to Macugnaga over the *Little Turlo* (*Col del Piccolo Altare*; 8630′), 6 hrs., bridle-path; to Alagna over the *Colle Moud* (7640′; 4½ hrs.), or the *Bocchetta Moanda* (7936′; 6 hrs.), see p. 359].

The road, keeping the left bank of the Sesia, next leads by (8½ M.) *Scopa* (Alb. Topini), *Scopello* (Alb. Deblasi; Valsesia), *Pila*, (13 M.) *Piode*,

and *Campertogno* to (16 M.) **Mollia** (2887'; *Alb. Valsesiano*). Thence through the narrowing valley to (21 M.) **Riva Valdobbia** (3628'; **Hôt. delle Alpi*), beautifully situated, where several peaks of Mte. Rosa become visible to the N. The church façade is adorned with a large fresco of the Last Judgment, of the school of Gaud. Ferrari. 23 M. *Alagna* (p. 358).

111. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

Comp. Maps, pp. 460, 448, 470.

42 M. Steam Tramway from Luino to (8 M.) *Ponte Tresa* 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). Steamer from Ponte Tresa, by *Lugano* (1¾), to (26 M.) *Porlezza* 2¾ hrs. (4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.). Steam Tramway from Porlezza to (8 M.) *Menaggio* 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). Through-tickets 9 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c.; return, Sunday, and circular tickets at reduced rates also to be had on board the steamers. — Swiss and Italian custom-house examination on board the steamers on Lake Lugano. Italian frontier at Porlezza or Ponte Tresa.

Luino, see p. 459. The tramway-station adjoins the pier. Our train crosses the St. Gotthard railway near the Luino station, and at (2 M.) *Creva* (745'), a manufacturing place, reaches the *Tresa*, the efflux of Lake Lugano (p. 459). Winding up the abrupt right bank of the Tresa, we cross the river, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, pass through two tunnels, and stop at (4½ M.) *Cremenaga* (833'). We then follow the left bank, obtaining fine views of picturesque villages and churches, to (8 M.) **Ponte Tresa** (912'), on the Italian side of the river. The village, on the Swiss side, lies on a bay of the *Lake of Lugano*, enclosed by mountains.

The Lugano Road (6 M.) leads across the *Val della Lesina* to (1½ M.) *Magliaso*, and, with Mte. San Salvatore on the right, to (1½ M.) **Agno** (968'). Crossing the Agno (p. 452), and passing the little *Lake of Muzzano*, we gradually ascend to the Restaurant du Jardin at Sorengo (p. 450), and descend to (3 M.) *Lugano* (p. 448).

The Steamboat steers through the *Stretto* or strait of *Lavena* (with the abrupt *Mte. Caslano*, 1720', on the left) into the W. arm of the **Lake of Lugano** (900'; Ital. *Lago Ceresio;* area about 965 sq. M.; greatest depth 950'), where the banks are wooded. We soon obtain a view, to the N., of the bay of *Agno* (see above), with high mountains behind it (Mte. Tamaro, Mte. Bigorio, etc.). The steamer turns to the S., passing *Figino* on the left (with Mte. San Salvatore in the distance, p. 451), to *Brusimpiano* on the right. We skirt the wooded slopes of *Mte. Arbostora* (2710') on the left. In a bay of the S. bank lies **Porto** or *Porto Ceresio*. (Railway to *Varese*, see p. 460.) On a distant hill is the *Madonna del Monte* (p. 460).

The steamer turns to the N., to **Morcōte** (*Hôt.-Restaurant Morcote*, with a terrace on the lake, pens. from 4½ fr.), a little town, with arcaded houses, picturesquely overlooked by a lofty church and a ruined castle, and finely situated on the S. angle of Mte. Arbostora. We follow the W. bank; *Brusin-Arsizio* lies on the right. The long indented crest of *Mte. Generoso* soon appears (p. 452).

We touch at *Melide* on the W., and *Bissone* on the E. bank, and pass through the railway-viaduct (picturesque view through the arch). On the E. bank, **Campione**; interesting old frescoes in the church of Madonna dell' Annunziata. To the left, *Mte. San Salvatore* (p. 451), to the right, *Mte. Caprino* (p. 451).

Lugano (three piers), see p. 448. The St. Gotthard Railway Station lies high above the town, 1 M. from the lake.

The finest part of the lake is between Lugano and S. Mamette. On the N. bank, *Castagnola*, picturesquely situated at the foot of *Mte. Brè* (p. 451); then **Gandria** *(Pension)*, with its lofty arcades and its vine-terraces. The lake assumes a wilder character. Next are (l.) *Bellarma* (frontier); **Oria,** with the *Villa Bianci; Albogasio*, with a picturesque church; and **San Mamette** *(Stella d'Italia)*, most romantically situated at the mouth of the *Val Solda*, with *Castello* high above it (p. 452). The S. bank is wooded and abrupt. To the left, *Loggio*, *Cressogno*, and *Cima*, opposite which (S.) lies **Osteno** *(Hôt. du Bateau; Restaurant della Grotta)*, with its curious 'grotto' or gorge (return-ticket 2 fr. 35 c.; ticket for the grotto, sold on board the steamer, 75 c.).

The **Grotto of Osteno** (*Orrido* or *Pescara*, 'fisherman's gorge') is 7 min. from the pier. We go through the village; outside the gate we descend to the right on this side of the stone bridge, and cross the brook. The gorge opens near a jutting rock (restaurant), with a small waterfall. A small boat takes us into the grotto, which is occupied by the brook, and threads its way between rocks curiously hollowed out by the water. Far above us we see overhanging bushes, with glimpses of blue sky. The gorge ends with a waterfall. — Time permitting, the **Tufa Grottoes of Rescia** may also be visited (1 hr. there and back). Boat (with two rowers, and back, 2 fr. each) round the headland to the E. of Osteno in 1/4 hr. to the hamlet of *Rescia;* thence by a narrow path to the grottoes in 5 min. (adm. and torches, 1/2 fr.). From the second is seen a small waterfall in a gorge. Near them are tufa-quarries, containing interesting fossils.

A road leads from Osteno to the S.W. to (5 M.) **Lanzo d'Intelvi** (3117'; *Pens. Lanzo d'Intelvi; Caffè Centrale*, déj. 2 fr.); 1 M. above it is situated the **Hôt. Belvedere* (pens. 10 fr.), pleasant for some stay, with a fine view of Lake Lugano and the Alps with Mte. Rosa (Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). [Those bound for the Hôtel Belvedere take the path to the right, 1/2 M. short of Lanzo, which soon joins the road to the hotel.] A road also leads to Lanzo from *Maroggia* (9 M.; p. 452); another from *Argegno* on the Lake of Como (12 1/2 M.; p. 474). Near Lanzo (20 min.) are the baths of *Paraviso*. Bridle-path to *Mte. Generoso* (p. 452), 4 1/2 hrs.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end of this bay lies **Porlezza** *(Alb. del Lago; Posta* or *Angelo)*, with the Italian custom-house.

From Porlezza to Menaggio. The tramway (comp. p. 468) ascends the broad valley of the *Cuccione*, by *Tavordo*, *San Pietro* (last view of Lake Lugano), and (2 1/2 M.) *Piano*, on the little *Lago del Piano* (915'). Then more rapidly (4 : 100), by *Bene-Grona*, to (5 M.) *Grandola* (1260'), the highest point on the line, 610' above the Lake of Como. It next descends on the lofty right bank of the *Val Sanagra* in numerous curves, being hewn in the rock at places and supported by masonry. Beyond a tunnel the line takes a long

bend, to the S., affording a delightful *View of the Lake of Como, with its luxuriant banks, sprinkled with towns, villages, and villas, and enclosed by high mountains. To the right are the beautiful peninsula of Bellagio and the bay of Lecco. After running to the S. for 1/2 M. the car turns back at a sharp angle and descends rapidly (5:100) to (8 M.) *Menaggio* (p. 472), where the terminus is close to the pier and the Hôtel Menaggio. Omnibus to Cadenabbia (p. 472).

112. The Lake of Como.

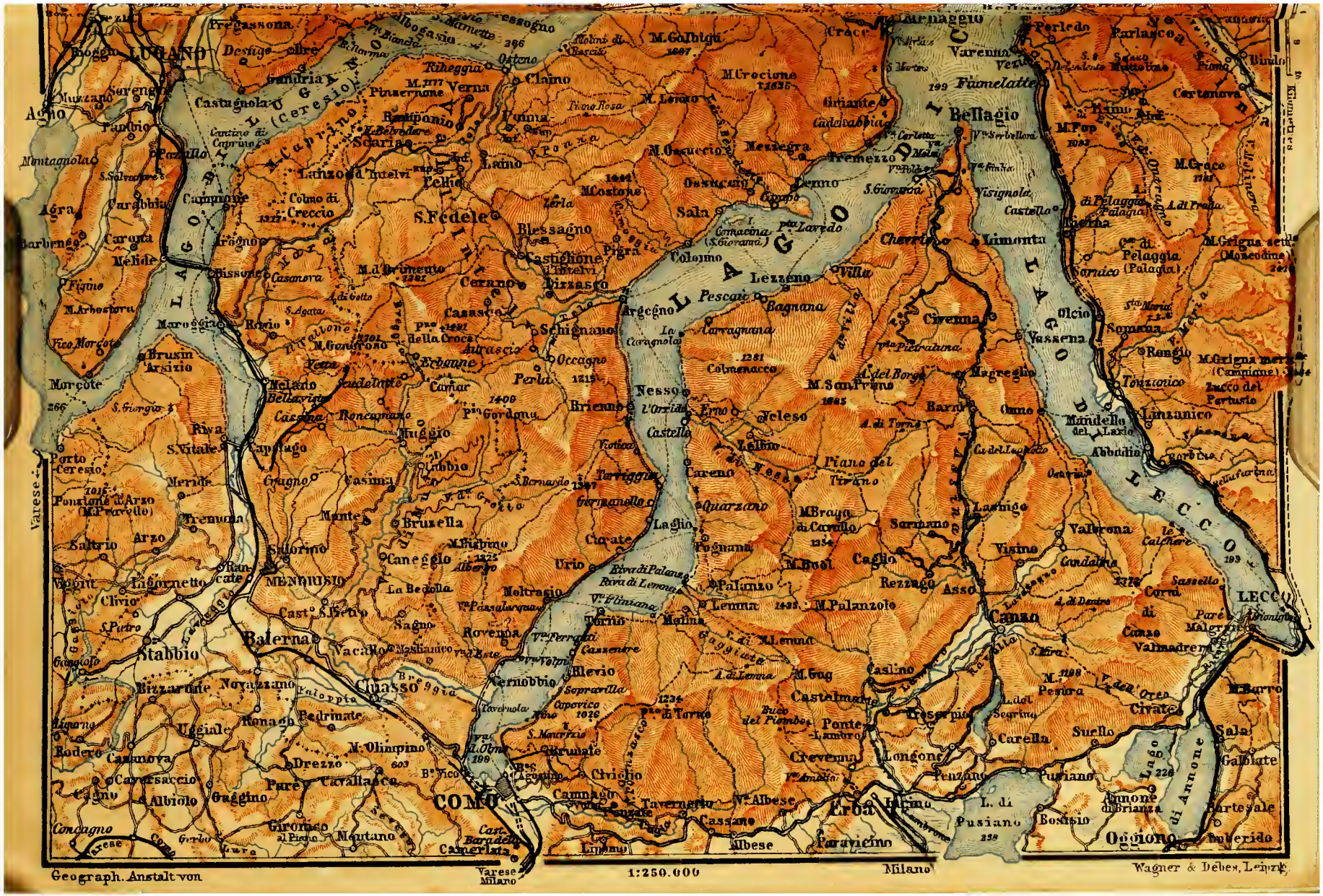
Steamboats (some of them fine saloon-boats; good restaurants) thrice daily from Colico to Como 3 1/2-5 hrs. (5 times from Bellagio to Como; 8 times from Torriggia to Como); thrice between Colico and Lecco (3 3/4-4 1/2 hrs.), and thrice between Como and Lecco (3 1/2 hrs.). Tickets obtained on board; also for corresponding trains and for the Swiss diligence. Those who embark at intermediate stations must get a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico. In our description the stations with piers are marked P, small-boat stations B. — RETURN TICKETS from Bellagio, Cadenabbia, or Menaggio to *Milan* (steamboat to *Como*, thence by railway), valid for 8 days, 1st cl. 9 fr. 55, 2nd 7 fr. 85 c.

Railway on the E. bank from *Colico* (p. 471) to *Lecco* (p. 476), 24 M., in 1 1/4-2 hrs., of little interest to tourists. Numerous tunnels and viaducts.

Boats *(barche)*. First hour 1 1/2 fr., each hour more 1 fr. per rower. From Bellagio to Cadenabbia and back, or vice versâ, each rower 2 1/2 fr.; Bellagio to Tremezzo, Bellagio to Menaggio, and Bellagio to Varenna also 2 1/2 fr. each rower; Bellaggio to Villa Melzi, Villa Carlotta, and back, each rower 3 fr. ('*basta uno*', *i.e.* 'one is enough', unless time is limited). The boatmen reduce their fares at slack times. The following phrases may be useful: '*Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo; vi darò un franco (due franchi)*', etc. — The boatmen generally expect a fee *(buonamano)* of 1/2-1 fr. besides the fare.

The ***Lake of Como** (700′), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the Roman *Lacus Larius*, extolled by Virgil (Georg. ii. 159), is considered by many the finest lake in N. Italy. From the N. end to Como it is 30 M. long; between Menaggio and Varenna it is nearly 2 1/2 M. broad; and its greatest depth is 1340′. At Bellagio (p. 472) the lake divides into two arms, the *Lake of Como* (W.) and that of *Lecco* (E.). The *Adda* falls into the lake at the N. end, and emerges from it again at Lecco.

Numerous towns and villages, and many gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, with luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake, and above these are groves of chestnuts and walnuts of brilliant green, contrasting strongly with the dull-gray tint of the olive. The variegated and fragrant oleanders add a great charm to summer. The laurel grows wild. We also note beautiful saxifrages and orchids, the rare Ceterach Maranthæ, the maiden hair (Adianthum Capillus Veneris), and other ferns. The mountains rise to 7400′. The scenery resembles that of a vast river, the banks on both sides being near. The lake is well stocked with fish, such as the palatable little '*Agoni*', and trout ('*Trote*'), which run as high as 20 lbs.


LUGANO
LAGO DI LUGANO (Ceresio)
LAGO DI COMO
LAGO DI LECCO
Menaggio
Bellagio
Varenna
Lecco
Como
Erba
Canzo
Balerna
Stabbio
Chiasso
Mendrisio
Lugano
Agno
Varese
Milano
Kilometres
1:250.000
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Airolo
Claro
Roveredo
San Vittore
Grono
Gnosca
Gorduno
Carasso
Arbedo
Daro
BELLINZONA
Sementina
Gudo
Ravecchia
Giubiasco
Ticino
Camorino
Cadenazzo
S. Antonino
Robasacco
Valle Morobbia
Pianezzo
Isone
Medeglia
Rivera
Bironico
Camignolo
M. Bigorio
Bidogno
Tesserete
Taverne
Sonvico
Villa
Sassograndе
Val Solda
Porlezza
Cavargna
S. Nazzaro
Bartolomeo
Cusino
Carlazzo
Gottro
Piano
Carida
Bugiolo
Seghebbia
M. Pidaggia
Cima
Drano
Castello Valsolda
Cadro
Davesco
Porza
Canobbio
Dongo
Musso
Germasino
Stazzona
Gravedona
Dosso del Liro
Peglio
Livo
Domaso
Gera
Sorico
Adda
Colico
Piona
Olgiasca
Dorio
Corenno Plinio
Dervio
Bellano
Rezzonico
Cremia
Pianello
Sueglio
Vestreno
Introzzo
Tremenico
Taceno
Trezzone
Montemezzo
Vercana
M. Bregagno
Marnotto
M. Dellarone
Costone di Bedolina
Seboti
Sebottì
Comer
Lago di Como (Lario)
Engl. Miles

EASTERN BANK.

Colico (P; *Hôt. Risi*, well spoken of; *Restaurant Isola Bella*), at the N. end of the lake, p. 399.

Ogliasca, *Dorio*, and *Corenno*, with a ruined castle.

Dervio (B), at the mouth of the *Varrone*, and at the foot of *Mte. Legnone* and its spur, *Mte. Legnoncino* (5678′).

Monte Legnone (8565′), the highest peak in Lombardy, is ascended hence in 7 hrs., with guide (easy for adepts, and very attractive). Bridle-path to (2 hrs.) *Sueglio* (2580′; *Osteria Pinzetta, plain), and by *Introzzo* and *Stalle di Lavadè* to the (2 hrs.) *Ricovero* of the I. A. C. near the *Roccoli Lorla* (4460′; good quarters), on the slope of the Legnoncino. Thence 2¼ hrs. to the *Capanna Alpina* (7010′; no quarters) and 1 hr. more to the top, with superb view. The ascent on the N. side, from *Delebio* (p. 437), is easier: bridle-path up the *Val della Lesina* to the (4 hrs.) *Alp Cappello* (4993), and over the *Bocchetta di Legnone* in 3-3½ hrs. to the top.

Bellāno (P; **Alb. Bellano*, **Alb. Porta*, both on the lake), with 1400 inhab. and important manufactories. From the pier, by which there is a monument to the poet *Tom. Grossi* (d. 1853), a native of Bellano, a road leads to the (8 min.) railway-station. Going to the left of Alb. Bellano, through the Via Cavour, then to the right and again to the left, we reach the church of *San Giorgio* and the **Orrido*, a subterranean gorge, in which the *Pioverna* forms two falls (adm. ½ fr.).

At Bellano opens the *Val Sassina*, through which a narrow road leads to *Taceno* and (6 M.) *Cortenova*, and thence to *Introbbio* and Lecco.

Gittana is the landing-place for the hydropathic of *Regoledo*, 500′ above the lake (cable-tram).

WESTERN BANK.

Gera (B). — *Domāso* (P), with charming villas.

Gravedōna (P; *Alb. Gravedona; Alb. del Lauro*), with 1600 inhab., lies picturesquely at the entrance of the *Liro Ravine*. At the upper end of the village rises the *Palazzo del Pero* with its four towers, erected at the end of the 16th century. Adjoining the old church of *San Vincenzo* is the *Baptisterium Santa Maria del Tiglio*, of the 12th cent., containing two Christian inscriptions of the 5th century.

To the W. opens the *Val di Gravedona*, through which a fatiguing bridle-path, crossing the **Passo di San Jorio** (6415′), and descending the *Val Morobbia*, leads to (10 hrs.) Bellinzona (p. 448). Provisions and guide necessary; no inn on the route.

Dongo (P; *Alb. Dongo*), a large village in a sheltered situation.

On an abrupt rock above *Musso* (B) are the three ruined castles of *Rocca di Musso*, where the condottiere Giov. Giac. de' Medici resided in 1525-31 and held sway over the whole lake.

Pianello and *Cremia* (B), with the tasteful church of San Michele (altar-piece of *St. Michael, by Paolo Veronese).

Rezzonico (B), with a castle of the 13th cent. on the hill, now restored. Then *Sant' Abbondio*. A dangerous footpath crosses the precipice of *Il Sasso Rancio* ('the orange rock'), traversed by the Russians under Bellegarde in 1799, when many lives were lost.

Acquaseria (P), the chief place in the parish of *Sant' Abbondio*.

EASTERN BANK.

Varenna (P; **Royal Hotel*, Engl. landlady, pens. from 7 fr.; *Alb. Vittoria*, plain), with beautiful gardens, is charmingly situated on a promontory at the mouth of *Val d'Esino*. View from the ruin of *Torre di Vezio*, near the hamlet of *Vezio*, high above the town (1/2 hr.). Near Varenna several tunnels are hewn in the rock for road and railway (p. 470). The marble from the adjacent quarries is worked in the town.

To the S. (1/4 hr.) the *Fiume Latte* ('milk-stream') falls in several leaps from a height of 1000' (copious in spring, dry in summer).

***Monte Grigna** (7907'; 8 hrs.) is a fine point. From Varenna a bridle-path leads on the right bank of the *Esino* by *Perledo* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Esino* (*Alb. Monte Godeno, moderate), prettily situated. Thence (guide prudent; to the club-hut 4, top 7 fr.) to *Alp Cainallo* 1 1/2 hr., *Alp Prada* 1 1/2 hr., *Club Hut* of the I.A.C. (5933') 1/2 hr., and the top (*Grigna di Moncodine*) 2 hrs. (the last part rather trying). Superb view of the Alpine chain from Mte. Viso to the Ortler (the Mte. Rosa group particularly fine), and of the plains of Lombardy to the distant Apennines. Steep descent on the W. to the club-hut *Capanna di Releggio* (5840') in the *Val Neria*, and to *Mandello*, or to the E. to *Pasturo* in the *Val Sassina* (p. 471).

WESTERN BANK.

Menaggio (P). — Two *Steamboat Piers:* one, to the N., near Hotels Victoria and Corona; the other, near Hôtel Menaggio, for the *Steam Tramway* to Porlezza (Lugano, p. 470). Hotel-omnibuses at both piers. — *Hotels:* *GRAND HÔTEL VICTORIA, R., L., & A. from 5 1/4, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 8-13 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv.; *HÔT. MENAGGIO, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-5 1/2, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 8-11 fr., both with gardens on the lake; *CORONA, Italian, second-class.

Menaggio (pop. 1000), with a large silk-factory, affords a fine view of Bellagio. A little way to the S., on the lake, is the palatial *Villa Mylius*. — A good road, to the right of the Cadenabbia and Como road, ascends in windings to (1/2 hr.) *Loveno Superiore* and the **Villa Vigoni** (formerly *Mylius;* gardener 1 fr.), which adjoins the village-church. It affords a superb view of Bellagio, Menaggio, and the three arms of the lake. A summer-house contains two reliefs by *Thorvaldsen* and a group in marble by *Argenti*. — Near this are *Villa Massimo d'Azeglio*, containing paintings by the well-known author (d. 1866), and *Villa Garoviglio*.

Finest view from the church of *Madonna della Breglia*, an ascent of 1 1/2 hr. from the Villa Vigoni.

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms: to the S.W. the BAY OF COMO, and to the S.E. the BAY OF LECCO.

Bay of Como.

EASTERN BANK.

Bellagio (P). — **Hotels** (omn. at the pier). *GRANDE BRETAGNE, *GRAND HÔTEL BELLAGIO, two large first-class hotels, beautifully situated on the lake, R., L., & A. 5 1/2, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *VILLA SERBELLONI, a dépendance of the Gr.-Hôt. Bellagio (pens. 9-14 fr.), in the fine

WESTERN BANK.

Cadenabbia (P). — **Hotels** (omn. at the pier): *BELLEVUE, next Villa Carlotta, with shady grounds on the lake (closed Dec., Jan., & Feb.); *BELLE-ILE, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 1/4, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *BRITANNIA, R. 2-4, L. 3/4, A. 1/2, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 7-12 fr.; HÔT.-PENS.

EASTERN BANK.

park mentioned below. — *GENAZZINI, also well situated on the lake, R., L., & A. 3½-5, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr. — Plainer: *HÔT. FLORENCE, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 7½-9 fr.; HÔT. DU LAC, with terrace on the lake, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-11 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. SUISSE, R. from 1½, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DES ETRANGERS, 7-8 fr.; all on the lake. — Beer at the *Etrangers* and the *Florence*. — *Boats*, p. 470. — Olive-wood, silk goods, lace, and antiquities in numerous shops. — Chemist, *Lavizzari*. — *English Church* in the grounds of the Grande Bretagne (April-Oct.).

Bellagio (708′; pop. 800), at the W. base of the promontory between the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy. The church of *San Giovanni* contains an altar-piece by Gaud. Ferrari.

On the hill above Bellagio (25 min. from Genazzini's Hot. to the highest point) stands the ***Villa Serbelloni** (adm. 1 fr.; guests of Grand-Hôtel Bellagio free). The park extends to the end of the headland, and affords charming views of Varenna, Villa Arcomati, Carlotta, etc.

Going to the S. from the lower entrance to Villa Serbelloni, and passing the cemetery, we reach (1 M.) a blue gate on the left side of the road up the Vall' Assina (p. 477), the entrance to the **Villa Giulia** of Count Blome of Vienna, with beautiful gardens and terraces (adm. ½ fr.).

To **Civenna* (p. 477) a delightful excursion (carr. 8 fr.; there and back 3 hrs.), with which a visit to the *Villa Giulia* is easily combined.

***Monte San Primo** (5555′; from Bellagio 4½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), interesting. We ascend by Villa Giulia and

WESTERN BANK.

CADENABBIA, 7-8 fr. — *Café Lavezari*. — *English Church* (April-Nov.).

Cadenabbia, 2 M. to the S. of Menaggio, is the most sheltered place on the lake. — A little way to the S.W., in a garden sloping down to the lake, stands the famous ***Villa Carlotta** (formerly *Sommariva*). It was purchased by Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843, who named it after her daughter Charlotte (d. 1855), and it now belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. The gate is opened every ½ hr. (adm. 8-5; 1 fr. and a small fee).

The MARBLE SALOON has a frieze with celebrated *Reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, the Triumph of Alexander (for which Count Sommariva paid 14,286*l.* sterling); it also contains sculptures: *Cupid and Psyche, Magdalen, Palamedes, and Venus, all by *Canova;* Mars and Venus, by *Acquisti;* Cupid giving water to doves, by *Bienaimé*, etc. The BILLIARD ROOM contains casts, and a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, representing a Bacchanalian procession, said to be an early work of *Thorvaldsen*. In the GARDEN SALOON are several modern pictures; also a marble relief of Napoleon, as consul, by *Lazzarini*.

The *GARDEN displays a wealth of vegetation. Near the S. side of the villa is a magnolia 1½ ft. in diameter. Striking view of Bellagio from under the trees on the S. side of the grounds. The burial-chapel of the Sommariva family, to the S. of the entrance, contains memorials in marble.

Behind Cadenabbia rises the *Sasso San Martino*.

Halfway up the Sasso lies the little church of *Madonna di San Martino*, with a cool spring and superb view. Ascent 1½ hr.: we follow the road through *Griante* to the little chapel of *San Rocco*, and then a paved path.

Monte Crocione (5365′), a higher hill to the W. (3½-4 hrs.; with guide,

EASTERN BANK.

Casate to a (2 hrs.) chapel; thence by the cart-road to the right to the chalets of *Villa* and *Borzo*, and by a good path to the (2½ hrs.) top: superb view of Lake Como, the Brianza, and the High Alps. Comp. p. 477.

On the Bay of Como, ½ M. to the S. of Bellagio, is the ***Villa Melzi,** belonging to the Duchess of Melzi, with many art-treasures and a delightful garden (the latter shown on Thurs. and Sat.; 1 fr. and fee to gardener).

Villa Trivulzio, formerly *Poldi*, with the mausoleum of the last Gonzaga, and a round Romanesque tower (charming view).

San Giovanni (B) and *Villa Trotti.*

Villa Besana.

Near *Lezzeno* (B) is one of the deepest parts of the lake.

Nesso (B), at the mouth of the *Val di Nesso*, which ascends to the *Piano del Tivano* (3800′), with a waterfall in a narrow gorge.

WESTERN BANK.

5 fr.; fatiguing; to avoid heat, start at 2 a.m.), commands a striking view of Lake Como and Bellagio. More extensive, including the Valaisian Alps, from ***Monte Galbiga** (5600′), adjoining the Crocione on the W., reached from it by the ridge in ¾ hr. Descent by *Alp Ponna* to (3 hrs.) *Osteno* (p. 469).

Tremezzo (P; **Hôt.-Pens. Bazzoni*, moderate; **Hôt. du Lac & Villa Carlotta; Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere*, recommended) is almost a continuation of Cadenabbia. Between them is the Villa Carlotta. This district, the *Tremezzina*, is justly called the 'Garden of Lombardy'.

Fine walk (3-4 hrs. there and back) by *Lenno* (Ristor. Brentani) to **Santa Maria del Soccorso** (1374′), a 'Mt. Calvary' with a superb view (rfmts. at the sacristan's); back by *Mezzegra.*

At the end of the long peninsula of *Lavedo* is the *Villa Arcomati*, formerly *Balbianello*, with its colonnade. In the bay lie *Azzano* (B) and *Lenno* (B); to the S. of Lenno is *Campo* (B; Ristorante Gandolfi), charmingly situated, and beyond it *Sala* (B); between these lies the islet of *Comacīna*, with the little church of *San Giovanni.* Then *Colonno* (B).

Argegno (P; *Grand-Hôtel Belvedere; Alb. & Ristorante Telo; Alb. Barchetta; Café Milanese*, at the pier), at the mouth of the fertile *Val Intelvi.*

Road hence by *Castiglione* and *San Fedele d'Intelvi* (2522′; Alb. San. Rocco) to (10 M.) *Lanzo* (carr. in 3 hrs.; see p. 469).

Brienno (B), embosomed in laurels.

Torrigia (P; *Ristorante Casarico*); on a headland, *Villa Elisa.* To the S., on the lake, rises a lofty *Pyramid,* erected by Jos. Frank, a professor at Pavia (d. 1851).

Eastern Bank.

Careno; Quarsano; Pognana (B); *Riva di Palanzo* (P).

The *Villa Pliniana*, in the bay of *Molina*, at the mouth of a narrow gorge, erected in 1570 by Count Anguissola, is now the property of Marchesa Trotti. It derives its name from a spring near it which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by both the Plinys. The quotations are inscribed on the walls of the court.

Torno (P; *Bella Venezia*); to the S. both banks are dotted with villas.

Road to Como, see p. 477.

Villa Taverna; Villa Ferranti, once the property of the famous singer Mlle. Pasta (d. 1865); *Villa Taglioni*, once owned by the famous danseuse.

Blevio, with villas *Mylius* and *Ricordi;* then, beyond *Punta di Geno*, the villas *Ratazzi*, *Cornaggia*, etc.

From *Borgo Sant'Agostino*, the N.E. suburb of Como, a new road (carr. 8, with two horses 15 fr.) and a cable-tramway *(funicolare)* lead to (4 M.) **Brunate** (2405′; **Grand-Hôtel Brunate; Hôt. & Restaurant Spaini; Bellavista*, R. 1½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4 fr.), which affords a beautiful view extending on the W. to Monte Rosa.

Western Bank.

Germanello, *Laglio*, *Carate* (P; Alb. Lario), *Urio* (B), all with fine villas.

Moltrasio (P; Alb. Caramazza), in a beautiful situation, with the large *Palazzo Passalacqua*, rising above terraced gardens.

Villa Volpi, formerly *Pizzo*, on a long headland. High above it is the church of *Rovenna*.

Cernobbio (P; omn. at the pier and at the Como station; **Gr.-Hôt. Villa d'Este et Reine d'Angleterre*, with fine park, R., L., & A. 3, lunch 3, D. 4, board 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. Reine Olga et Cernobbio*, R., L., & A. 2-3, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Alb. Milano*, Italian), with the villas *Belinzaghi*, *Baroggi*, etc. Tramway to Como.

The **Monte Bisbino** (4385′), with a pilgrimage-church (fine view), is easily ascended from Cernobbio or Brienno (p. 474) in 3 hrs.

Farther on, villas *Cima*, *Gonzalez;* then *Villa Tavernola*, below the mouth of the *Breggia*.

**Villa dell' Olmo* (shown to visitors), formerly *Raimondi*, now that of Duke Visconti-Modrone, with gorgeous rooms and splendid park, is at *Borgo Vico*, the N.W. suburb of Como.

Como, see p. 476. Omnibus to the station 30 c.

Lake of Lecco.

The S.E. arm of the Lake of Como, 12 M. long, is grander, but less rich than the S.W. arm. The E. bank is skirted by the railway mentioned at p. 470. Steamers thrice daily between Bellagio (Como) and Lecco, and thrice daily between Colico and Lecco (comp. p. 470).

The steamer rounds the *Punta di Bellagio* (p. 472). Then (l.) *Lierna* (B), at the foot of the steep *Cima Pelaggia;* fine view to the N.; (r.) *Limonta* (B), *Vassena* (B), *Onno* (B), (l.) *Olcio*, at the base of *Mte. Grigna* (p. 472). Farther on, (l.) *Tonzanico* and *Mandello* (P; Corona), at the foot of *Mte. Campione;* then *Abbadia* (B), at

the mouth of *Val Gerona*. On the W. bank, a row of cement-kilns, at the foot of the *Corni di Canzo* (4510′). Opposite Lecco lies (r.) *Parè*, at the mouth of the *Ritorto* (see below), separated from *Malgrate* by the promontory of *San Dionigio*. Malgrate lies at the entrance of *Val Madrera*, through which a road and railway lead to Como viâ Erba (see below). The lake contracts to the river *Adda*, which is crossed by the *Ponte Grande*, in ten arches, built in 1335.

Lecco (P; pop. 6100; **Alb. Mazzoleni*, at the pier; *Croce di Malta; Corona*, all in the Italian style), a busy town with silk and cotton factories and iron-works, at the foot of *Mte. Resegone* (6160′), is famous as the scene of Manzoni's 'Promessi Sposi'. In the Piazza are statues of Manzoni (1785-1873) and Garibaldi, by Confalonieri. Pleasant walks to the hill of *San Gerolamo* and the (2 hrs.) pilgrimage-church on *Mte. Barro* (3150′; *View).

From Lecco *to Milan* (31½ M.), railway by *Monza* in 2-2½ hrs., and to *Bergamo* (20½ M.) in 1¼ hr., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

From Lecco to Como (26 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs.). The line crosses the Adda below the Ponte Grande, skirts the S. end of the Lake of Lecco (tunnel), and at (2½ M.) *Val Madrera* enters the valley of the *Ritorto*. Next stations (3¾ M.) *Civate*, and (5 M.) *Sala al Barro*, on the pretty *Lago d'Annone*, whence the ***Monte Barro** (3313′), a splendid point of view, may be easily ascended in 2½ hrs.; a good bridle-path (horse 3½ fr., incl. fee) leads to the (2 hrs.) **Albergo di Monte Barro* (2790′), well situated, with extensive grounds; thence to the top ½ hr. more. From Lecco the ascent may also be made from the pilgrimage-church (see above) in ½ hr.; or we may drive by a picturesque road (carr. 5, with two horses 10 fr.) to *Galbiate*, and ascend thence on foot or on mule-back. — Near (7½ M.) *Oggiono* the line quits the Lago d'Annone and runs W., leaving the small lakes of *Pusiano* and *Alserio* on the right. At (13 M.) *Merone* we cross the line from *Incino-Erba* to Milan (p. 477). — 15 M. *Anzano del Parco;* 19 M. *Cantù;* 23 M. *Albate-Camerlata* (p. 478); 26 M. *Como* (see below).

Como. — *Hôtel Volta, Piazza Cavour, with café-restaurant, R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; Grand-Hôtel Plinius, a large new house on the quay; *Italia, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 4, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. Métropole & Pens. Suisse, with café-restaurant, pens. 7½-10 fr., both in the Piazza Cavour; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue (8-10 fr.), with *Café-Restaurant Marinoni*. — **Trattoria Frasconi*, in a recess of Piazza Cavour, at the end of a street at right angles to the harbour. — *Caffè Plinio*, next door to the Volta. — *Baths* in the lake, by the *Giardino Pubblico* (to the left, beyond the pier; bath and towels 70 c.). — The *Station* of the St. Gotthard Railway *(Stazione Como San Giovanni* or *Mediterranea)* lies ½ M. to the S.W. of the pier (omn. 30 c.; free to holders of through-tickets). A second station *(Stazione Como Lago* or *Ferrovie Nord)*, for the lines Saronno-Milan and Varese-Laveno (p. 460), is 4 min. to the E. of the pier. — Comp. the small map, p. 449.

Como (705′; pop. 11,000), the birthplace of the younger Pliny and of Volta, the physicist (whose *Statue* by P. Marchesi is on the W. side, near the harbour), now busy with its silk-industry, lies at the S.W. end of the Lake of Como, in an amphitheatre of mountains. The **Cathedral*, begun in the Lombard-Gothic style in 1396, and altered in the Renaissance style by Tom. Rodari in 1513-21, is built entirely of marble, and is one of the finest in N. Italy. Adjacent is the *Broletto* (formerly the town-hall, now containing

the archives), of 1215, curiously built of stones of different colours. In the Piazza Vittoria, a bronze *Statue of Garibaldi*, by Vela. — Outside the town, on the promenade, is the highly ornate church of the *Santissima Annunziata*, of the 17th cent.; 1/2 M. beyond it, on the hillside, is the handsome *Basilica Sant' Abbondio*, of the 8th and 11th centuries.

Excursions. On the E. bank a road leads high up on the hillside, affording a variety of charming views, to (3 1/2 M.) *Torno* (p. 475). — *Brunate*, see p. 475; the station of the cable-tramway *(Funicolare)* is 1 1/2 M. from the 'Stazione Ferrovia Nord', on the lake (fare up 1 1/2, down 1, return 5 fr.; trains every 1/2 hr.). The line is about 2/3 M. long; steepest gradient 24 : 100.

From Como to Erba and Bellagio (about 27 M.), a pleasant drive or walk (one-horse carr., in 5-6 hrs.; 25, gratuity 3 fr.). We follow the Lecco road from Porta Milanese, and gradually ascend the hills to the E. The lake is hidden by the wooded *Mte. San Maurizio;* on the S. we overlook the country towards Milan; to the S.E. lies the Brianza, an undulating and very fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, lying between the Lambro and Adda, and stretching on the N.E. to Lecco. This district is a favourite resort of the Milanese, who have numerous villas here. The church of the village of *Camnago*, to the N. of the road, contains Volta's tomb (p. 476). Farther on, to the S. of the road, near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of *Montorfano*. Near *Cassano* is a leaning tower. Beyond *Albesio* are disclosed the valley of Erba *(Pian d'Erba)* and the lakes of *Alserio*, *Pusiano*, and *Annone*, above which, to the E., rise the *Corni di Canzo* (4510') and the serrated *Resegone di Lecco* (6160').

Near (9 M.) **Erba** (1017'; *Inn*), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas, the finest being *Villa Amalia*, on the N.W. side. Near *Incino*, with its lofty Lombard tower, 1/4 hr. to the S.E. of Erba, stood the *Liciniforum* of the Romans, mentioned by Pliny. — Railway from Incino-Erba to *Milan*, by *San Pietro*, 27 1/2 M., in 1 1/2 hr.

Beyond Erba we cross the *Lambro*, which is artificially conducted into the *Lago di Pusiano*, a little way to the S.E. Just beyond it the Bellagio road diverges to the left from the Lecco road, passes through *Longone*, and skirts the narrow *Lago del Segrino*. The next place is (5 M.) **Canzo** *(Croce di Malta)*, which extends almost to (1 M.) *Asso* (joint pop. 3200). At the entrance to Asso is a large silk-factory *(Casa Versa)*.

The road gradually ascends the pretty Vall' Assina, the valley of the *Lambro*, with wooded slopes, through the villages of (2 M.) *Lasnigo*, (2 M.) *Barni*, and *Magreglio*, where it becomes steeper. First view of both arms of the lake from the top of the hill near the (1 M.) *Chapel*.

A charming *Survey of the whole E. arm to Lecco, and beyond, is obtained beyond the first church of (1 M.) **Civenna** (**Bellevue; Angelo*, rustic, R. 1 fr.), with its graceful tower. The road runs for 2 M. on the top of the wooded hill which terminates in the headland of Bellagio. From the chapel onwards we obtain striking views of the Bay of Como, the Tremezzina with the Villa Carlotta and Cadenabbia (p. 472), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a long strip of the road, resting on masonry and embankments, and of the railway, on the E. bank, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellagio to Domaso (p. 471), the lower hills, and far below us the Serbelloni park (p. 473), on a height apparently no larger than a mole-hill.

The road winds down for nearly 3 M., passing *Villa Giulia* (p. 473) and the cemetery of Bellagio. From Civenna to the hotels at *Bellagio* on the lake (p. 473) about 6 M.

An interesting but rather fatiguing digression (very stony at places) may be made by ascending ***Monte San Primo** (p. 473; 5555'; 4-5 hrs.; with guide) from Canzo, and descending to (2 1/2 hrs.) Nesso or (3 hrs.) Bellagio.

113. From Como to Milan.

30 M. Railway by *Monza* (comp. p. 476) in 1¼-1¾ hr. (fares 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 70 c.; express fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 c.); another line runs by *amnago* and *San Pietro* (27 M., in 1½ hr.). Tramway from Como to Milan station at Como near the pier) by *Lomazzo*, *Saronno*, *Bollate*, *Novate*, and *ovisa* (29 M., in 2-2½ hrs.).

Como, see p. 476. — On a hill near (3 M.) *Albate-Camerlata* rises he tower of *Castello Baradello*, where Frederick Barbarossa occasionally resided. 5½ M. *Cucciago* (tunnels); 7½ M. *Cantù Asnago*; ½ M. *Carimate*; 12 M. *Camnago*. The hilly district to the right nd left is the fertile *Brianza* (p. 477); in the background, the long, ndented *Mte. Resegone* (p. 477). 15½ M. *Seregno*; 17½ M. *Desio*.

21 M. **Monza** (pop. 18,500; *Alb. del Castello e Falcone*), an old own. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 by Queen Theodolinde, rebuilt n the 14th cent., contains the '*Iron Crown*' of the Lombard kings nd a rich treasury (1 fr.). The royal *Summer Palace* near Monza as a fine large park. Railway to Lecco, see p. 476.

25 M. *Sesto San Giovanni*.

30 M. **Milan.** — The Station (Pl. F, G, 1; *Restaurant*) is a handsome uilding adorned with frescoes and sculptures. Cab into the town (day or ight) 1¼ fr.; each trunk 25 c.; hotel-omn. 1-1½ fr. — Tramway from ation to town 10 c. — Porter for luggage under 100 lbs. 50 c. — The *Milano-ord Station* (Pl. C, 4) is for Saronno-Como, Laveno, etc.

Hotels. *Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; F, 5), Corso Vittorio Emanuele; Hôt. Cavour (Pl. b; F, 3), Piazza Cavour; *Gr.-Hôt. Milan (Pl. c; F, 3, 4), ia Al. Manzoni 29; *Hôt. Continental (Pl. e; E, 4), Via Al. Manzoni; ll these of the first class: R., L., & A. from 4½, D. 5, B. 1½, omn. 1½ fr. - Less expensive: *Grande Bretagne & Reichmann (Pl. d; D, E, 6), ia Torino 45; *Métropole (Pl. q; E, 5), Piazza del Duomo; Rebecchino Pl. p; E, 5), Via Santa Margherita; *Europa (Pl. f; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 9; *Manin (Pl. k; F, 2), Via Manin, near the Giardini Pubblici; Roma (Pl. g; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 7; Nazionale (Pl. s; E, 4), Piazza ella Scala 4; *Pozzo (Pl. l; F, 6), Via Torino, D. 4½ fr.; *Francia (Pl. m; , 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 19. — *Central St. Marc (Pl. h; E, 6), Via el Pesce, R. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; *Bella Venezia (Pl. i; E, F, 5), iazza San Fedele; *Ancora (Pl. n; F, 5), Via Agnello; *Victoria & Lion Pl. o; G, 4, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele; Biscione & Bellevue, Piazza Fonana, next the Piazza del Duomo, R., L., & A. 3, D. incl. wine 4 fr.; Hôtel-ension Suisse, Via Visconti, commercial; *Bellini's Terminus Hotel Pl. v; G, 1), near the rail. station, R., L., & A. 4¼, D. 4 fr.

Restaurants (*Trattorie*). **Rebecchino* (see above); *Biffi*, *Gambrinus-alle*, **Savini*, these three in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; **Cova*, with rden, Via San Giuseppe; *Orologio*, near the cathedral, etc. — **Cafés.** **Biffi*, *mpari*, both in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; *Cova*, see above; *Martini*, *ccademia*, Piazza della Scala; *Antille*, Via Aless. Manzoni; Café in the iardini Pubblici (p. 480). *Caffè latte*, coffee with milk; *caffè nero*, black offee. — **Beer** (*'birra'*) at the cafés (30 c. per 'tazza'). Also at the *Gam-rinus-Halle* (see above); *Birreria Milanese*, Via Dante; *Birreria Nazionale*, pposite the cathedral; *Birreria Svizzera*, next to Hôtel Métropole.

Baths. *Bagno di Diana* (Pl. H, 2), outside Porta Venezia; *Bagni Dufour*, ia San Vittore; *Bagno dell' Annunziata*, Via Annunziata 11.

Cabs (*'Broughams'*) 1 fr. per drive, at night 1¼ fr.; per ½ hr. 1, per r. 1½ fr.; from station to town, 1¼ fr.

Tramway (electric and horse lines) every 5 min. (10 c.) from the Piazza el Duomo to most of the city gates and to the Cimitero. — **Steam Tramway**

MILANO.

1:16.500

100 50 0 100 200 300 Meter

Staz. Centrale — Cimitero Monumentale — Novara — Como

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Staz. di Smistamento

Staz. Centrale

Mortara, Genova — Certosa Pavia

Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Tramways

to *Monza* (p. 478) in 1 hr. (60-80 c.); also to *Saronno-Como* (p. 476), *Giussano*, *Vaprio*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. E, 6), near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 20, behind the Palazzo Reale, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. E, 5), Piazza dei Mercanti 19, N.W. side of Piazza del Duomo.

Theatres. *Teatro alla Scala* (Pl. E, 4), the largest in Italy next to San Carlo at Naples, for operas, open during the Carnival only. *Teatro Lirico Internazionale*, Via Larga (Pl. F, 6). *Teatro Manzoni* (Pl. E, 5), Piazza della Scala, comedies. *Teatro dal Verme* (Pl. D, 4), operas and ballet. *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. E, 4), operas.

English Church Service, Via Andegari 8.

Milan (for a full description, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*), rebuilt after its total destruction in 1162 by Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, is the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing cities in Italy, silk being the staple commodity. The city is upwards of 7 M. in circuit and has a population of 426,000, including the suburbs and the garrison of 5000 men.

The centre of business and traffic, and the focus of the tramway and omnibus system, is the *Piazza del Duomo (Pl. E, F, 5), recently much extended, and flanked with palatial edifices, designed by *Gius. Mengoni*. In the middle of the piazza is an *Equestrian Statue of Victor Emanuel II.*, by E. Rosa (1896).

The Gothic **Cathedral (Pl. E, F, 5), one of the largest churches in Europe, built entirely of white marble, and adorned with 98 turrets and 2000 statues, was begun in 1386 by the splendour-loving Giangaleazzo Visconti, and completed by Napoleon I. — The importunate valets-de-place should be disregarded.

The **Interior, with its double aisles, borne by 52 pillars, and its beautiful stained windows, is very impressive. In the S. aisle, a **Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele de' Medici*, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. in memory of his brothers. **Stained Glass Windows* in the choir. An ancient sarcophagus of St. Dionysius, in porphyry, is now a *Font*. The subterranean *Cappella San Carlo* contains the tomb of San Carlo Borromeo (in summer 5-10, in winter 7-10 a.m.; at other times, fee of 1 fr.).

The ascent (in the corner of the right transept) of the *Roof and Tower (354'; ticket 25 c.; 157 steps to the roof) enables the visitor to inspect the architecture of the exterior more closely, and to enjoy a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines (Panorama by Bossoli, 1 fr.).

The *Galleria Vittorio Emanuele (Pl. E, 5), a fine arcade built by *Gius. Mengoni* in 1865-72, adorned with statues of 24 famous Italians, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala.

In the *Piazza della Scala* (Pl. E, 4) rises a marble statue of *Leonardo da Vinci* (d. 1519), by Magni. On the pedestal are his pupils Cesare da Sesto, Marco da Oggiono, Salaino, and Boltraffio.

Of the other eighty churches of Milan the following are noteworthy. *Sant' Ambrogio (Pl. C, 6), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent., re-erected in the 12th, contains an 'Ecce Homo' by *Luini*, and several old monuments. — *Santa Maria delle Grazie (Pl. B, 5), of the 15th cent., attributed to *Bramante*, contains pictures by *Ferrari*, *Caravaggio*, and *Luini*. In the refectory of the monastery is *Leon. da Vinci's* far-famed **Last Supper, painted on the wall in oils, and now almost obliterated (daily 9-4, 1 fr., Sun. 12-3 gratis).

— **Santa Maria presso San Celso** (Pl. E, 8), by *Bramante*, also contains good pictures. — **San Maurizio** (Pl. C, 5) has fine frescoes by *Luini*. — ***San Lorenzo** (Pl. D, 7) once formed part of a Roman bath; the isolated colonnade is borne by sixteen Corinthian columns. — **San Carlo Borromeo** (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1847, contains two groups in marble by *Marchesi*.

The ***Brera** (Pl. E, 3), or *Palazzo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti*, contains the *Public Library* (300,000 vols., 1000 MSS.), a *Collection of Coins* (50,000), the *Observatory*, *Casts* from the antique, an *Archaeological Museum*, and a most interesting **Picture Gallery* (*Pinacoteca;* adm. daily 9-4, 1 fr., Sun. and holidays 12-3 gratis), the chief treasure of which is **Raphael's* 'Sposalizio', or Marriage of the Virgin, painted in 1504.

The famous ***Bibliotheca Ambrosiana** (Pl. D, E, 5), open daily 10-3, Sun. and holidays 1-3 (fee ½ fr.), founded in 1609 by Card. Fed. Borromeo, contains 160,000 vols. and 15,000 MSS. Among the pictures is **Raphael's* cartoon for his School of Athens.

The ***Museo Poldi-Pezzōli** (Pl. F, 4), Via Moroni 10, contains an admirable collection of weapons, pictures, sculptures in marble, bronze, and terracotta, furniture, tapestry, trinkets, etc., exhibited in the house of the founder (d. 1879). Adm. daily 9-4, 50 c.; Sun. and holidays 11-3, free; catalogue 1 fr.

The ***Ospedale Maggiore** (Pl. F, 6), a remarkably fine brick edifice, begun by *Ant. Filarete* of Florence in 1457, contains nine different courts. The external terracotta incrustation is observed on other Milanese buildings, but the façade of the Ospedale with its rich and beautiful windows is probably unsurpassed.

The **Castello** (Pl. D, 3, 4), adjoining the *Piazza d'Armi*, once the seat of the Visconti and Sforza, is now a barrack. Behind it lies the *Arena*, a kind of circus for 30,000 persons, founded by Napoleon I. (fee ½ fr.). On the N.W. side of the Piazza d'Armi rises the ***Arco del Sempione** (Pl. B, 2), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon road, and completed in 1858 (107 steps to the top).

The **Giardini Pubblici** (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), between the Porta Venezia and Porta Nuova, are the chief promenade. In the older part is the '*Salone*', containing the *Museo Artistico* (daily 11-4; 1 fr.; Sun. and Thurs. gratis). On the W. side is the *Museo Civico*, containing natural history collections (same hours of adm.; ½ fr.). At the W. entrance to the new Giardino Pubblico is the Piazza Cavour, with a *Statue of Cavour* in bronze, by Tabacchi (1865).

The ***Cemetery** (*Cimitero;* 50 acres), outside Porta Tenaglia (Pl. C, D, 1), contains fine monuments (several with marble statues of mourners) and a 'Tempio di Cremazione'. *View of the Alps.

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showing the
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OF THE HANDBOOK.
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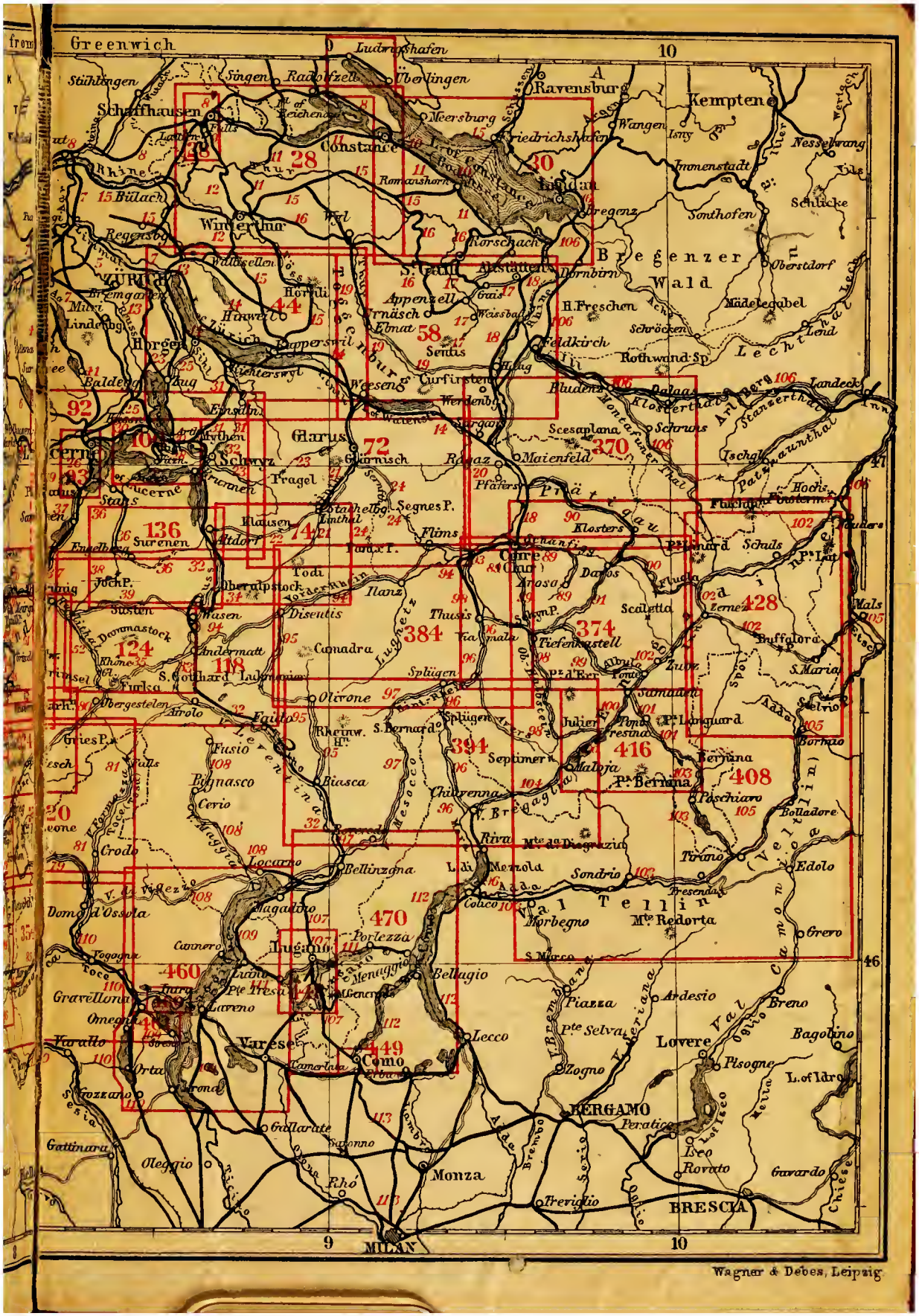
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